JIM CORBETT DIES, BIG-GAME HUNTER

Told of His Exploits Against Indian Killer Tigers in 'Man-Eaters of Kumaon'

NYERI, Kenya, April 20 (Reuters)—Col. Jim Corbett, big-game hunter and tracker who became known as "Tiger Man" for his jungle campaigns against man-eating beasts in India, died here last night. Mount Kenya Hospital. He was 80 years old.

The best-selling story of his crusade against the killer tigers —"Man-Eaters of Kumaon"— was translated into a score of languages and was made into a motion picture in Hollywood. Colonel Corbett killed his first man-eating tiger in 1907.

He was born in India, a member of a family associated with the subcontinent for 200 years. He retired from the British colony in 1947 when India gained independence.

During World War I Colonel Corbett helped to recruit more than 5,000 tribesmen from the Kumaon hills in Northern India, and personally led 500 of them in operations in France.

Too old for active soldiering in World War II, he trained Allied troops in jungle warfare to prepare them for operating against the Japanese in Burma.

One of 13 Children

James Hilton said that he found in "Man-Eaters of Kumaon" the self-portrait of a man in whom an intense kinship with nature has quieted many of the problems that beset the rest of us."

The author of that book, a Book-of-the-Month Club selection for April, 1946, was born in Naini Tal, a beautiful hill station in the Himalayas. He was the next to youngest of thirteen children, brought up by their mother. The father died when Jim was 4.

The Corbett homestead was surrounded by jungle in which the boy studied wildlife, collected birds' eggs and learned to hunt. He was 4 when he and his younger brother were saved by an old collie from the attack of a Himalayan bear. Jim grew up without fear of the "jungle folk," however, and as a small boy, armed with the wreck of an old gun, he wandered casually through the swampy, malarial tiger-haunted country, sleeping by a small fire anywhere he happened to be.

From 1920 to 1936 Colonel Corbett spent half of each year in Afrida, in Tanganyika, where he hunted big game and supervised irrigation of his plantation on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro. His property produced such fine coffee and maize that the British Government bought the entire crop.

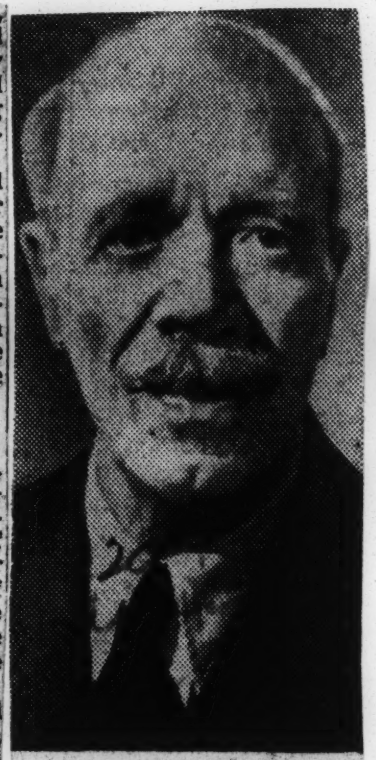
Filmed Tigers at 10 Feet

In 1929 he received a 16-mm. movie camera from Lord Strathcona. Back in India Colonel Corbett started the difficult task of photographing tigers in their native haunts. He called most of them to him and stood as close as ten feet away, whistling some soft jungle bird song to hide the whir of the camera.

Colonel Corbett seldom killed an animal except from necessity. He preferred to observe the animals of North India than harm them, and he defended them all eloquently—even the tigers that sometimes killed a good many human beings.

Why? Because, he said, tigers became man-hunters only when they cannot successfully hunt any other quarry; when they have been injured by gunshot wounds, when their teeth have been broken, when porcupine quills have been imbedded in their paws, or when they have simply grown too old to maintain the speed and precision their ordinary way of hunting demands. But once started on their career as a man-hunter the tiger goes on from kill to kill, unless someone stops him.

Other books by Colonel Corbett are "The Man-Eating Leopard of Rudraprayag," My India" and "Jungle Lore."



1952

Jim Corbett

Prof. H. D. Davidson Veteran Educator Dies In Alabama

Principal Of Bibb County Training School And AME S. S. Superintendent For 65 Years, Came Up The Hard Way But Continued "Inching Along"; Deceased Was Step-father of McClellan Brothers, Including, "J. F.", Local Attorney

Centerville, Ala.—Many hundreds of people, throughout the State of Alabama and many other parts of the South, for a long time to come will mourn the passing of one of Alabama's most prominent, cultured and industrious educator. He was Professor Henry Damon Davidson, 85, who passed into the Great Beyond on Monday, February 27, at a hospital in this town.

Funeral services for Prof. Davidson were held in the auditorium of the Bibb County Training School an institution which was as much the work of his hands as Tuskegee Institute was the dream and achievement of Booker T. Washington. The services were held Friday, February 25.

Prof. Davidson had retired as the principal of the Bibb County Trainin School some ten years ago and was principal emeritus at the time of his death. While he had not been in robust health since his retirement from active school work, he was up and going until a few days before his death, when he contracted a cold, which later developed into pneumonia, and proved fatal.

A representative of the Alabama State Department of Education was among those who came to the funeral to pay tribute to Prof. Davidson for his worth and his work. He was Mr. McGhee, now retired, but who served for 50 years as supervisor of Negro Education. There were eulogies from Rev. D. D. Hubbert, pastor of the Mt. Zion AME Church and from Rev. N. M. Carter, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church and others. There was appropriate singing and all that should go into a program paying the last tribute of respect to such a warrior for enlightenment and righteousness as Prof. Davidson had been across a long span of years.

He belonged to the "old school" of educators, who never became so "technical" with regard to the part education should play in a community's life as to let them become indifferent toward the religious life of the people. Prof. Davidson by time he was twenty years of age had been chosen the superintendent of the Mt. Zion AME Sunday School. He stayed on the job as superintendent for a period of 65 years.

One of the most interesting books ever published, and one that is capable of bringing sorrow to all who deplore man's inhumanity to man" is Prof. Davidson's autobiography, whose title is **"Inching Along" or** "The Life and Work of an Alabama Farm Boy." This book might well be adopted by the Negro youth of this age. It has in it all that a young person of the Negro race need to inspire them wiht dauntless courage for the battle of life.

The autobiography's title is "In ching Along," and obviously was inspird by the spiritual, "Keep Inching Along" which is printed at the beginning of the book by "permission of the Work Brothers" of Fisk Jubilee Singers fame. The last stanza of the spiritual is:

"You can hinder me here, but you cannot there:
Jesus will come by and by:
"My Lord in heaven will answer my prayer:
Jesus will come by and by."

Youths of this generation, who to so great an extent have been encouraged to adopt "gimme" as their slogan for achieving success, can read Prof. Davidson's book with great profit. They can especially read with profit the author's tribute to a great man of the North who helped Negroes get an education. For instance the following acknowledgement is the first in the book:

"Dedicated to the memory of Dr. James Hardy Dillard who did so muhc to raise the standard of Negro education in the United States and especially in the states of the South."

The present generation ,composed of ever so many young persons who boast of being Democrats in politics might take thought of the virtue of gratitude as did Prof. Davidson. He was a Republican all the days of his appointed time.

Says Prof. Davidson in his book: "As I understand our democratic form of governmnet, I believe in a protective tariff and freedom at the polls and am therefore a Republican.

He was. early in his life—back in 1890, chosen secretary of a Republican mass meeting and, recalls that, "I served as secretary (of the Republican Executive Committee of Bibb County) for two years: when the Hon. A. N. Johnson as chairman of that committee, left Bibb County, I was elected chairman . . . and served six years."

The "development" in Alabama which caused thousands of its Negroes to "go North" did not dampen the moral courage of Prof. Davidson. There is quite a humorous story in what the educator relates as to how he was able to master the "techniques" of getting the right to vote in Alabama. You had to get a certificate to vote and obtain it by answering all of the questions the "man" who did not want Negroes to vote would propound to you.

Prof. Davidson says:

"On the day appointed I presented myself to the board of registration. There was a long list of questions . . . such as: What were the Kentucky Resolutions? Who is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama? What Alabamian was once Vice President of the United States? and a hundred others. I was pretty well up on history of the United States and of Alabama and they could not turn me down on the plan.

"It was whispered around town that the chairman of the board of registrars sent hurriedly one of the other members of the committee, saying, 'Hurry with more questions; this "nigger" has answered all the questions you gave us."

Later Prof. Davidson had an even harder time to get his registration certificate. He had to get three white men to endorse him as being worthy to vote. It was a hard task. But finally he made it.

In Prof Davidson's book are several inspirational gems which he had committed to memory. They served to strengthen his will to fight to surmount the difficulties of his hard life. One such poem is the following:

If you meet a thorn or rose, keep a-going;
If it rains or if it snows, keep a-going;
If no fish ain't on you line,
'Tain't no use to sit and whine;
Bait your hook and keep a-trying, keep a-going.

Married twice in his life time, Prof. Davidson survived both of his devoted wives. His second wife was a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth McClellan. She was the mother of three sons, C. W. Homer, and James Fenimore McClellan. "J. F." is a real estate man and lawyer, in Nashville; Homer also makes his home in Nashville and C. W. lives in Pennsylvania.

As inheritors of their step-father's property, the McClellans announced at the funeral they were giving the residence of Prof. Davidson to the Bibb County Training School, for as long as it will be maintained as a school library.

Prof. Davidson is survived also by a niece ,Mrs. Mamoie Lewis, and a nephew, Sgt. Jesse Preston Davidson. There are several step-grandchildren and other distant relatives.

The remains of the great and good man were laid to rest in the cemetery here besides his devoted wife, Mrs. Elizabeth McClellan Davidson, who passed to her reward in October of 1946.

Prof. Davidson made full use of his meager educational opportunities such as his state provided in his youth. He learned to read, write, spell and figure the hard way—by dint of hard study. His parents were poor but made every sacrifice possible to help send him to school, but he got his education principally by working his way through public school and college. He was a graduate of the AME's Payne College,

He took summer school studies at other institutions, including Fisk University and acquired much "better than college" education by travel to all parts of the United States.

Well-Known Educator, Ala. Born Mrs. M.R. Reeves Dies In Bahamas

NASSAU, Bahamas — (SNS) — When the funeral services of the late Mrs. Mary Lucille Robinson Reeves were held, representatives from every point on the compass paused to pay tribute to the memory of a great woman in Nassau's Street Matthew's Church.

Reportedly one of the largest funerals ever witnessed in the Bahamas, the services were conducted by the Lord Bishop of Nassau and the Rev. F. Lambert, rector, of the church. Every seat in the church was occupied and many stood outside.

As mute testimony of the high esteem in which she was held by all were the many floral tributes from all classes and races who well knew how she had devoted her entire life to removing the scales from the eyes of her less fortunate brothers.

Originally from Fort Davis, Alabama, she was educated at Tuskegee Institute and Talladega College and took courses in teaching and domestic science.

After her graduation she took the post of Jeannes Fund Demonstrator Teacher for the State of Arkansas.

In October 1916 she married C. H. Reeves of Nassau. Mrs. Reeves taught in Florida before joining the Education Department in Nassau in 1928. During her period of teaching in Florida, she won an all-State prize for pastry and art work.

The pallbearers were Tuskegee graduates and former students: Dr. Cleveland W. Eneas, Dr. Jackson Burnside, Cyril Ritchie, Eric Allen, E. P. Roberts, T. G. Glover, E. Symonette and J. F. Greenidge, an old friend of the family.

The mourners were C. H. Reeves, husband of the deceased; Coleridge C. Reeves, only son, and Mrs. Anatol Rodgers and Miss Thelma Reeves, daughters of the deceased.

Nassau parers report the numerous condolences poured in from many places, from His Excellency, the Governor, the Countess of Ranfurly, the Honourable Chief Justice and Mrs. Henderson of Nassau; his Lordship, the Bishop of Nassau, the Most Reverend Leonard Hagarthy of the Catholic Church; Bishop W. V. Eneas, Hon. G. W. K. Roberts, Hon. A. R. Braynen, the Hon. and Mrs. Eugena Dupuch; Mr. and Mrs. Etienne Dupuch; the Director of Education; Dr. A. Deans Peggs, Rev. and Mrs. R. P. Dyer, Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Makepeace, Rev. Everette Butler.

Also Hon. W. B. Johnson and family, Hon. R. R. Farrington and family, Hon. and Mrs. A. G. Gardner-Brown, the Manager and Assistant Manager of British Colonial Hotel, the Education Office Staff; all Board Schools in Nasau; Barrister and Mrs. Frank Reeves of Washington; Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Bowden of Atlanta; Prof. and Mrs. H. A. Tines of New York; Teaching Staff of North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.; Teachers at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Dr. W. A. Chapman's family of Miami; Mr. and Mrs. Garth Reeves of Miami; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Reeves of Washington, D. C., Brenville Roberts' family of New York, and a number of other friends.

Duke Abbott dies; funeral at Kegee

Veteran coach and director of athletics ill only short time

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Funeral services were held in the institute chapel for Cleve L. (Duke) Abbott, director of the Tuskegee department of athletics, who died Friday night after a brief illness.

During his many years in college athletics, Mr. Abbott, who came to Tuskegee in 1916 at the behest of its founder, Dr. Booker T. Washington, as agricultural chemist and assistant football coach, won the distinction of "dean" in the field of athletics.

* * *

AT A TESTIMONIAL to Major Abbott during the golden anniversary of the National Negro Business League, held on the Tuskegee campus, Fay Young reviewed his accomplishments in the following words:

"Abbott won 16 letters in his hometown, Watertown, S.D., high school. He won 14 letters at South Dakota State College. He captained the South Dakota State basketball team. He was all-state center. He was All-Northwestern center."

In 1917, he entered the officers training camp at Fort Des Moines, where he met his wife. He served in France as intelligence officer for the 366th Infantry, 92nd Division, as a first lieutenant.

* * *

AT THE CLOSE of the war, he took over the coaching job at Kansas Vocational School in Topeka and returned to Tuskegee in 1923 to become director of athletics and physical education.

He has done graduate work at Kansas State Agricultural College and Harvard University and was a member of the National Collegiate athletic association and the United States Olympics track committee.

His girls' teams won national AAU indoor and outdoor championships consistently from 1937 to 1950.

Two Tuskegee students were selected by the United States Olympics committee for the 1951 Pan American Olympics game team.

* * *

MILDRED McDANIELS broke the high jump record at the recent Pan American track and field meet in Mexico City. From 1924 to 1930, inclusive, his football teams won the Southern Conference championships and in 1924-33-36-44, his teams again were Southern champions.

From 1936 to 1950, inclusive, they won 21 National AAU track and field championships. Four Tuskegee students were selected by the United States Olympics Committee for the 1948 Olympics team.

He had through the years dug in his jeans to help some boy or girl pay his or her tuition fee, to assist them in buying clothes and many times to pay for their meal tickets.

* * *

MAJOR ABBOTT, a beloved member of the Tuskegee Institute community, served on the executive council, the educational council and on a number of important committees.

He received the 25-year service award when the custom was originated under the Patterson administration, served as a reserve officer in the United States Army and was active in the VFW.

His wife, Mrs. Cleve L. Abbott; their daughter, Jessie, and a number of other relatives survive.

Late Cleve Abbott

Athletics will continue at Tuskegee institute, but without Cleve L. Abbott, athletic director since 1923, they'll not be the same.

Abbott, who was also head football coach, died in Veterans hospital in Tuskegee last Friday.

Cleve Abbott

Behind Abbott were almost 40 years of coaching at Tuskegee, and in those years he developed some great stars in football, track, basketball, and tennis.

His outstanding star in football was Ben Stevenson, the great halfback who led Tuskegee teams to victories in the early 1930's. Alva Tabor, now coaching at Bishop college, was a fine quarter, back under Abbott. There were many others.

Perhaps his greatest tract star was Mozele Ellerbe, the dashman who captured the sprint title in the Penn relays. Alice Coachman, winner of the woman's high jump crown in the 1948 Olympics, was a product of Abbott's teaching.

Assisted by Frank A. "Fay" Young, B. T. Harvey and others, Abbott planned and developed the Tuskegee relays, and the annual SIAC basketball tournament at Tuskegee each year. His girls track team reigned supreme for years, and he was a moving spirit in the American Tennis association.

I talked to Abbott on his last trip to Chicago, the Pan-American trials in February. It had not been long before then that he had been discharged from the hospital where he had undergone an operation.

Although Tuskegee's girl track teams were perennial winners of the National AAU titles, and his team had the largest number on the 1948 Olympic team, Abbott was not considered as one of the coaches of Olympic teams.

Talking to him about it, Abbott said: "It certainly would have been a great tribute to have been named even an assistant coach for an Olympic team."

Abbott devoted his entire life to the development of young athletes from the rural sections, and his achievements in the field of sports will in cause his memory to fresh in the minds of sports fans for many generations to come.

Rev. Hall, Dean Of Baptist Ministers Dies; Rites Wed.

Funeral services for the Rev. Robert N. Hall, 85-year-old former president of the Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference are scheduled for 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, Jan. 12 at 16th Street Baptist Church with the Rev. Leke Beard, pastor, officiating.

The colorful Dean of local Baptist ministers passed at 6 p. m., Saturday, Jan. 8 at Jefferson County Home at Ketona. He had been a disabled minister for about six years.

He was born June 27, 1869 of ex-slave parents in Irondale, Ala. He served actively as an ordained minister over 53 years. Over his period he had pastored six different churches.

For a number of years he worked on the Birmingham World in more than one capacity. He had been a religious columnist, public relations man and associate church editor for this newspaper.

Meantime he had served as editor and contributing editor of the Birmingham Baptist Leader.

The Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference headed by the Rev. J. L. Ware, will be in charge of the funeral program.

J. M. Reynolds, Alabama State College Professor, Funeralized

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Funeral services were held recently at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church for James Milton Thomas Reynolds, assistant professor of mathematics at Alabama State College, who passed suddenly during the week.

The eulogies were delivered by Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the college, and by the Rev. Mr. M. L. King, Jr., pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. Assisting was the Rev. Mr. Benjamin J. Simms.

Mr. Reynolds was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William J. Reynolds and was graduated from the high school of Alabama State College. His college degree was earned at Morehouse College and his graduate degree at Atlanta University. His professional career began at Leland College in Louisiana where he taught mathematics, physics and German in 1927-28. For two years he was in non-teaching employment in Chicago before undertaking graduate study at Atlanta University. He taught mathematics and physics at Selma University and later did government welfare work in Birmingham, Anniston, Mobile and Montgomery. For the past eighteen years he was instructor and assistant professor of mathematics at Alabama State.

Mr. Reynolds had wide interest and activity in professional and fraternal affairs. He was affiliated with the American Teachers Association and of the Alabama State Teachers Association. He had served for many years as secretary of his local chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and also of his local Elks lodge. During his entire period at Alabama State, he was sports writer and assisted with the college's program of publicity.

He joined the faculty of Alabama State College in 1936, serving for 18 years. He was found dead at his residence the morning of Dec. 28, apparently of a heart attack.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Elmer Heninburg Reynolds, formerly of Mobile; a daughter, Miss Milton Ann Reynolds, a freshman at Fisk University; a sister, Mrs. Verdelle Reynolds Phillips, of Chicago; and two brothers, William Francis and Clyde Phillips, both of Chicago.

He is the second faculty member of Alabama State to pass during this school year, Mrs. Susie L. Robertson, assistant professor of education, having been buried in her home at Selma earlier in the school year.

The Rev. Robert Nathaniel Hall

Those of us on the Birmingham World share the loss of the Rev. Robert Nathaniel Hall along with members of his family. For he had been a useful part of this newspaper. He worked wherever anyone thought he could be helpful. He did this because of his interest in what we were trying to do more than he did for the small financial returns which came to him.

He was born three years before Birmingham came into being. Slavery was only five years behind when he came into the world and the Civil War had been ended only three years. He was close enough to bondage to know the real preciousness of freedom. In his on way he worked to expand this freedom by championing education, encouraging young people and by devoted, sincere, unselfish public service.

The Rev. Mr. Hall died at the ripe and glorious age of 86 last Saturday, January 8 at the Jefferson County Home at Ketona. About five years ago he became inactive and in a way unable to be properly cared for at his Zion City Home. There were those who wished better for him, but did nothing beyond this.

That he loved his profession and those who made it up is incontestable. Often there were those who took advantage of this and misused the Rev. Mr. Hall. He took risks, many of them bordering on indiscretions, to assist ministers in situations which could be explained only in terms of the mystery of man's behavior.

Some 34 years he was president of the powerful Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference. This was a position of influence, of weight, of importance. Many knew this and therefore used the Rev. Hall as an operational point in his declining years. Yet he never gave ground to any of those visible forces that sought to work against the constructive interest of his group.

Perhaps he loved to write as much he loved to preach. Writer's ink was in his blood and at his height he used his pen effectively. For 19 years he was editor of The Baptist Leader, the oldest Negro-produced journal in Alabama, althought denominational. He also served as contributing editor during his post-editorshop days.

His interest in humanity spread beyond race and denomination. To him Christianity was bigger than all denominations and wider than any racial group. In that sense he was an enlightened preacher with a full sense of the brotherhood of man. Educated man must be God's man if his education is good.

The Rev. Robert Nathaniel Hall

Those of us on the Birmingham World share the loss of the Rev. Robert Nathaniel Hall along with members of his family. For he had been a useful part of this newspaper. He worked wherever anyone thought he could be helpful. He did this because of his interest in what we were trying to do more than he did for the small financial returns which came to him.

He was born three years before Birmingham came into being. Slavery was only five years behind when he came into the world and the Civil War had been ended only three years. He was close enough to bondage to know the real preciousness of freedom. In his on way he worked to expand this freedom by championing education, encouraging young people and by devoted, sincere, unselfish public service.

The Rev. Mr. Hall died at the ripe and glorious age of 86 last Saturday, January 8 at the Jefferson County Home at Ketona. About five years ago he became inactive and in a way unable to be properly cared for at his Zion City Home. There were those who wished better for him but did nothing beyond this.

That he loved his profession and those who made it up is incontestable. Often there were those who took advantage of this and misused the Rev. Mr. Hall. He took risks, many of them bordering on indiscretions, to assist ministers in situations which could be explained only in terms of the mystery of man's behavior.

Some 34 years he was president of the powerful Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference. This was a position of influence, of weight, of importance. Many knew this and therefore used the Rev. Hall as an operational point in his declining years. Yet he never gave ground to any of those visible forces that sought to work against the constructive interest of his group.

Perhaps he loved to write as much he loved to preach. Writer's ink was in his blood and at his height he used his pen effectively. For 19 years he was editor of The Baptist Leader, the oldest Negro-produced journal in Alabama, althought denominational. He also served as contributing editor during his post-editorshop days.

His interest in humanity spread beyond race and denomination. To him Christianity was bigger than all denominations and wider than any racial group. In that sense he was an enlightened preacher with a full sense of the brotherhood of man. Educated man must be God's man if his education is good.

Educator Dies in Ala.

ATHENS, Ala.—Funeral services for George R. Bridgeforth, father of Mrs. Asa T. Spaulding of Durham, N. C., and well-known educator and agriculturist in his home town of Athens, were held Tuesday at 3 P. M.

Mr. Bridgeforth died Sunday morning. He had spent fifty-four years of his life in teaching and farming.

He was graduated from an Athens high school and Talladega College. He also was graduated from Massachusetts University and Boston University.

He taught at A. and M. College, Normal, Ala., and from 1902 until 1918 was director of agriculture at Tuskegee Institute. He married Datie Miller and from this union four children were born.

In 1918 he became president of Kansas Technical Institute where he served for seven years. From 1930 to 1938 he taught at Tennessee A. and I. State University and later returned to his home where he became owner and manager of Lake View Dairy Farms.

Surviving are one son, George Miller Bridgeforth of Gary, Ind.; three daughters, Mrs. Spaulding of Durham, Mrs. Sanders N. Russell of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Matthew S. Scott of Washington, D. C.; two brothers and other relatives.

Noted Alabama Educator Dies, Last Rites Held

ATHENS, Ala. Funeral services were held here last week for George R. Bridgeforth, father of Mrs. Asa T. Spaulding of Durham, N. C., and well-known educator and agriculturist in his home town of Athens.

Mr. Bridgeforth died Sunday morning. He had spent 54 years of his life in teaching and farming.

A NATIVE OF Limestone county, Ala., he became interested in the study of agriculture. He took over the operation of his father's farm at the age of 20. He graduated from an Athens high school and Talladega College. He also graduated from Massachusetts university and Boston univrsity.

He taught at A. and M. college, Normal, Ala., and from agriculture at Tuskegee Institute. He married Datie Miller and from this union four children were born.

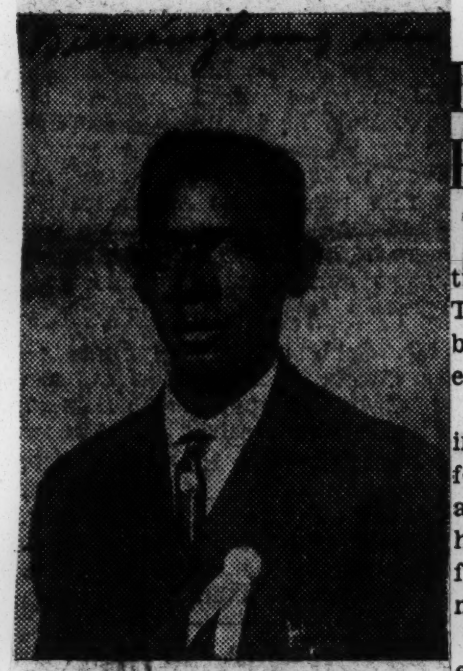
'902 until 1918 was director of

* * *

IN 1918 HE became president of Kansas Technical Institute where he served for seven years. From 1930 to 1938 he taught at Tennessee A. and I State University and later returned to his home where he became owner and managr of Lake View and manager of Lake View Dairy Farms.

Surviving are one Son, George Miller Bridgeforth of Gary, Ind., three daughters, Mrs. Spaulding of Durham, Mrs. Sanders N. Russell of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Matthew S. Scott of Washington, D. C., two brothers and other relatives

Rites Set For Prof. Davidson 3 PM. Today



PROF. H. D. DAVIDSON

CENTERVILLE, Ala. —(SNS)— Funeral for Prof. H. D. (Henry Damon) Davidson, 85-year-old principal emeritus of Bibb County Training School, was set for 3 P. M. today in the school auditorium.

He died Wednesdayy, Feb. 23 in the Good Samaritan Hospital of Selma, Ala. Mr. Davidson was principal, founder and builder of Centerville Industrial Institute. The name of this school was latter changed to the Bibb County Training School.

Prof. Davidson, a colorful figure in Alabama educational circles for many years, was born Dec. 16, 1869 "three miles below the town of Centerville, in Bibb County.

He often contributed letters to the newspapers and was staunch Republican. His writings often reflected his political views and were often directed at other issues of public interest.

Unfailingly he attended the meetings of the Alabama State Teachers Association before his health gave down on him. Always he was in the floor battles for one program or on the side of hot issues.

In 1944 he published his autobiography under the title, "Inching Along."

His self-told life story is equally an account of the hardships suffered by members of the Negro group seeking status, security and opportunity. He tells a touching story of the manner members of the group were stripped of the ballot in 1901.

He wrote: "When Ala., along with other Southern States, decided to eliminate the Negro from politics and to stop him from voting in 1901, I was determined to hold on to my ballot. So on the day appointed I presented myself to the board of registration. There was a long list of questions to be answered, such as, what were the Kentucky resolutions. They could not turn me down on that plan."

Local Resident Passes In Miami

Mrs. George C. Wright, longtime resident of Tuskegee, died Tuesday night at the home of a brother in Miami, Fla., after an extended illness.

She had been engaged in the insurance business in Tuskegee for many years with her husband and operated the business after his death several years ago until failing health caused her retirement several months ago.

Funeral services were conducted at White Chapel in Montgomery, with Dr. Forester and Rev. C. M. Sell officiating. Burial was in the Thomas family lot in Montgomery.

Pallbearers were P. M. Lightfoot, James A. Parker, C. P. Smiley, R. H. Henry, William Varner, Jr., and Pratt Thomas.

A native of Chambers County, Mrs. Wright is survived by four brothers, Judge C. E. Thomas, of Prattville, Ala., Dr. M. C. Thomas and Dr. E. C. Thomas, of Miami, and Judge J. R. Thomas, of Montgomery; two sisters, Mrs. E. C. Branch, of Montgomery and Mrs. D. M. Dowdell, of Tampa, Fla.; and a large number of nieces and nephews.

BLACKVILLE'S FOUNDER DIES, LEADER OF RACE

Pickens Black Sr. Built A Fortune On Hard Work

NEWPORT, Ark., May 10. — (UP)—Pickens Black Sr., 90-year-old Negro who built a wealthy estate from 40 acres he earned working as a farm hand 72 years ago, died Monday after a lingering illness.

Black, founded Blackville, an all-Negro community of about 800 persons 10 miles southeast of here. He owned almost 9,000 acres in the Blackville area plus a rice dryer, cotton gin, mercantile store and extensive properties on his lands.

Despite his wealth, he once told one of his three sons that his "richest moments and happiest times" were when his holdings were small.

Black came here from Gadsden, Ala., at the age of 18. He worked as a farm hand for two years, receiving as payment the 40 acres that formed the nucleus of his estate.

He acquired the cotton gin in about 1900, and owned a flour mill at Blackville about the time of World War I.

Black was almost solely responsible for the progress of Negro schools in the Blackville school district, to which he contributed land and money. He also donated heavily to his community's churches.

Arrangements are incomplete, but services probably will be held in Blackville Sunday. He also leaves a daughter, 16 grandchildren and 16 great-grandchildren.

Mr. Black came from Gadsden, Ala., seventy-two years ago, at the age of 18, and worked for the next two years as a farmhand. For his labors he received forty acres of land as payment.

With this meager beginning, Mr. Black started what today is Blackville, increased his personal holdings to 9,000 acres, and went on to gain fortune and respect in the state.

Blackville, about ten miles north of Newport, today has about eight hundred residents.

At his death Mr. Black's "empire" included a rice dryer, a cotton gin, a general store, and other properties. His son, Pickens Jr., survives Mr. Black.

Fabulous Arkansan Dies at 90

NEWPORT, Ark. — One of Eastern Arkansas' top citizens, Pickens Black Sr., died at the age of 90 in Blackville, Ark., the all-Negro town that bore his name.

Prominent Arkansas Businessman Dies

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) — Frank A. Snodgrass, 75, one of the most successful Negro businessmen in Arkansas, died here last week.

He was owner of the Snodgrass Liquor Store and Pool Hall. He was also a member of the Negro Chamber of Commerce, Wonder State Elks Lodge 478, Richmond Masonic Lodge, J. L. H. Smith Consistory 76, Mohammed Temple 34.

Snodgrass was also a member of the Arkansas Democratic Voters League and at the time of his death was Grand District Deputy of Elks Grand Lodge.

Survivors include two daughters, Addie Snodgrass of St. Louis and Frankie Snodgrass of Little Rock.

BUSINESSMAN DIES—Frank Snodgrass, veteran businessman and fraternal leader of North Little Rock, Ark., was found dead in his home recently by his daughter, Miss Frankie Lee Snodgrass. One of the most highly respected citizens of his city, Mr. Snodgrass apparently died while asleep overnight.

Business Leader Dies at Stuttgart

James Wesley Releford, oldest and one of the most respected leaders among Stuttgart's citizens, died at 5:15 a. m. November 9 at his home in Stuttgart. He had been in ill health for the past 13 years.

He was born in the reconstruction period following the war between the states, September 11, 1872, and moved to Lonoke county with his parents.

He was one of the founders and builders of the Union church in Stuttgart, which later became the Bethel AME church, and was the first member of the church.

As a political leader, he had widespread influence among his people, and attended the national Republican convention in Pittsburgh, Pa., the year it nominated William McKinley for president in 1896.

He established Relerford & Son funeral home, from which he retired in 1942, and was succeeded as manager and director by his son, Booker.

In addition to his widow, Mrs. Kitty Hopkins Relerford, other survivors are his son, three daughters, Mrs. Bertha Anthony, and Mrs. Hazel Johnson of St. Louis, and Mrs. Ruth Miller of Little Rock; five grand children and seven great grandchildren.

MR. RELEREFORD

Bermuda leader dies in hospital

HAMILTON, Bermuda — Dr. Edgar Fitzgerald Gordon, member of the Parliament for the Parish of St. Georges, died at the King Edward Memorial Hospital April 20.

Dr. Gordon, often termed as a martyr, came to Bermuda over 30 years ago from Trinidad. He rendered invaluable service to both the medical profession and to the plight of the common people until death.

Bermuda got its first real labor organization through his efforts in 19[illegible]. Dr. Gordon was elected its president. Among other accomplishments, he contributed to the fight for free education (1949) and the hiring of colored personnel in post offices in 1954.

In British Colony

Millionaire Dies at 77

BELIZE, British Honduras—The richest man in this old British colony has died. Robert Sidney Turton was born in Belize seventy-seven years ago and rose from a humble station to become the country's first Negro millionaire.

In his chequered career, he tried his hands at many things, failed several times but was never dismayed and later became the colony's mahogany and chewing gum magnate, amassing considerable wealth. He was affiliated with the I. T. Williams Company of New York and the William Wrigley Jr. Company of Chicago for many years.

Mr. Turton was a justice of the peace and served for many years on the Legislative Council (now the Legislative Assembly).

He was honorary consul for the Republic of Nicaragua and was the largest property owner in British Honduras.

SISTER OF JULIUS ROSENWALD IS DEAD

BY LAWRENCE F. LAMAR

LOS ANGELES, — (NPB) — The death of Mrs. Sophie Adler last Saturday, May 7, brings to a close one of America's most illustrous philantitropic families. Mrs. Adler was the younger sister of the late Julius Rosenwald, builder of the giant Sears, Roebuck order stores and ardent benefactor in the field of education and housing for Negroes throughout the south in the early 1900's.

She was the widow of the late Max Adler, himself a great philanthropist in his own name and donor of the Planetarium in Chicago. The Adler's in keeping with traditions of their families, were liberals in the true sense of the word. They practiced racial and religious equality. A former chauffeur, Stewart resides as 2307 Bronson Street, this city. He was retired after 31 years of service.

The death of Mrs. Adler, brings to light some interesting facts about the life of her noted brother, the late Julius Rosenwald. Six children were born of the union of Samuel and Augusta Rosenwald, just prior to the war between the states. They were sons, Benjamin, Julius, Morris and Louis and Selma and Sophie. The last name was Mrs. Adler.

M. R. Werner, who wrote "JULIUS ROSENWALD—The Life of a Practical Humanitarian", spent much time and research in bringing the work to publication. From the book, posterity is informed that two books influenced the life of the great man more than any others. They were, Booker T. Washington's "Up From Slavery," and "Life of William H. Baldwin, An American Citizen" by James Graham Brooks.

Both these books were the causes of Booker T. Washington being invited to Chicago as a guest of Rosenwald and the interest in the school he was struggling with at Tuskegee. The acquaintance with Washington led to the establishment of huge funds to carry on the work at Tuskegee and further similar educational and housing programs throughout the rural south.

Julius Rosenwald, ranks high among America's and Europe's great men of charity and philanthropy. He is with Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, John Wanamaker, Rev. Mother Marty Katherine Drexel, Julius Guggenheimer and countless others who combined a highly successful business career, with wise and effective benefactories. His life and generous contributions proved most opportune for the weary and distraught thousands of Negroes not too long since freed from slavery.

His contributions to the YMCA building programs were prodigious. Of him his narrator wrote "Rosenwald like many of his race, was early influenced by Talmudic injunctions and Biblical exhortations learned the pattern of sharing his possessions." Rosenwald, thus began to see methods of extending his many benefactions outside his religious life.

In this his narrator continues "he was aided and encouraged by his noble wife. Rosenwald followed the example of such notable co-religionists as Baron de Hirsh and Sir Moses Montifiore in Europe and Jacob H. Schiff in the United States."

Rosenwald aided Carter G. Woodson in his celebrated work, "Journal of Negro History." He pushed and aided the cause of education and housing in 883 counties of 15 southern states. He and his family were constant visitors at Tuskegee and spent more hours at the institution.

By the time of his death in 1932, Julius Rosenwald had contributed to the construction of 5,357 public schools, shops and teacher's homes at a total cost of $28,408,520. More than $637,000 had been contributed to YMCA building programs. He built the famed Rosenwald apartment building in Chicago, as an example to be followed towards better living conditions.

Returning to the Adler family and the death of Mrs. Sophie Adler she bore a family of four. Twelve grandchildren and four great grandchildren survive her passing. A sister-in-law, Mrs. Esther Rosenwald widow of the late Louis Rosenwald resides in nearby Beverly Hills.

survivors include her widower, Brady E. Woodard.

BEULAH WOODARD . . . and sculpture
Death takes artist as she began to enjoy fruits of hard work.

Untimely death comes to Beulah Woodard

Death, as it must to all, came last Wednesday morning at the General hospital to the local community's foremost artist, Beulah Ecton Woodard, a sculpturist.

Mrs. Woodard, who had persevered in her art—with a particular fealty for African sculpture—and in her efforts to stimulate art interest in Los Angeles, died at the age of 59 just as she was winning note for her work.

She had recently been invited to give an exhibition in Aachen, Germany at a museum. Dr. Hans S. Schweppe, of Cologne, had acquired a collection of her sculpture.

Ailing for a year or more, the artist had undergone one operation. She had cancer.

Mrs. Woodard was born in Frankfort, Ohio in 1895. She was brought here when still a baby by her father, William P. Ecton, who became one of the founders of the city of Vernon where his name appears on the city charter.

Greatly impressed by a meeting with an African king at the age of 12, the artist reflected an African influence in her art. She was graduated from Jefferson high school, attended Otis Art Institute, the L. A. Art School, and USC and studied with private instructors.

Mrs. Woodard was a winner in the Los Angeles All City Art Festival in 1953 for her Korean head "Travail," a wood carving. She has held private showing at the L. A. County Museum and a collection of her art is on display at the University Religious Conference at UCLA. Her husband, Brady, and a nephew Vernon Howard survive.

Famed Sculptress Dies on Coast

LOS ANGELES—Death came to one of America's best-known sculptresses, Mrs. Beulah Ecton Woodard, Wednesday, in the L. A. County General Hospital.

Mrs. Woodard was a native Ohioan.

29 1955

D.C.

D.C. mourns oldest jazzman, 'Pops' Hill

Funeral slated today for bass player who left great tradition

WASHINGTON

There was soft msic last Friday in the chapel of the McGuire Funeral Home, 1800 block Ninth St., NW., but it was not the jazzed-up music of the bass violin of Levin H. (Pops) Hill.

"Pops" Hill was there — but he was lying in state, surrounded by flowers as the greats and near-greats of the local musical world paid their last respects to the capital's oldest genuine Dixieland jazz musician.

"Pops" Hill died in D.C. General Hospital Monday night after suffering a stroke. Funeral services were conducted at 2 p.m. Aug. 12 in the McGuire chapel. It was the last performance for a man with 52 years of jazz artistry behind him.

* * *

"POPS" WAS 73 when he died — the oldest active jazz musician in Washington. He had played right up to the time he became ill, with his last stint having been with Booker Coleman's Dixieland Band now playing at the Charles Hotel.

Born in Vienna, Va., the late Mr. Hill came to Washington with the famous Hardy Brothers Band, little known to the present generation.

This band was A. E. Lichtman's "house band" at the famed Suburban Gardens in Northeast Washington for many years, and "Pops" was its ace. At that time he was a familiar figure to old and young alike as he brought out the "sounds" from his big bass horn.

In later years he gave up the bass horn in favor of the bass violin. It was 29 years ago that he began playing at Suburban Gardens.

During his lifetime he had played for and with many famous figures, including Ethel Waters. He once accompanied Miss Waters on a tour to California.

FOR THE past 29 years h had lived at 1736 U St., NW., with Mrs. Mary Stokes. "He was one of the family," Mrs. Stokes said Tuesday.

One of his later-day recognitions came when he was called upon to be a member of the first interracial band organized by Willis Conover,. local disc jockey and "sounds" favorite, whose "jazz sessions" have become a Washington musical byword.

From noon Thursday until funeral time Friday, Mr. Hill's body lay in state, with sorrowing friends passing his bier. Interment was in the Lincoln Memorial Cemetery.

Mr. Hill's wife, Mrs. Florence Hill, preceded him in death several years ago.

Funeral services for noted scientist

WASHINGTON

Funeral services were held Tuesday, for Dr. Arnold H. Maloney Sr., 67, noted scientist, at St. George's Episcopal Church, the Rev. A. A. Birch, pastor. Interment was in Lincoln Memorial Cemetery.

Dr. Maloney, a member of the staff at Knud-Hansen Memorial Hospital, Virgin Islands, died last Friday, after he recently returned to this country because of declining health.

Former head of the department of pharmacology, Howard University, he resigned that position in 1953 after 20 years of service.

HONORARY pallbearers at the funeral were fellow members of the Reading Club, Howard University faculty, and Sigma Pi Phi Boule.

They were:

Drs. Robert S. Jason, Paul Corneli, Rowland Scott, James Thurman, Walter Booker, Donald Harper, Theodore Pinkney, Charles Wade, George Adams, Charles Lomack, New York; G. C. Wilkinson, Ambrose Caliber, R. Frank Jones and Albert L. De Monde; attorneys J. Henry, and Richard Atkinson; the Rev. A. F. Elms, Col. Campbell Johnson, and James E. Scott.

Active pallbearers were six students at Howard University.

* * *

DR. MALONEY is survived by his wife, Beatrice; a daughter, Louise ;a son, Dr. Arnold Maloney Jr.; four brothers, Dr. Lionel Maloney; Dr. C. R. Maloney, Buffalo; C. M. Maloney, attorney, Buffalo; and Deresford M., Buffalo; aiso two grandchildren, Arnold H. Maloney III and Frances G.

A pioneer in the field of parmacology, Dr. Maloney was one of the early members of the American Society for Pharmacology, and a member of the Sigma Xi Honor Society.

* * *

AMONG HIS most outstanding contributions to science, was the development of the use of picrotoxin against barbituate poison — a technique he perfected while earning his doctorate at Winconsin University. He also developed the use of coramine against morphine depression.

Dr. Maloney is credited with approximately 45 publications which include articles and books based on his scientific research. He was a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

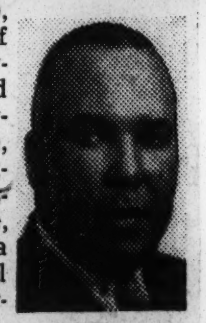
LEVIN (POPS) HILL
Bass violinist, 73, dies in Washington

Retired Captain

A. L. Simpson Rites to Be On Tuesday

SIMPSON—Obit—w/½-col cap.

Funeral services will be held at 12:30 p. m. Tuesday in the Metropolitan A.M.E. Church for Capt. Abram Lynn Simpson, U. S. A. (Ret.), supervisor of special services, United States Employment Service, who died unexpectedly Thursday at his home, 403 Columbia rd nw. Burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery.



Simpson

Capt. Simpson was born 61 years ago in Loisville, Ky., the son of James E. and the late Lydia Simpson, and was educated at the Simpson University of Chicago. For five years 1932-37), he served as president of Allen University, Columbia, S. C., and subsequently as acting head of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla. He came to Washington in 1940.

Intensely active in civic and religious affairs, Capt. Simpson was past commander of the James E. Walker Post No. 26, American Legion, treasurer of the church from which he will be buried, and superintendent of its Sunday School. He devoted much of his time to working among the youth of his community through the church and civic groups.

Surviving besides his father is his wife, Ellyce Yerger Simpson; a son, Walter L. Simpson, of the United States Marine Corps., and two sisters, Jane S. Williams and Louise S. Sewell, all of this city.

J. S. Coage, ex-Recorder dies in D. C.

Served under Hoover and FDR in '30's

WASHINGTON

Funeral services were held at Metropolitan AME Church Thursday for Jefferson S. Coage, 83, former Recorder of Deeds for the District, who died Monday at Freedmen's Hospital. He was the last Republican appointed to the post of Recorder.

The Rev. Dewey Robinson officiated at the rites which were followed by burial in Woodlawn cemetery. The Morrow and Woodford Funeral Home was in charge.

APPOINTED Recorder of Deeds by former President Herbert Hoover, Mr. Coage served during the Hoover administration and for the first two years of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration.

He was a native of Newcastle, Del., and lived and conducted a business in Wilmington before coming to Washington, over 30 years ago.

Active for many years in Republican affairs in both Washington and Wilmington, Mr. Coage was a member of the Federal Commission to the Virgin Islands in 1924.

MR. COAGE was a graduate of the class of 1899 at Wilberforce University where he also received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

In Washington he was prominent in the affairs of Metropolitan AME Church, serving as a member of the board of trustees and chairman of the board for many years. He was a life member of the local YMCA.

Mr. Coage's survivors include his wife, Mrs. Nellie M. Coage, whom he married in 1950 and with whom he lived at 1911 11th St., NW; a stepdaughter, Mrs. J. Franklin Wilson of Washington; and a stepson, Grant E. Taylor.

Also surviving are a niece, Miss Florence Coage, and a nephew, Howard Coage, both school teachers in Wilmington; and Mrs. Beatrice Berryman, former Wilmington school teacher and for many years treasurer of the State Republican Committee of Delaware.

Charles F. Browne, Served 16 Envoys at British Embassy

By CARTER GORSKA

There's a vacant chair in the little office just off the entrance hall of the British Chancery.

To the Embassy staff its emptiness marks the passing of a tradition. And to Charlie Browne, the man who occupied it, it means the passing of a dream.

Charlie died Tuesday at Emergency Hospital — three years short of his goal. The colored messenger wanted to serve the Embassy 70 years and then visit the country he had "been representing" since 1888. He had served with 16 British Ambassadors.

Looking over the newspaper clippings that have been written about Charlie since he "went diplomatic," one finds the same quote. "Charlie's planning to make his first trip to England next year."

Couldn't Leave Post

But Charlie never did. Chester, Charlie's assistant, who he called "The Little Rabbit," said Charlie wouldn't trust his job to anyone else. The Embassy couldn't run without him, others said.

Charlie was the first to arrive at the chancery (6 or 7 a.m.) and the last to leave (6 or 7 p.m.) He had been fixing the 4 p.m. tea there (about 40 cups) for so many years that no one knew how he learned to make tea that could please the British.

Another thing. Charlie never trusted other hands to sort the Ambassador's outgoing mail. Charlie had a briefcase, but he preferred a shopping bag for his Embassy missions.

Hit by Taxicab

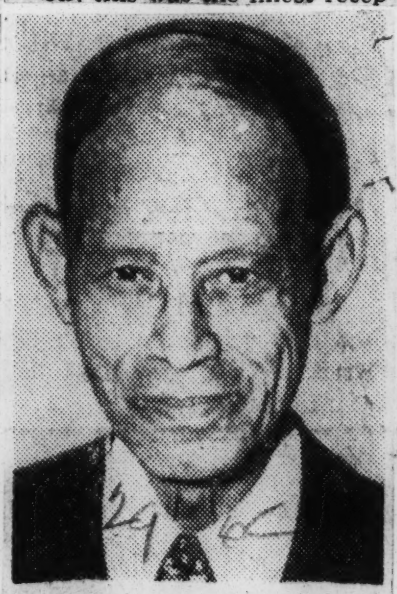
Charlie was returning to the chancery after a bank mission when he stepped off a streetcar platform on Pennsylvania avenue near Eighteenth street N.W. was hit by a taxicab December 12. He received a severe brain injury and had been unconscious since. Police gave his age as 88, but Embassy officials said he was born in 1873.

The Embassy switchboard operators kept in touch with the hospital. His friends at the Embassy asked the first and last thing each day, "How is Charlie? Any word from the hospital?"

Right away the little man who'd tip his cap or do a little curtsy for all as a way of greeting, was being missed.

In 1930 Charlie wrote and published "Short History of the British Embassy in Washington, D. C., or Forty Years in a School of Diplomacy." It contained pages and pages of his impressions. Readers said Charlie was most impressed with the reception for the Infanta of Spain. In fact, after the Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip visited here, Charlie was said to have stopped Ambassador Sir Oliver Franks and said:

"Sir, this was the finest reception since the visit of the Infanta of Spain."



CHARLIE BROWNE

Honored by British

Charlie had been feted at his own "receptions." In 1938, Charlie, or more formally Charles F. M. Browne, native Washingtonian and law graduate of Howard University, was given a testimonial by Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador.

Charlie said then it was one of the four greatest thrills. "The other occasions were when I took my first communion (he was a high Episcopalian and a religious man who never passed a beggar without giving him alms); when I received my Ll. B. and when Sir Auckland Geddes, then British Ambassador, bestowed on me the medal of the Order of the British Empire."

He also received the King's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom.

Charlie once summed up his years with the British this way: "No book no college could give the training I have received here in this school of diplomacy."

A bachelor, Charlie has no immediate survivors. He lived at 4821 Meade street N.E.

He was working on another book at the time he died.

Mr. Browne, described as a "wonderful old gentleman" by many of the Embassy staff, was born somewhere near 15th and K sts. nw. He lived for a while with his niece, at 433 5th st. se. and last year he moved into the home of the widow of a long time friend, the Rev. Dews at 4821 Meade st. ne.

Charlie Browne, Served British Here, Since 1888

A British tradition passed on Tuesday night. He was Charlie Browne, 87 or 88, some even said 100 years old. But since Oct. 1, 1888, he was messenger extraordinaire of the British Embassy here. He died of injuries sustained when he was struck by a taxi on Dec. 12.

Mr. Browne, a Howard University law graduate, was a courtly man who had mingled with kings and kept the common touch. He received the King's Long Service Medal, the King's Medal for Service in the cause of Freedom, and the Victoria Medal.

Although his job at the Embassy included general messenger services and the introduction of many high-ranking visitors, Mr. Browne was not limited to these duties. He served as historian, having written a book called "Short History of the British Embassy in Washington, or, Forty Years in a School of Diplomacy."

CHARLIE BROWNE

Charles Browne, Messenger Since 1888 At British Embassy, Dies After Accident

Times, New York City, N.Y.
Thurs, 12-22-55

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)— Charles F. M. Browne, a Washington-born Negro who had worked for the British Embassy as a messenger since Oct. 1, 1888, died last night in Emergency Hospital. On Dec. 12 he had been injured by an automobile. His combination of taste and talent in the diplomatic setting in which he worked won many honors and many friends for him.

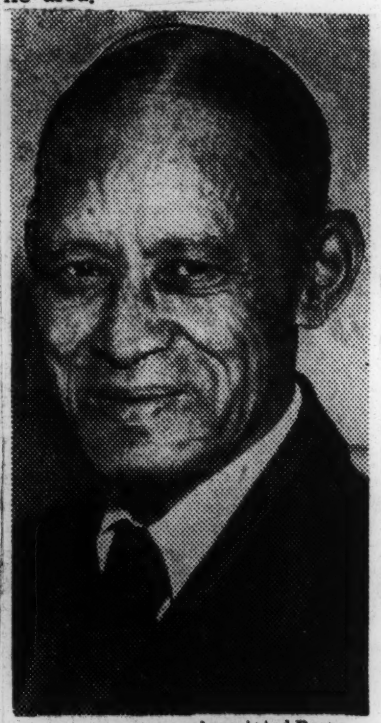
Mr. Browne was born about eighty-five years ago, and as a youth studied law at Howard University here. He never worked at his profession, though, and soon joined the Embassy as a messenger.

Honors came his way with the years — the British Empire Medal, the King's Long Service Medal, the King's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom and the Victoria Medal.

The last was awarded in 1939, when he was presented to his employers, King Geoorge VI and Queen Elizabeth, during their United States visit.

He met the present sovereign when, as Princess Elizabeth, she visited Washington in 1951 with the Duke of Edinburgh.

Mr. Browne recorded some of his impressions of embassy life, especially the social aspects, in a book entitled "Short History of the British Embassy in Washington, or, Forty Years in a School of Diplomacy." He was working on another bowk when he died.



Associated Press

Charles F. M. Browne

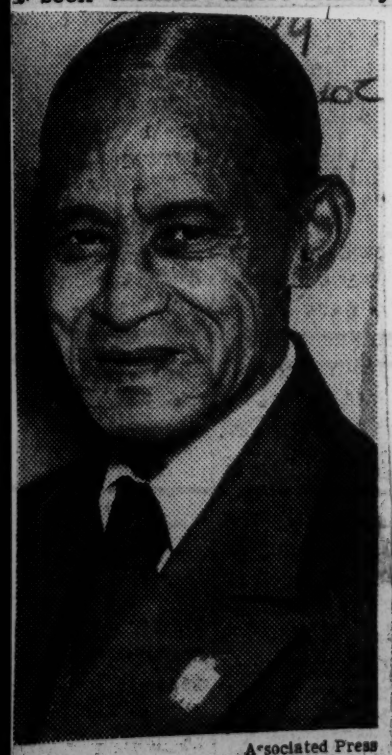
C.F.M. Browne, Of British Embassy

Herald Tribune
New York
Dec 22 55

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21— Charles F. M. Browne, eighty-two, who worked as a messenger for the British Embassy here from the age of fifteen and received honors and fame in that post, died last night in Emergency Hospital after being injured by an auto on Dec. 12.

Mr. Browne, a Negro born in Virginia, got his life-time job in 1888 when he knocked on the Embassy door and asked for employment. He was not an ordinary messenger in several respects. He studied nights to receive his Bachelor of Law degree from Howard University. He was the author of "Short History of the British Embassy in Washington, or Forty Years in a School of Diplomacy." And his sixty-seven year career was believed to be a record in the British diplomatic service.

Among the many honors given Mr. Browne by the British government, were the Order of the British Empire, the King's Long Service Medal, the King's Medal for Service in the Cause of Freedom, and the Victoria Medal.



Associated Press

Charles F. M. Browne

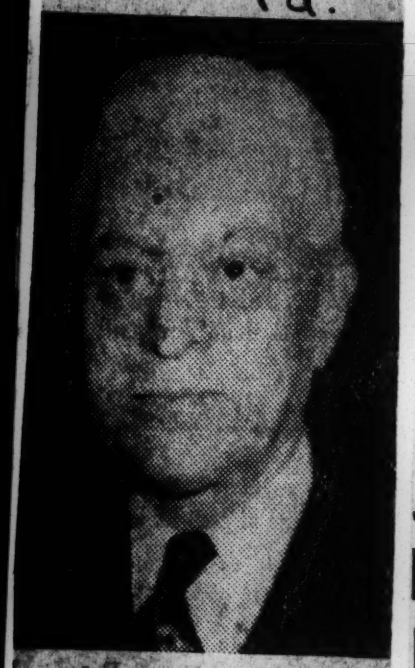
29 1955

D.C.

Jesse Mitchell

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Banker Dies In Capital!



JESSE H. MITCHELL

By JOSEPHINE LOWERY

WASHINGTON — Jesse H. Mitchell, the Texan who built the Industrial Bank of Washington from a $185,000 capital stock operation in 1934 to $8 million, died here at his 1615 Upshur Street NW home last Saturday. He had been ill for several months.

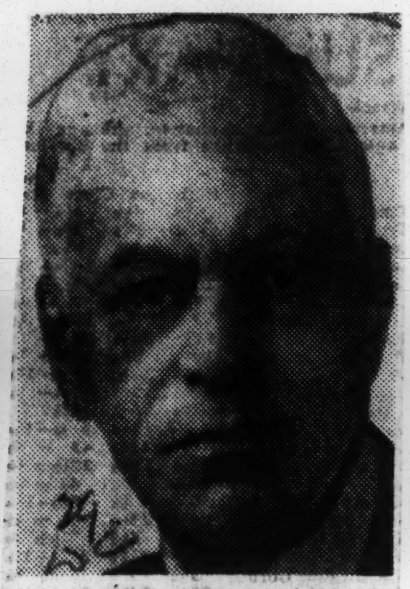
An active and staunch Republican, he resigned as president of the bank last December, and his son, R. Doyle Mitchell, was named to succeed him.

He is survived by his widow Mrs. Beatrice P. Mitchell, his son, and daughter, Mrs. Rosina Hayes; two sisters, three grandchildren and a niece.

Funeral services were scheduled for Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., from Lincoln Congregational Church.

Hotel Builder Dies

WASHINGTON (AMP) — George Washington, restaurant owner and co-builder of the first Negro hotel in Charleston, S. C., died last week after a heart attack at his home.



JESSE H. MITCHELL.

Jesse Mitchell Dies; Founder-Chairman of Industrial Bank Here

Jesse H. Mitchell, founder and board chairman of the Industrial Bank of Washington, died at his home here yesterday after a career that brought him many honors both locally and nationally.

Mr. Mitchell and his associates gathered together $190,000 of assets to start the bank in 1934 and turned it into a $7 million institution, largest of its kind in the Nation, owned and operated by Negroes.

A shrewd judge of character, Mr. Mitchell ran the bank on a very personal basis. Small loans to build homes, businesses or educations mushroomed and came back later in the form of larger deposits.

In banking or in civic affairs his influence was broad. He had served as a member of Republican State Committee for the District of Columbia since 1932, was a member of the Fair Employment Board of the Civil Service Commission and was a member of the Selective Service Appeals Board of the the District.

Activities Tested.

For 15 years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Lincoln Temple Congregational Church and was a director of the Twelfth Street YMCA. He also was treasurer of the National Negro Business League and treasurer of the District of Columbia Chamber of Commerce. He was a past president of the National Bankers Association.

In 1950, he received an award from Howard University for outstanding achievement in the field of business. At the Texas State Fair in 1952 he was honored for outstanding achievement in the field of human relations and later in the same year he was honored by Washington bankers and civic leaders at a testimonial dinner here.

As a result of failing health, he retired as president of the bank last December and was succeeded by his son, R. Doyle Mitchell.

Born in Texas.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Navasota, Tex., in 1881, and attended high school there. Later he graduated with honors from the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College and after teaching in high schools for three years came to Washington to take a Government job. In his spare time he studied law at Howard University and received his LLB degree there in 1910.

In 1920 he left the Government to organize the Columbia Realty and Investment Co. and took time out to study at the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, before organizing the bank.

In addition to his widow, the former Miss Beatrice Patten, and his son, he is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Rosina Mitchell Hayes, and three grandchildren.

Funeral services are expected to be at Lincoln Temple Congregational Church at 2:30 p.m. Wednesday followed by burial at Lincoln Memorial Cemetery.

Dr. Joseph E. Trigg, boxing official, dies

Afro-American Balto. Md. 3-12-55

WASHINGTON—Requiem high mass for Dr. Joseph E. Trigg, member District Boxing Commission who died suddenly Saturday, was offered at 10 a.m. Tuesday, March 29 at St. Augustine's Catholic Church, 1717 Fifteenth St., NW.

The body was on view at the Jarvis Funeral Home, 1432 U St., NW. Burial was in Lincoln Memorial Cemetery.

* * *

DR. TRIGG, a member of the District Boxing Commission since 1948, entered Freedmen's Hospital with an internal disorder Friday afternoon.

A 1917 graduate of Syracuse University, Dr. Trigg starred on the university crew and was the first colored crewman to compete in the Poughkeepsie Regatta. He also played football at Syracuse.

He was an infantry captain in World War I. In the battle of Argonne Woods, he was wounded and gassed. Later he received the Croix de Guerre from the French government.

* * *

BORN IN Knoxville, Tenn., Dr. Trigg came to Washington with his parents as a youngster. He was educated in the Washington public schools and was graduated in 1912 from the old "M Street" High School now known as Dunbar High.

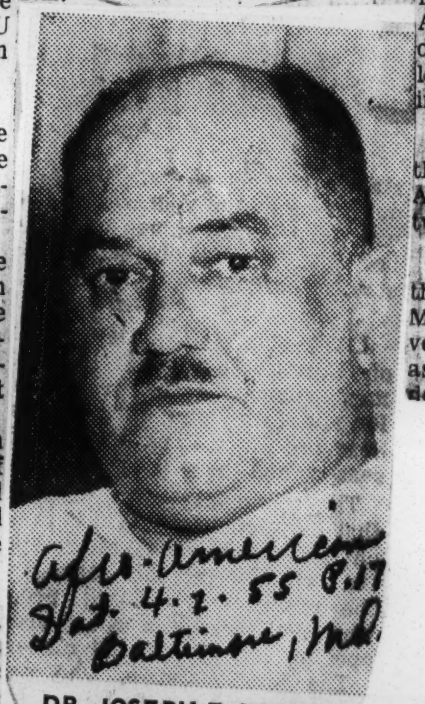
After the war, Dr. Trigg attended the Howard University Medical School, getting his degree in 1924. At the time of his death he was a member of the staff of Freedmen's Hospital and a member of the faculty at the Howard Medical School.

Dr. Trigg was a specialist in gynecology. He had his offices in his home at 1248 Fairmont St., NW.

* * *

HE WAS a member of many organizations, including the Pigskin Club, YMCA, the Holy Name Society of St. Augustine's and was an honorary citizen of the Metropolitan Police Boys' Club and a board member of the Catholic Youth Organization.

Dr. Trigg is survived by his wife, Mrs. Bernice S. Trigg, a former teacher in the District public school system; two brothers, Dr. Frank H. Trigg, 1606 North Capitol St., and Kermit H. Trigg, a physical education instructor at Browne Junior High who lives at 1603 Lincoln Rd., NE., and a sister, Mrs. Irene T. McDuffy, 1427 Hamilton St., NE.



Afro-American Bal. 4-2-55 Baltimore, Md.

DR. JOSEPH E. TRIGG

Henry Crowder, Atlantan, Dies In Washington

World 3-26-55

A native of the Atlanta of many years, Henry W. Crowder, Sr., died in his Washington, D. C. home Sunday. Funeral services were held Friday. His death preceeded by one day that of his old friend and former fellow-Sunday School classmate at First Congregational Church, Walter White.

A well-known musician, one of his first musical experiences was as organist at the Congregational Church where he and Walter White were in the Boys class, taught by the well-known and respected insurance pioneer, Heman Perry.

It was Mr. Perry who gave him much encouragement to continue his musical studies to enhance the talent that made him welcome not only here in his home town but also in Washington, where he later went to live, Paris and Brussell, where he spent 10 years.

During this ten years, the Nazi war machine invaded France and Mr. Crowder was taken off to spend a period in one of their notorious concentration camps. During this time, he later confided to a friend, his music was all that held his sanity together.

Following his release and at the end of the war, he returned, broken in health, to the United States. Aside from his musical activities - organist, choir director, orchestra leader - he was employed in Washington by the War Department.

His Sunday death left his widow, the former Miss Frankie Turner of Atlanta; one son, Henry Jr., and two grand-daughters.

This information was relayed to the World by an old Atlanta friend, Mrs. Lizzie MacDuffie, who also served in Washington for several years as housekeeper for the late President Fr[illegible] D. Roosevelt

Pharmacist is buried

Felled in street by heart attack

WASHINGTON

Dr. Martha A. Fleet, 65 retired pharmacist, was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Tuesday, following requiem mass at St. Augustine Catholic Church. The Jarvis Funeral Home was in charge.

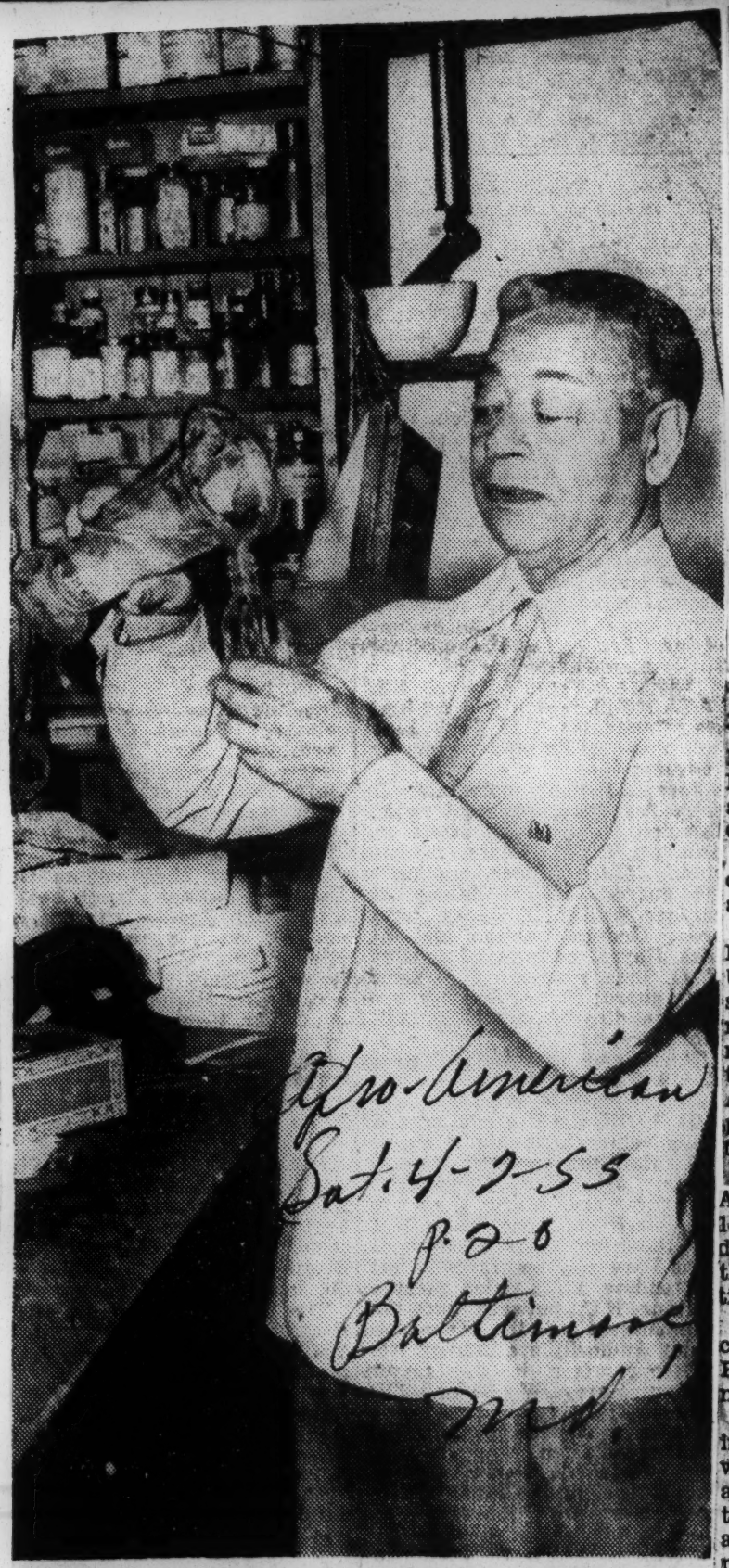
Doctor Fleet, who lived at 1332 Fairmont St., NW, died suddenly last Friday morning of a heart attack. She was stricken in the street near the building of the Perpetual Loan Association at 11th and E Sts., NW, at about 11 a.m., Friday.

* * *

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT's rescue squad was summoned and worked in vain to revive Doctor Fleet who was pronounced dead 20 minutes later.

A graduate of the Washington College of Pharmacy, Doctor Fleet at one time maintained a drugstore at the corner of R St. and Vermont Ave., NW. After her retirement she engaged in real estate activities for a number of years.

Survivors include her husband, E. Leroy Fleet; a son, Lauren Fleet; and a sister, Miss Henrietta Newman.



DIES ON JOB—After serving the public for 45 years, at McCulloh and Laurens St., Dr. Benjamin A. Greene was on the job when he died last Saturday. Services for the veteran pharmacist were held Tuesday at Payne Memorial AME Church. Burial was in Western Star Cemetery, Baltimore.

Bunche Attends Funeral Rites Of Mother-In-Law

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche undersecretary general of the United Nations flew into Washington this morning to attend the funeral of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ellen R. Harris.

Mrs. Harris died Thursday at the age of 92. She was buried in Lincoln Memorial Cemetery, following rites at Lincoln Congregational Church.

Doctor Bunche's wife, the former Ruth Harris, was the youngest of ten children born to Mrs. Harris who at the time of her death resided with another daughter, Mrs. Aileen Davis of Washington.

Eight surviving children include in addition to Mrs. Bunche and Mrs. Davis:

Dr. Charles O. Harris of Decatur, Ala.; Mrs. George W. Holley of Washington; M. M. Harris, Boston; R. Windom Harris, Washington; Mrs. Ellen R. Hillyer, Philadelphia; and Dr. Booker Harris, Columbus, Ohio.

Also surviving are 12 grandchildren, five great-grandchildren, and other relatives.

A native of Montgomery, Ala., Mrs. Harris was a graduate of Fisk University. She taught elementary school for a year before her marriage to the late Charles O. Harris, prominent during reconstruction days in political affairs in Alabama, and chief clerk in the post office of Montgomery at the time of his death in 1913.

Mr. Harris was a member of the Alabama State legislature from 1867 to 1875 and was several times delegate at large from Alabama to the Republican National Convention.

He was a member of the notification committee which notified President Harrison of his renomination in 1896.

Mrs. Harris had lived in Washington since 1923. The daughter with whom she made her home is assistant to the research superintendent in the D. C. school system and the wife of Stephen Davis, professor of engineering at Howard University.

Mrs. Bunche was also an elementary school teacher in Washington before she met Doctor Bunche in 1930.

Dr. J. R. Mott Dies, Won Nobel Prize for Christian Leadership

Dr. John R. Mott, 89, Nobel Peace Prize winner in 1946 who spent a lifetime devoted to world Christianity, died last night in Orlando, Fla., where he lived in the winter. He spent the summers in Quebec.

Dr. Mott, an evangelist and promoter of international understanding, had received the United States Distinguished Service Medal and medals from 16 foreign governments as well as the Nobel prize.

He was general secretary of both the National Council and the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association for many years. Later he became honorary life president of the World's Alliance of YMCA.

Organized Students.

Dr. Mott helped organize the World's Student Christian Federation in 1895. He was general secretary and later chairman.

In 1910 he helped found the International Missionary Council, madeu pof 300 missionary sooieties. He was the council's chairman until 1942 and honorary chairman since then.

Dr. Mott was one of the five honorary presidents of the World Council of Churches, the only layman to hold the position.

Last July, Dr. Mott married Miss Agnes Peter, 73, a member of one of Washington's oldest and most distinguished families, and a direct descendant of Martha Washington. They were married in Tudor Place, owned by Miss Peter's brother, Armistead eter, jr.

He formerly was married to Leila Ada White of Wooster, Ohio.

Cornell Graduate.

Dr. Mott was a native of New York State and a graduate of Cornell University.

It was while he was studying law at Cornell that he became secretary of the Internation Committee of the YMCA and began his long career of promoting goodwill among nations.

He was chairman of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions while in college. That crusade swept through colleges in the United States and Canada, drawing 10,000 students into the missionary field. This success caused him to conceive the idea of a world student Christian Federation. He was one of the founders of the movement at Vadstena Castle in Sweden in 1895. The work spread to 27 nations and more than 3,000 universities.

Wrote 21 Books.

A prolific writer, Dr. Mott was the author of 21 books on religious and social subjects.

Besides his widow, he is survived by two sons, John L. Mott, New York; Dr. Frederick D. Mott, 3309 Woodley road N.W., and two daughters, Mrs. Vivian Bose, New Delhi, India, and Mrs. Eleanor Mott Ross, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Special services will be held tomorrow in rlando at the First Methodist Church. Arrangements will be made later for services at National Cathedral here.

29 1955 D.C.

Deaths Sadden Season At Howard University

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Howard University community was saddened last week by the news of deaths of three members of the University "family." They were Charles S. Syphax, professor-emeritus of mathematics; Albert W. Hopkins, retired University postmaster; and Mrs. Eva E. Finley, wife of Dr. Harold E. Finley, professor of zoology.

The deaths of Professor Syphax and Mr. Hopkins occured on Sunday; while Mrs. Finley passed away the following day.

PROFESSOR Syhax, 88, who retired in 1936, was a member of the faculty for 46 years. He held three degrees from the University, having been awarded the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1888, the Bachelor of Law degree in 1889, and the Mastor of Law degree the following year. Profesor Syphax joined the faculty in 1890. From 1914 to 1919 he served as dean of the Howard Academy (high school) which is now defunct.

INTERMENT WAS held at Washington's Harmony cemetery Wednesday Dec. 29th). Immediate survivors include his wife, Mrs. Mary Louise Jones Syphax, and two sons, Wendell C. Syphax of Washington and Dr. Charles S. Syphax, Jr. of Detroit. time of his death.

Mr. Hopkins, 86, served as University postmaster from 1913 until his retirement in 1946. A native of nearby Alexandria, Va., he received the Bachelor of Arts degree at Howard in 1891. Mr. Hopkins is survived by one son, orchestra leader Claude Hopkins of New York City. Mr. Hopkins was a resident of New York City at the tmie of his death.

Mrs. Finley, whose husband heads the department of zoology in the College of Liberal Arts, resided at 2022 First Street, northwest. She was a native of Palatka, Fla. where interment will be held sometime this week. week.

Immediate survivors include her husband; two children, Eva. K. and Harold E., Jr.; a sister, Mrs. Elise B. Henderson of Jacksonvile, Fla.; and a brother, George Browning of Los Angeles, Calif.

Final rites held for Wm. L. Brooks

WASHINGTON

Funeral services were held Wednesday at St. Luke's P. E. Church for William L. Brooks, 66, who died Sunday at his home at 1621 S. St., NW.

Mr. Brooks was the third oldest employee of the National Geograpnic Society in length of service.

He has been employed with the society for 49 years.

The Rev. Dillard Brown officiated.

The rites were attended by a delegation from the society headed by Drs. Melville B. Grosvenor and Thomas W. McKnew, vice presidents of the organization. Drs. Gilbert Grosvenor, chairman of the board of trustees, and John Oliver La Gorce, president were out of the city.

Mr. Brooks was assistant and personal attendant to Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor. He aso acted as senior messenger.

HE BEGAN working for the society in 1906 when its membership numbered less than 10,000.

At that time the staff of the National Geographic Magazine consisted of Dr. Grosvenor and Dr. La Gorce, his assistant. One of Mr. Brooks' early jobs was to deliver the magazine, then a slim little periodical, to the 500 local members of the society.

Sometimes he walked. Sometimes he rode a bicycle on his rounds. Later he drove his own car, and more recently was driven about the city by another employee.

"The National Geographic Society," said Dr. McKnew, "pays high tribute to Will Brooks, chief of messengers for 49 years, for his outstanding service.

He was considered a friend by all, particularly by Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, and by Dr. John Oliver La Gorce, for having worked nearly a half century with them."

Mr. Brooks was to have retired last October, but he was invited to stay with the society in order to round out 50 years of service.

Mr. Brooks is survived by his wife, Geneva Walker Brooks, and a sister, Edna Miller, 1407 Corcoran Street. N.W.

WILLIAM L. BROOKS

Dr. John R. Mott Service Tomorrow

YM Leader Dies in Florida

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 1.— Services for Dr. John R. Mott, 89, veteran leader of the world YMCA movement and co-winner of the 1946 Nobel Peace Prize, will be held at 11 a.m. tomorrow at the First Methodist Church.

Dr. Mott, who died last night, will be given burial later in the National Cathedral in Washington.

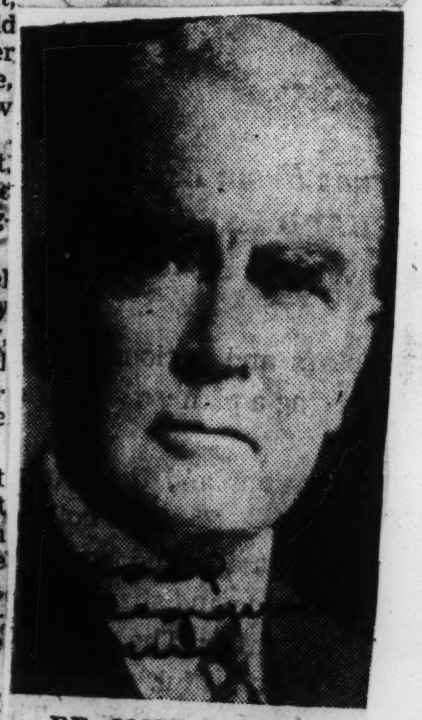
He shared the 1946 Nobel Peace Prize with Prof. Emily Greene Balch, of Wellesley, Mass., honorary international president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Dr. Mott began his interest in the YMCA as a junior at Cornell University, from which he was graduated in 1888. He was president of the Cornell Y, and after his graduation he became national secretary of the Intercollegiate YMCA.

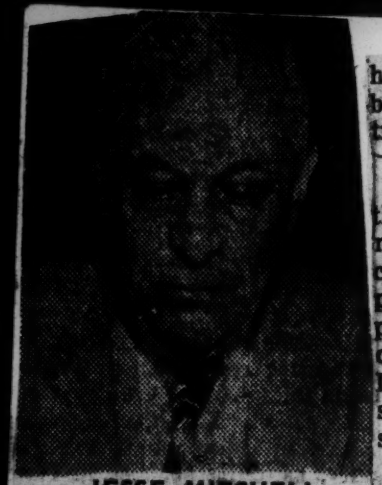
In 1895 Dr. Mott was one of the founders of the World's Student Christian Federation. He was general secretary of the group until 1920, and chairman until 1928. He served for many years as general secretary of both the national council and the international committee of the YMCA, and later became honorary life president of the World's Alliance of YMCA.

In 1910 Dr. Mott helped organize the International Missionary Council, including 300 missionary societies. He was chairman of the council until 1942, and had been honorary chairman since. He was an honorary president of the World Council of Churches, the only layman to hold the post.

Dr. Mott was born in Livingston Manor, N. Y. Surviving are his second wife, Mrs. Agnes Peter Mott, a great-great-grand daughter of Martha Custis Washington, two daughters, Mrs. Vivian Bose and Mrs. Eleanor Mott Ross, and two sons, John L. and Dr. Frederick D. Mott. His first wife, Mrs Leila Ada White Mott, whom he married in 1891, died in 1952



DR. JOHN R. MOTT.



JESSE MITCHELL
Banker dies in capital

J. H. Mitchell, banker, dies

Long interested in GOP affairs

WASHINGTON

Jesse Mitchell, 73, founder of the nation's largest colored bank, the Industrial Bank of Washington, died early Saturday morning at his home at 1615 Upshur St., NW.

A native of Navasota, Texas, Mr. Mitchell had been president of the bank until a few months ago when he resigned. He was replaced as head of the institution by his son, Doyle Mitchell.

* * *

THE PROMINENT banker was pronounced dead at 5:15 by Dr. Edward Mazique, attending physician. He had been ill for approximately eight months.

The bank was founded by Mr. Mitchell in 1934. It has been the largest in the nation since about 10 years ago.

A REPUBLICAN of long standing, he was a delegate from the District to the Republican national convention in 1952. In the 1948 convention, he was an alternate.

A member of the District of Columbia bar, Mr. Mitchell finished the Howard University law school in 1910. He received his bachelor's degree from Prairie View College, Texas.

* * *

PRIOR TO organizing the bank, he was head of the Columbia Real Estate and Investment Co. He had lived in the District 45 years.

The conservative banker was highly regarded by many members of the Washington board of trade and by the community.

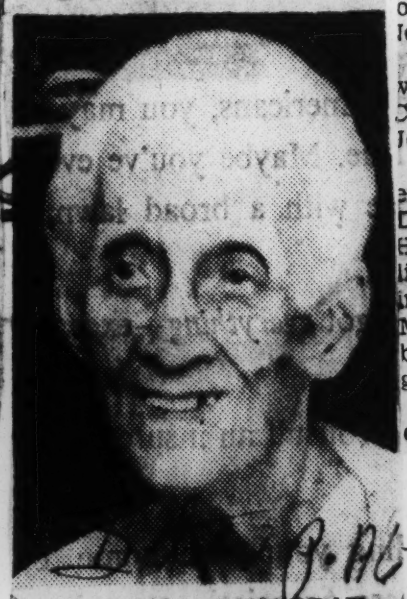
* * *

HIS NAME WAS once mentioned for appointment as a member of the Board of District commissioners following the Republican election. However, that political path was subsequently closed to Mr. Mitchell when the Democratic commissioner he was slated to replace, refused to resign from the Board.

He is survived by Mrs. Mitchell, the former Beatrice Patten; his son, and a daughter, Mrs. Rosianna M. Hayes.

Funeral arrangements are being handled by the McGuire Funeral home.

Mrs. Anna Evans Murray, 98, Ex-Teacher and Civic Leader



MRS. ANNA E. MURRAY
D. C. School Teacher

Mrs. Anna Evans Murray, a former teacher and civic leader, died Thursday at her home, 934 S street N.W. She was 98.

Mrs. Murray was one of the early advocates of kindergarten classes in public schools here. She worked with the late Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, mother of the late newspaper publisher, for establishment of kindergartens.

In the early 1900s, Mrs. Murray supervised a school for training kindergarten teachers in the 2500 block of K street N.W.

Born in Oberlin, Ohio

Mrs. Murray, the former Anna Evans, was born in Oberlin Ohio. Her father, Henry Evans led the so-called underground railroad in Oberlin, that passed former slaves through to the North.

Her uncle, Sheridan Leary, was shot and a cousin, John Copeland, was hanged with John Brown.

A graduate of Oberlin Academy, Mrs. Murray came to the District and taught music at Howard University and in public schools before her marriage in 1879. Her husband, Daniel Murray, former assistant librarian at the Library of Congress, died in 1926.

Mrs. Murray was active in child welfare here. She was vice president of the Public School Association and a member in the Association for Childhood eductaion, which gave her a reception on her 90th birthday. She also was a member of the YWCA, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Fifteenth and Church streets N.W.

Invalid for 5 Years

An invalid for the past five years, Mrs. Murray gave much of her time to scanning new articles to supplement her husband's research on the literary achievements of colored authors.

The mother of seven children, Mrs. Murray is survived by three sons: George H., of the home address and Nathaniel A., of Los Angeles, both of whom are former District Public School teachers, and Harold B., a businessman in Mexico City. Twelve grandchildren also survive.

Funeral and burial arrangements are being handled by McGuire, Inc.

Dr. Arnold H. Maloney, Retired Professor, Dies

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Funeral rites were held Tuesday (August 9) for the late Dr. Arnold H. Maloney, retired professor and head of the department of pharmacology at Howard University's college of medicine.

Dr. Maloney's remains were interred at Lincoln Memorial Cemetery following services at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church.

DR. A. H. MALONEY
Succumbs

* * *

DR. MALONEY, who had been a member of the Howard faculty for 22 years prior to his retirement in 1953, died at Freedmen's Hospital Thursday, August 5th, following a brief illness. Since his retirement, he had served on the staff of the Knud-Hansen Memorial Hospital at St. Thomas, V. I. He had returned to Washington earlier this year to undergo medical treatment.

A native of Trinidad, B. W. I., Dr. Maloney attended Naparima College where he earned the bachelor of arts degree in 1909. The following year, he was awarded the master of arts degree by Columbia University. Following graduation from Columbia, Dr. Maloney was a faculty member at Wilberforce University (Ohio) where he rose to the rank of professor of philosophy and religion before resigning to enter medical school at the University of Indiana in 1925.

AFTER graduating from Indiana with the doctor of medicine degree in 1929, Dr. Maloney entered the graduate school at the University of Wisconsin where he developed the use of Picrotoxin against barbiturate poison. In 1931, Wisconsin awarded him the doctor of philosophy degree.

In September, 1931, Dr. Maloney joined the medical school faculty at Howard as associate professor of pharmacology and acting head of that department. He was appointed professor and head of the department the following year.

DR. MALONEY is survived by his wife, Mrs. Beatrice P. Maloney, of Washington; a daughter, Miss Louise B. Maloney, of Washington, and a son, Dr. Arnold H. Maloney, Jr. of Monrovia, Liberia.

Also two grandsons, Francis G. and Arnold H. Maloney, III, both of Monrovia; and four brothers, Dr. Lionel H. Maloney, Washington; and Dr. C. R. Maloney, Atty. C. M. Maloney, and Bresford Maloney, all of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mary McLeod Bethune

The story of contemporary Negro emancipation is embodied in the life of Mary McLeod Bethune who died on Wednesday just a few days before her eightieth birthday. She was the fifteenth of a family of 17 children born of parents who had been slaves on a South Carolina plantation. She was 11 years old before she began her formal education in a one-room Presbyterian mission school. An indomitable drive and a profound sense of religious dedication took her through the Moody Bible Institute and then to the creation in Daytona Beach, Fla., of the training school for Negro girls which has grown into the now flourishing and respected Bethune-Cookman College.

In 1935, when she was serving as director of Negro affairs of the National Youth Administration, Mrs. Bethune founded the National Council of Negro Women to press lustily and vigorously for her people's rights. She was a formidable leader. The 800,000 women of her organization followed her with absolute confidence and devotion. And so great were her dynamism and force that it was almost impossible to resist her. "I believe in God," she said, "and so I believe in Mary Bethune." That faith led her to move mountains. Not only her own people but all America has been enriched and ennobled by her courageous, ebullient spirit.

MARY BETHUNE, 79, EDUCATOR, IS DEAD

Founder and Ex-President of Bethune-Cookman College Aided Many U.S. Agencies

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., May 18 (AP)—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president emeritus and cofounder of Bethune-Cookman College here, died Wednesday night at her home of a heart attack. She was 79 years old.

She was president of Bethune-Cookman from its founding in 1904 to 1942.

During the Administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt the educator was director of the Division of Negro Affairs in the National Youth Administration and special adviser to the President on Minority Affairs.

In World War II she was special assistant to the Secretary of War for selection of the first Officers Candidate Schools for WACS.

Aided Interracial Goodwill

Dr. Bethune had been called "one of the most potent factors in the growth of interracial goodwill in America." She was considered a dynamic speaker.

She was born at Mayesville, S. C., a daughter of Samuel and Mrs. Patsy McIntosh McLeod, and graduated from Scotia Seminary, Concord, N. C., and Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. Dr. Bethune won in 1910 an honorary A. M. from the State College at Orangeburg, S. C., and also held degrees from many other educational institutions, including Humanities and Science Doctorates, the latter from Tuskegee Institute.

The educator started her career in 1897 as an instructor at Haines Institute, Augusta, Ga., and served in the same capacity at the Palatka (Fla.) Mission School from 1899 to 1903. In 1904 she founded the Daytona Normal and Industrial School for Girls (now Bethune-Cookman College).

At its founding the college consisted of a tiny house in a lot used for dumping, where five little girls used ink made from elderberry juice and charcoal for pencils. Last year's enrollment was 794 students, with a faculty of forty-two.

Started with $1.50

At the outset Dr. Bethune had $1.50. To obtain more funds, she went from door to door selling fried fish and sweet potato pies. She invited James N. Gamble, son of the founder of Procter & Gamble, who had a winter home in Daytona Beach, to visit the place.

When Mr. Gamble looked at the shack he asked: "Where is this school of which you wish me to be a trustee?"

"In my mind," she said. "And my soul."

He gave her financial aid, became chairman of the school board, and was credited by Dr. Bethune with having greatly aided in the school's development.

Dr. Bethune was associate consultant to the American delegation at the original United Nations Conference in San Francisco.

Several stories were told of persons who tried to humiliate Dr. Bethune by calling her "Auntie." She always replied with great solemnity, "Which one of my sister's children are you?" She was a close friend of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and served as former President Truman's personal representative at a Presidential inauguration in Liberia.

Belong to N. E. A.

The National Education Association, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, the International Council of Women of Darker Races, and the National Council of Church Women were among other groups of which Dr. Bethune had been an official and member.

Dr. Bethune founded the National Council of Negro Women and served for many years as its president. A vice president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, she was one of that organization's outstanding figures.

She also served as vice president of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation of the National Urban League.

The educator won the Spingarn Medal and the Francis A. Drexel Award for her services to the Negro race. Many other awards and medals, including the Haitian Medal of Honor, were also bestowed upon her.

She was married in 1899 to Albert Bethune. He died in 1919. They had a son, Albert.

Associated Press, 1944
Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune

Mary McLeod Bethune

From The Black Dispatch

Down at Daytona Beach, Florida, last Wednesday night, the heart of an aged 79-year-old woman stopped ticking, bringing to a close the life of a distinguished woman, Mary McLeod Bethune, whose name and fame are international.

Born shortly following the Civil War, of slave parents, and the 15th of a large family of 17, the woman who was born in a log cabin in Maysville, South Carolina in 1875, is an inspiration to everyone who knows of her early day struggles, her trials, hardships and tribulations. She is exhibit No. 1 for all who have faith in America and the democratic process.

Mrs. Bethune was eleven years old before she ever saw a school room. Her formal education began in a one-room Presbyterian mission school in the town where she was born. She picked cotton under Carolina moons at night, winning a scholarship and enrolled in Scotia Seminary at Concord, S. C., and later attended Moody's Bible Institute in Chicago.

In 1904, with $1.50 Mrs. Bethune opened the Daytona Educational and Industrial Institute in a four-room, rented cabin. When she died last Wednesday the same school had 1,000 students, a faculty of 100, and a physical plant of 27 a grade "A" rating. This is the enduring monument to a life consecrated to service to her race and the nation.

But aside from the work she did at Daytona Beach, Mrs. Bethune found time to organize the women of the nation in what is known as the "National Council of Negro Women," and during the Roosevelt administration she was honored with the position of director of Negro affairs, National Youth Administration and she was considered the head of the Black Cabinet in Washington for more than 20 years.

The distinguished daughter of slave parents was awarded the 21st Springarn Medal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Frances Drexel award for distinguished service; the Thomas Jefferson award for outstanding leadership. In 1949 she was awarded the Haitian Medal of Honor, the highest citation paid a visitor by that government.

Outstanding schools like Wilberforce, Morris Brown, Tuskegee, Xavier, Howard, Atlanta University and West Virginia State considered themselves honored in conferring honorary degrees upon this outstanding citizen.

There was never one moment in her life when anyone doubted the sincerity of high purpose of Mary McLeod Bethune. She never set her sail to catch the passing breeze, but at all times she could be found in the forefront of every worthy cause. She was like Caesar's wife—above suspicion.

Last Wednesday the noble spirit of Mary McLeod Bethune was claimed by the Grim Reaper of all that is mortal. She is standing today among the angels. As she looks back today toward these mundane shores we want her to know that we consider her—

"As pure as the icicles that hung in the temple of Diana, and as chaste as the vestal virgins."

AN ACTIVE PERSON ALL OF HER LIFE—Mrs. Bethune is shown in the top picture during one of her many visits to Atlanta. The occasion was the Atlanta meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life in History. At the time of the convention in 1950, Mrs. Bethune was president. At left of picture is Dr. Bell I. Wiley, Professor of History, Emory University. Next is Gwendolyn Brooks, and last Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, head of the Atlanta University Library.

THE SECOND PICTURE SHOWS her attending a banquet at Atlanta University. Mrs. Bethune spent most of her life furthering the cause of education for her race.

BOTTOM PICTURE SHOWS Mrs. Bethune with Dr. William Nkomo (left), of South Africa and Michael Ogon, member of the Nigerian Parliament in Washington. Mrs. Bethune also worked with Africna natives to help them further the cause of education.

City's Flag At Half Mast During Huge Final Rites

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — (INS) — Prominent Negro and white citizens from all sections of the United States joined Monday in paying tribute to Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune as funeral services for the eminent educator were held on the campus of Bethune-Cookman College which she founder 51 years ago.

Approximately 5,000 persons were on hand for the services. The Auditorium of White Hall was filled to capacity and thousands listened on the lawn outside where the city provided chairs and a public address system.

Among the persons listed as special guests were Dr. Ralph Bunche, Representative James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), former Florida Senator Claude Pepper and Economist Roger Babson.

President Richard V. Moore, of Bethune-Cookman, presided. Assisting were: Rev. Rogers B. Fair, chaplain at Bethune-Cookman; Rev. George O. Sumner, pastor, New Mt. Zion Baptist Church; Dr. R. A. Jackson, pastor, Allen Chapel AME Church; and Rev. James C. Murray, pastor, Stewart Memorial Methodist Church.

DR. HOWARD THURMAN DELIVERS EULOGY

The eulogy for Dr. Bethune, who founded the institution at Daytona Beach in 1904, was delivered by Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of the Daniel L. Marsh Chapel at Boston University.

Dr. Thurman praised Dr. Bethune as "one of the 10 greatest women in the world" and pointed to her many notable accomplishments in spite of handicaps.

Reflecting over her long and useful life he said she was able to turn all frustrations and handicaps into shafts of light.

"She always had faith in God," Dr. Thurman said and added: "her faith in God taught her that "God is real."

"She was a thinker and always thought on the center of things while others nibbled on the edge," he declared.

GREAT LOSS TO CITY

In paying tribute to Dr. Bethune, Earl L. Caldwell, acting mayor of Daytona Beach, said: "the City of Daytona Beach has sustained a great loss."

The obituary was read by Mrs. Florence V. Small, chairman of the Division of Elementary Education at Bethune-Cookman.

Other tributes were paid by Dr. James S. Thomas, secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church; Dr. Lee Nichols, chairman of the executive committee of the College Board of Trustees; James Keys, president of the College Student Council; and by representatives of the Moral Rearmament Movement.

Music was furnished by the Bethune-Cookman College Choir, the High School Chorus and Ernest Ponder sang a solo.

One of the numbers rendered by the College Choir was "Leaning On The Everlasting Arm," a song Dr. Bethune sang the day she founded the school.

FLAG AT HALF-MAST

Monday the flag on the Daytona Beach City Hall was lowered to half-mast and many stores closed at noon and remained closed until the funeral services were over.

The procession was led by two Negro officers, Horse Monroe, a deputy sheriff from Deland, and George Davis, a Daytona Beach policeman.

Dr. Bethune, who died Wednesday night of a heart attack at her home, was buried in a huge mound erected by the city and county officials. Her expensive metallic casket was donated by Charles Bailey, a Deland mortician who was one of her former students.

Students stood guard as more than 4,500 persons passed her bier before 10 P. M. Sunday.

BETHUNE

- Hundreds pay final tribute at funeral
- Burial held at college plot in Fla.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Hundreds jammed the little chapel of Bethune - Cookman College here Monday for funeral services for Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, one of the truly great women leaders in world history.

Big and little, rich and poor, all creeds and colors, professional and unskilled, they came to pay final tribute to the woman who founded the college with $1.50 and a prayer.

Services were at 2 p.m., followed by burial in a spot on the campus she picked out between Ranslow Lodge, the teacher's dormitory and her home, "The Retreat."

* * *

THE DAY was a day of morning at the college by proclamation of President Richard V. Moore.

Students sang the song Mrs. Bethune sang the day she opened the college — "Leaning On The Everlasting Arm" and read her text of that day, the Twenty - Third Psalm.

Her body was viewed by long lines of folks all day Sunday and until noon Monday at the Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation.

* * *

THE FOUNDATION, established by Dr. Bethune, provides scholarships for needy students. She had arranged for her papers to go to the Foundation as well as her home, which undoubtedly will become a national shrine.

...

Death came to Dr. Bethune on Wednesday just a few weeks before her eightieth birthday which she was to celebrate on July 10.

Mrs. Bethune had carried on in the face of illness over the advice of her physicians—feeling always that there was something else to be done.

Her physicians were Dr. James Lowell Hall of Daytona Beach, Dr. Riley Thomas of Washington, and Dr. John J. Stocking of Daytona Beach. All attended her and all worked together. When she was on long trips, she often asked Dr. Hall to accompany her.

* * *

SHE ALWAYS told Dr. Hall that she wanted to "remain active until the very last."

Famous Leader In Education And Politics Was 79

Renowned Woman Was Victim Of Heart Attack At Her Home, Daytona Beach, Fla., Wednesday Night; Exerted Great Influence During Administrations of Roosevelt and Truman; Had Many Close Friends In Nashville

Death claimed Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune on Wednesday night of this week. The end came from a heart attack at her home in Daytona Beach, Florida.

The death of Mrs. Bethune, it was safe to predict, would cause grief throughout the nation among all of its people and also touch hearts of thousands in all parts of the world.

Here in Nashville, and especially in college circles, persons were shocked, although all were aware of the fact the great leader had almost reached an age of four-score. She was 79 at the time of her death.

MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Very generally, and especially among educators, school children and religious people, the life and labors of Mrs. Bethune were well known. Hers was a life worthy of emulation, and as happens when any outstanding leader dies, it prompts the inquiry, "When shall we see another such leader?"

The story of how Mrs. Bethune without funds, but rich in her faith in God and humanity, established a school for Negro youth at Daytona Beach, Fla., more than 50 years ago, of how zealously she worked for this school until it became an accredited Class A College, has been an inspiration to millions of poor, but ambitious youths and adults, throughout the nation.

Refused to Slow Down

And the account of how Mrs. Bethune labored on and on, after the time when she should have been resting from her labors, is another story that is inspiring. She did retire from the presidency of Bethune-Cookman College, but it was not for the purpose of resting. She plunged into other activities out of which she got soul-satisfaction and in which she was able to get larger immediate benefits for her race than from the school she had established.

As successful as she was as an educator, Mrs. Bethune came into greater prominence when she became recognized as a trustworthy leader by President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, early in the "New Deal" Administration.

The Roosevelts gave Mrs. Bethune a prominent place in NYA (National Youth Administration.) That agency, with unlimited Federal funds to spend, enabled thou-

sands of young people to complete their college education, and this was at a time when the Great Depression and the early war years made it difficult for institutions of higher learning to exist.

It was only natural that the political leaders during New Deal ascendancy would see in Mrs. Bethune a great asset to their party. They made Mrs. Bethune a leader in the years when it was believed that the time had come to do for the Negro the things that would make him acknowledge the New Deal to be a real benefactor to colored people.

Mrs. Bethune carried that message to the masses of her people. A powerful speaker, she was able to claim credit for having brought more colored persons into the Democrat fold than possibly any other single colored leader.

Valuable to New Deal

She was a major factor in keeping colored citizens in alliance with the party of Roosevelt and Truman from the early New Deal, down through the close of President Truman's Administration, and into the 1952 Campaign, when a majority of colored voters supported Adlai Stevenson for President.

But, whereas, Mrs. Bethune and other colored Democratic leaders were successful in getting a majority colored vote to stay with the Democrat ship, thousands of the colored masses thought otherwise and joined the great majority who rallied to the standard of Dwight D. Eisenhower and elected him President.

It would be all wrong to presume that Mrs. Bethune become embittered because of the election of Gen. Eisenhower. She probably was able to say "God works in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform." For in President Eisenhower, Mrs. Bethune was permitted to see a new leader come upon the scene—one who was more devoted to seeing the 14th Amendment enforced as the law of the land than any preceding President.

A devout Christian, Mrs. Bethune was an outstanding leader of the Methodist Church. She belonged to the branch of the Methodists that was called the "Northern" M. E. Church. When Northern and Southern Methodists decided to reunite, Mrs. Bethune was in the Gen. Conference when the matter came up and when it was proposed, as a means of effecting re-union, that Negro Methodists be segregated in a "Central" conference, regardless of their geographical location. She opposed it.

Nor would the great woman suppress her objection to the arrangement, when she found out that the North and South had worked out the agreement and it was certain of adoption. Mrs. Bethune's great speech, in which she said she spoke for a condition that would be sure to come fifty years in the future, and challenged a reunion of Methodists, founded upon racial segregation. She did not believe such an arrangement squared with Christian teachings and boldly said so. Her own opposition and what she said will be longer remembered than anything said on the subject by any of the men of either race.

Often Visited Nashville

Mrs. Bethune was the organizer of the National Conference of Negro Women and served as its President until some four or five years ago. This organization, with branches in main cities, including Nashville, is composed of women leaders of many groups and is quite influential.

Mrs. Bethune visited Nashville on a number of occasions. One year she delivered the Commencement Address at Tennessee A&I College. On another occasion she was a leading spirit in the session of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which headlined such other leaders as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. Frank Porter Graham, University President, who later by appointment, was made United States Senator from North Carolina; and Paul Robeson, the noted singer, who in association with Fisk Singers rendered "The Ballad For Americans."

Some of the many organizations whose professed aims were endorsed by Mrs. Bethune, were at a later time accused of having known Communists as their sponsors. This of course was no reason to accuse Mrs. Bethune and other leaders like her of being Communists.

Mrs. Bethune was a true believer in democracy and a devout Christian. She lived according to the tenets of democracy and Christianity in degree equal to any true American. She is at peace from labors which accomplished much in letting the world know that there is a mighty host of America's inhabitants who believe in practicing what they preach.

Funeral Rites For Mrs. Bethune Monday; Dr. Thurman Speaker

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Funeral services for Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president-emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College and the National Council of Negro Women, will be held at 2 p. m. Monday in the Auditorium of White Hall on the campus of Bethune-Cookman College.

President Richard V. Moore, of Bethune-Cookman College, will preside and Dr. Howard Thurman, Dean of the Daniel L. Marsh Chapel, Boston University, will deliver the eulogy.

Dr. Bethune died Wednesday night of a heart attack at her home near the college she founded 51 years ago.

Reading the scriptures will be Rev. Rogers P. Fair, chaplain at Bethune-Cookman, and Rev. George O. Sumner, pastor. New Mt. Zion Baptist Church.

Dr. R. A. Jackson, pastor, Allen Chapel AME Church, will give the invocation; Mrs. Florence L. Small, chairman of the Bethune-Cookman Division of Elementary Education, will read the obituary; and Rev. James C. Murray, pastor, Stewart Memorial Methodist Church, will conduct the commitment.

TO GIVE EXPRESSIONS

Paying tribute to the distinguished educator in brief expressions will be: Dr. John Sylvester Smith, dean at Bethune-Cookman; Mrs. William Thomas Mason, president, National Council of Negro Women, Inc.; Maxwell Saxon, curator; Mrs. John T. Stocking, vice chairman, the Bethune-Cookman Advisory Board.

DR. HOWARD THURMAN

Honorable Earl W. Caldwell, acting mayor of Daytona Beach; Dr. James S. Thomas, secretary, Board of Education of the Methodist Church; Dr. Lee Nichols, chairman, executive committee of the Bethune-Cookman Trustee Board; and James Keys, president, Bethune-Cookman Student Council.

COLLEGE CHOIR TO SING

Music will be furnished by the Bethune-Cookman College Choir and Earnest Ponder will sing a vocal solo.

Serving as pallbearers will be: Active - Frank Barnes, Carl Brinkley, John Dickerson, George W. Engram, Attorney Horace Hill, Matthew Hill, Paul Hyde, Rudolph Matthews, Theodore Richardson, R. W. Robinson, Bernard W. Smith and Rufus Young.

Honorary - Rev. H. W. Bartley, Dr. John Somerville, Honorable Thomas T. Cobb, Attorney D. W. Perkins, Dr. Channing Tobias, Honorable George W. Marks, Dr. Frank S. Horne, Dr. Reche Williams, Prof. J. N. Crooms, Dr. James Lewis, Honorable James Roosevelt, Dr. W. M. Wells, Robert H. Johnson, A. Philip Randolph, James C. Evans.

Hobson Reynolds, John Sengstacke, E. E. Broughton, Roger Basson, Moses White, Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier, Honorable Claude Pepper, Dr. T. A. Adams, Dr. D. H. Rutter, Dr. E. A. Graham, Dr. J. Seth Hills, Dr. E. N. Brown Dr. Nell O. Crosslin, Dr. J. T. Stocking, Dr. H E. Bartley

Judge J. C. Beard, Harry M. Griffin, Benjamin J. Mitchell, Anthony Stephens, H. H. Harper, Joseph Harris, Jerome Burgman, Louis T. Marsh, W. S. Snead, Sr., W. L. Coursen, Dr. Norman Williams, Edward Van Poole, Charles Hale, L. D. Land and others.

The young men of Bethune-Cookman will form the honor guard and the ladies will serve as flower girls.

Dr. Bethune will be buried in a huge mound, covered with natural grass, which was erected in her yard by the city and county officials.

60 Pay Tribute To Dr Bethune In Nigeria

LAGOS, Nigeria — Sixty people gathered today in Enugu, the capital of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, to honor the memory of Mary MacLeod Bethune, including members of the Government of the Eastern Region, senior civil servants, miners, students and housewives.

Among the distinguished speakers were Michael Ogon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Lands in the Eastern Nigerian parliament and Nelson Uko President of the Eastern Region Ex-Servicemen's Association, who said, "We are grateful for her selfless example and dedication to our common cause. She pioneered at eightly the road of Moral Re-Armament. We follow."

Mrs. Bethune Wins In Death

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune scored a new triumph even after her death.

The jet-flown crowd here to attend her funeral last week moved the management of the Princess Issena hotel inn to open its doors to Negro guests for the first time.

Among those staying at the inn were John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender and a speaker at the services, and Rev. H. Hollis Hooks, candidate for general secretary-treasurer of the church tension department of the AME church.

Rev. Hooks was a member of the staff of the National Youth administration under Dr. Bethune.

Mary Bethune, 79, Dies; Founded Council, College

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., May 19 (Spl.).—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, 79, founder of the National Council of Negro Women and president emeritus and founder of Bethune-Cookman College here, died of a heart attack last night at her home.

Mrs. Bethune, who rose from a South Carolina plantation to become one of the world's leading Negro educators, was appointed director of Negro affairs of the National Youth Administration in 1935 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and served for 10 years.

She also served as special adviser to the President on minority affairs. In World War II, she was special assistant to the Secretary of War for selection of the first Officers Candidate Schools for WACs.

She founded the National Council of Negro Women on December 5, 1935, in New York City and served continuously as president until her retirement in November, 1949, in Washington.

One of Mrs. Bethune's last public appearances occurred in Washington on February 26 when more than 800 persons from all walks of life turned out at the Willard Hotel to honor her at a brotherhood luncheon opening the twentieth anniversary of the Council.

Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at the college. She will be buried at a site she chose herself, overlooking the college campus.

Y McLEOD BETHUNE

Mrs. Bethune Spoke For a New Citizen

NEARLY 25 years ago MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE was listed by the journalist IDA M. TARBELL as one of the 12 greatest women America had produced. There are many today, when her death is news, who would hasten to affirm this judgment. They are those who know the meaning of this indomitable woman's life and work.

Mrs. BETHUNE was a Negro. She was the last of 17 children and the first of her family to be born in freedom. She was a child of the rice and cotton fields of South Carolina. She grew to a fame comparable to that of BOOKER T. WASHINGTON and in much the same area—that of moral accomplishment represented by education in a school built by hardship, scraping and prayer from primitive beginnings.

Mrs. BETHUNE, however, moved also in another significance. She spoke for and ably represented the Negro emerging in influence as the intellectual, social, political and economic citizen. Her friendship with the ROOSEVELTS and the latters' active and helpful interest in the Bethune-Cookman College which she had built at Daytona Beach, were among the warm and notable associations of the last quarter-century.

Mrs. BETHUNE'S personality was vivid. Deeply religious, wise, eloquent of speech but sharp of tongue and wit when occasion called, Mrs. BETHUNE will be remembered as one of our most vivid and forceful personages.

Dr. Mary M. Bethune

Accomplishments of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president-emeritus of Bethune-Cookman college for Negroes in Florida, founder of the National Council for Negro Women, and formerly director of Negro affairs for the National Youth Administration in the '30s, have caused observers to wonder how she accomplished so much. But her courage was such that she could start a college with only $1.50 in her pocket.

Dr. Bethune became something of a legend even during her lifetime. Listed in Who's Who, she held honorary degrees from 14 colleges and universities. Several foreign governments had awarded her honors.

Her achievements in behalf of education of members of her race have left living memorials to her labors.

Distinguished Educator Served People, Nation

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—(INS)—Mary McLeod Bethune, one of the most prominent Negro educators in the country, died Wednesday night at her home in Daytona Beach near the college which she founded 51 years ago.

Mrs. Bethune, who rose from humble beginnings to a position where she held advisory posts under the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, would have been 80 years old in July.

Doctors said Mrs. Bethune fell down the back porch of her home early Wednesday evening. A preliminary diagnosis attributed the cause of death to a heart attack.

At the time of her death, 500 students of the college were attending services in the campus chapel. When they were notified of her death, they marched out of the chapel and sang hymns in front of Mrs. Bethune's home.

NYA DIRECTOR

Mrs. Bethune served as director of Negro Affairs for the National Youth Administration from 1936 to 1944 and was advisor to the late President Roosevelt on Minority Affairs during the same period.

In 1942, she was appointed a special assistant to the Secretary of War for the selection of candidates for Officer Candidates School for the Womens Army Corps.

In 1945, she was official observer for the State Department to founding of the United Nations in San Francisco.

In 1949, she was awarded the Haitian Medal of Honor, the first woman ever to be awarded that country's highest honor.

Born in Mayesville, S. C., July 10, 1875, she was educated at Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N. C. and later studied at Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Illinois.

COLLEGE FOUNDER

Mrs. Bethune founded the Daytona Normal and Industrial School for Girls in 1904. The school was merged with the Cookman School for Boys in Jacksonville in 1923 and has been known ever since as Bethune-Cookman College.

Mrs. Bethune served as president of the institution from 1923 to 1942 at which time she was elected president-emeritus.

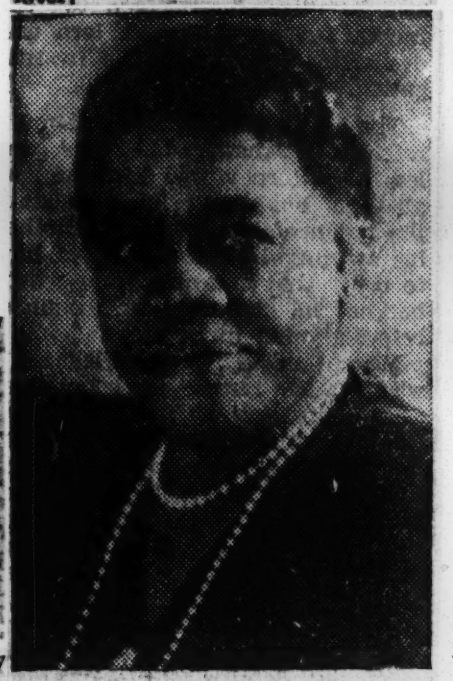
She was also founder and later served as president-emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women; past president, National Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

She had also been active as an officer or member of the NAACP National Urban League, Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation, the National Association for Study of Negro Life and History and was one of the key figures in the development of Bethune-Volusia Beach.

Mrs. Bethune was the recipient of many honors for long years of service and leadership to her people and nation. She was awarded honorary degrees by South Carolina State College, Wilberforce University, Lincoln University of Pennsylvania, Bennett College, Tuskegee Institute, Howard University, Wiley College, Atlanta University and Rollins College.

She is survived by a son, Albert Bethune who makes his home at Daytona Beach.

Funeral plans will be announced later.



MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Dies, Leading Negro Educator

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, 79, who rose from an early life in a cotton picker's shack on a South Carolina plantation to become one of the world's foremost Negro educators, died last night after a heart attack at her home in Daytona Beach, Fla.

Dr. Bethune, one of the most decorated women of her race, founded Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach and served as its president from 1904 until her retirement in 1942.

Although in semi-retirement and ill health for years, she remained active until the end. She spent her last day at her desk, went home for the evening, and collapsed.

One of 17 Children

Dr. Bethune was born July 10, 1875, near Maysville, S. C., the 15th of 17 children of former slaves Samuel and Patsy McLeod.

She began her education at 11 in a small Presbyterian mission school at Maysville. She continued her formal education through most of her life, including study at Scotia Seminary in Concord, N. C.; the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, the University of Chicago, and abroad.

She had planned to become a missionary and go to Africa, but in 1897 she gave up those plans and began teaching school in Florida.

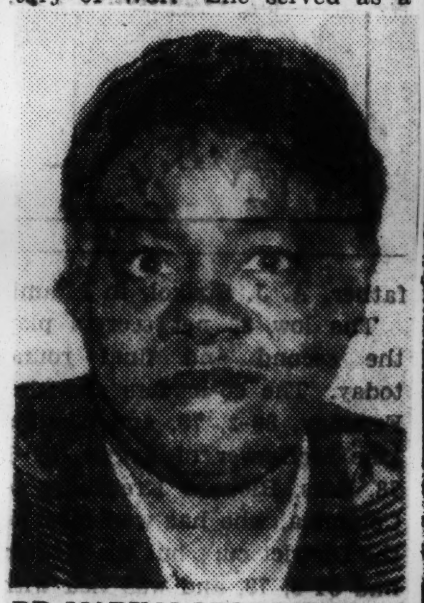
Two years later she founded—"with $1.50 and faith"—the Daytona Normal and Industrial School for Girls, built on a dump heap west of Daytona Beach. She sold sweet potato pie and ice cream to railroad construction gangs to raise money to buy the dump.

For students she had five children and her son. They used charcoal for pencils and mashed elderberries to make ink. The college dates from 1904 when the girls' school was merged with a boys' school, Cookman Institute. She built it into an institution with more than 1,000 students and $1 million property value.

Dr. Bethune gained new national prominence in 1936 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt made her director of the Division of Negro Affairs in the National Youth Administration and his special adviser on minority affairs. She supervised the development and extension of recreational facilities for Negro youth all over the country.

Served as Emissary

In World War II, she was a special assistant to the Secretary of War. She served as a special State Department emissary on several occasions, one of them the United Nations Conference in San Francisco in 1945.



DR. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE
From a 1936 Photo

She held degrees from 14 colleges and universities. She received the Spingarn Medal and the Francis A. Drexel Award for distinguished service to the Negro race. She was the only woman to receive the Haitian Medal of Honor. Cuba, Liberia and other countries also gave her decorations.

In 1944 she was honored by having her portrait on display in the National Gallery along with 18 other outstanding Negro personalities.

Her personal contacts extended as far as India where she met Madame Pandit, Nehru's sister, and worked with her on the International Council of Women of Darker Races.

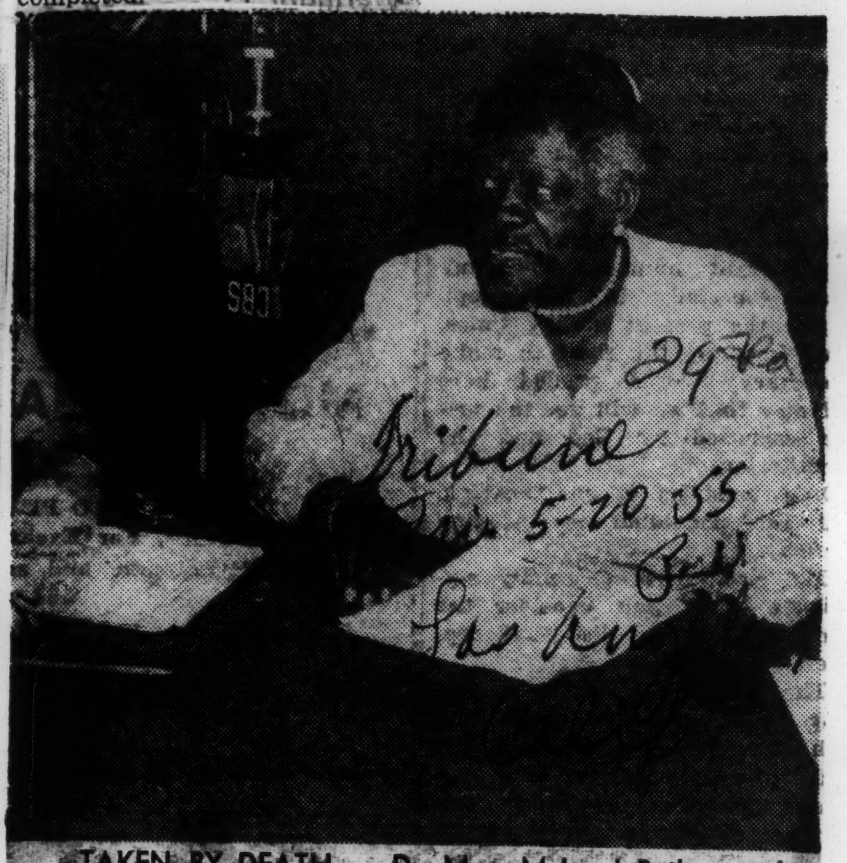
She had stumped the Nation against the poll tax and for the anti-lynching law and the FEPC.

Fought Segregation

She felt that lack of opportunity was the greatest problem racing her face and was confident that the youth of America, both black and white, would overcome the problems of segregation and integration.

"I don't want to be you and you don't want to be me," she once said. "I just want a chance to be Mrs. Bethune, a woman. I don't want to be a black or a white woman. I just want to be me. That's all I ask."

Her son, Albert Bethune, an instructor at Hines Institute at Augusta, Ga., survives. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.



TAKEN BY DEATH — Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, who missed slavery by four years, but who rose from poverty, ignorance, and obscurity, to found Bethune-Cookman college and become one of the world's best known Negro women, died Wednesday night of a heart attack at Daytona Beach, Fla. at the age of 79. In semi-retirement due to ill health for several years, Dr. Bethune visited Los Angeles five years ago to appear on the television program, "This is your life", and to campaign here in behalf of Helen Gahagan Douglas, then a Senatorial candidate. During the Roosevelt Administration, she was a frequent figure in Washington, a member of the mythical 'Black Cabinet' of the Roosevelt administration. Her son succeeded her in the presidency of the college.

Mrs. Bethune Called Great Lady Of Age

In his eulogy, Dr. Thurman said:

"Mother Bethune was able under the widest possible variety of circumstances to turn all frustrations and handicaps into shafts of burning light.

"That was her great genius, that was one of her great gifts," added the former Bethune-Cookman student and now dean of the Daniel L. Marsh Chapel at Boston University.

Mrs. Florence L. Small, chairman of the college's division of elementary education, said as she read the obituary, "Hundreds knew Mrs. Bethune as 'mother' thousands called her friend."

"She had five lives," Mrs. Small declared. "They were her family, her college, the National Council of Negro Women, Bethune-Volusia Beach and Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation."

Continuing the eulogy, a part of a two hour ceremony before the burial, Dr. Thurmond said:

"I face this occasion with gratitude and profound rejoicing. I rejoice that we have had the good fortune in our lifetime to be blessed by so remarkable a human being.

"My overall feeling is not one of sadness, depression and heaviness, but of very great inspiration, courage and thanksgiving," he said, adding:

"Her life was an open book, her monuments are all around us."

He then listed Dr. Bethune's "frustrations and handicaps."

"She was a woman in a man dominated society. She didn't capitalize on that fact. She understood what it meant to be a woman and to put at the disposal of life around her the resourcefulness that is the authentic contribution of women in every age every where."

"She was a Negro. She lived 50 years ago as if she were living now. She urged all of us, without billigerentcy, to be proud of our race."

Dr. Thurmond emphasized:

"She was a thinker. She had the uncanny ability, by clear reflective thinking, to move to the center of an issue while the rest of us nibbled at the edges.

"She could throw light on the meaning of an issue, first as it affected Negro life and, then, as it affected America and the people of the World.

"She carried with her a living confidence in God. She felt God is love and went into issues without bitterness of spirit."

National Memorial Service Will Be Held July 10 For Mrs. Mary M. Bethune

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Program arrangements for the National Memorial service for the late Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune have been announced by Mrs. William Thomas Mason, president of the National Council of Negro Women. The service will be held on Sunday, July 10, at 4:00 p.m. at the All Souls Church, Unitarian, 16th and Harvard streets, N. W. Five nationally known speakers will talk briefly on the several major areas of the life of the renowned educator and internationally known humannitarian.

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and president Emeritus of Palmer Memorial Institute of Sedalia, N. C., intimate friend and long time colleague of Mrs. Bethune, will describe the struggle which characterized Mrs. Bethune's early efforts. Dr. Brown is a life member of the National Council of Negro Women.

Dr. O'Hara Lannier, president of Texas Southern university, who was one of Mrs. Bethune's early associates on the national scene, will discuss her work as an educator and government official.

Mrs. Harris Barrett Gaines, president of the National Association of Colored Women, will address her remarks to the significant contribution made to women's organizations. Mrs. Bethune served as eighth president of the National Association. She organized the National Council of Negro Women in 1935 and served as its president until 1949. She was active with the latter organization as founder, president emeritus until her death on May 18, 1955.

Roy Wilkins, secretary of the NAACP, will discuss Mrs. Bethune's work in the fiel dof Human Rights and the Honorable Clarence L. Simpson, Ambassador from Liberia, her contribution to international understanding and good will.

Dr. Mark Fax, associate professor of piano and composition at Howard university and minister of music at the Asbury Methodist church, Mrs. Bethune's Washington church home, will be in charge of music and Dr. Nancy Woolridge of Hampton university, second vice president of the National Council of Negro Women, will conduct a litany service.

Rabbi A. Balfour Brickner of the Temple Sinai will offer the prayer and members of the executive committee of the Washington Council will serve as ushers.

29 1955

FLORIDA

JENNIE HALL, AIDED NEGROES IN FLORIDA

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., April 4—Miss Jennie Hall, who invested her meager earnings as a country schoolteacher in stocks and a successful lumber business and then gave virtually every cent she had to benefit St. Petersburg Negroes, died last night. She was 87 years old.

In recent years, Miss Hall had given young Negroes several thousand dollars that they might go to college. In 1953 she donated $25,000 for the construction of St. Petersburg's first public swimming pool for Negroes.

Miss Hall studied at the Universities of Missouri and Chicago before embarking on a teaching career in a rural school in North Dakota. She saved her money and invested in stocks. Later she joined two brothers in a saw mill venture in Idaho and a lumber business in Butte, Mont.

She came to St. Petersburg thirty-three years ago and had been a benefactor of young Negroes ever since.

She received the 1955 St. Petersburg Brotherhood Award presented by B'nai B'rith—the first woman ever to be so honored.

Late Dr. J. T. Brown Of Nashville Was Former Prexy Of College Now 64 Years Old

St. Augustine, Fla. — The sixty-third anniversity of Founders' Day was observed on the campus of Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial College in St. Augustine on Saturday, April 23, with the largest attendance in the history of the school. In the 10 o'clock session the accomplishments of the college particularly in the last several years were pointed up as but the realization of the dreams of the founders of the institution. The principal speaker for the occasion, the Rev. R. H. Lee, pastor of the Greater Mt. Olive Baptist Church of Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, an alumnus of the college, paid tribute to the founders and early leaders of Florida Normal, Dr. M. W. Gilbert, Dr. J. T. Brown, Dr. N. W. Collier, and Miss Sarah A. Blocker.

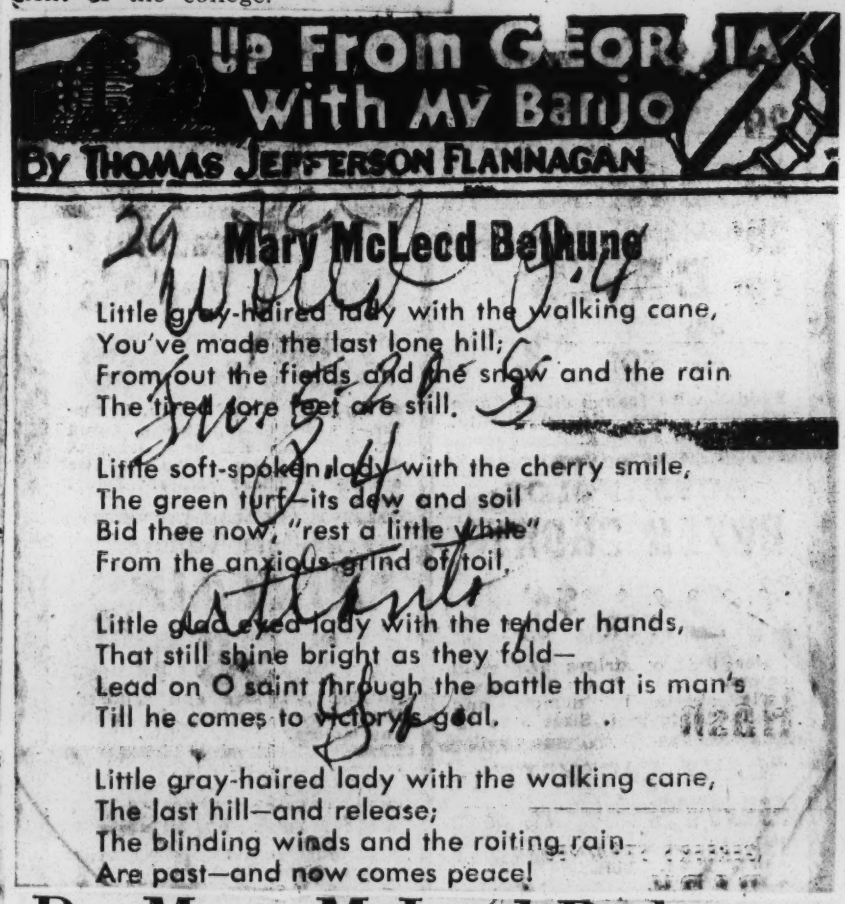
The speaker challenged his audience of students, alumni and friends of the college with the assertion, "The future of this institution rests entirely upon our shoulders. We pause today to give praise to our founders, but there remeains to us a great duty of defence and preservation; there is opened to us also a noble pursuit, to which the spirit of the time strongly invites us: our proper business is improvement. Let our age be the age of improvement

. . . Having behind us this Joshua, Dr. R. W. Puryear (president of the college), with his dynamic leadership and personality, ... we sall not rest until this institution become such a force in the educational system that the world may gaze upon it with admiration."

The Rev. M. Lee is chairman of the Ft. Lauderdale campaign for the Development Program of the college now in progress, an effort to raise the sum of $450,000 to meet the minimum endowment requirement of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Shools and also to make certain needed improvements in the present facilities of the college.

At a memorial service following the morning session Rev. C. S. Felder, pastor of the First Baptist Institutional Church of St. Petersburg, was the speaker, and wreathes were laid on the graves on the campus, of the former president of the college, Nathan W. Collier, and Miss Sarah A. Blocker.

A well-attended Alumni luncheon held at 12:30 in the Coleman-Westfall dining hall manifested a growing enthusiasm on the part of Alumni and former students for exerting every possible effort to assist in the future development of the college.



Mary McLeod Bethune

Little gray-haired lady with the walking cane,
You've made the last lone hill;
From out the fields and the snow and the rain
The tired sore feet are still.

Little soft-spoken lady with the cherry smile,
The green turf—its dew and soil
Bid thee now, "rest a little while"
From the anxious grind of toil.

Little glad eyed lady with the tender hands,
That still shine bright as they fold—
Lead on O saint through the battle that is man's
Till he comes to victory's goal.

Little gray-haired lady with the walking cane,
The last hill—and release;
The blinding winds and the roiting rain
Are past—and now comes peace!

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Noted Negro Educator, Dies

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., May 18 (AP)—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, 79, leading Negro educator, president emeritus and founder of Bethune-Cookman College here, died after a heart attack tonight at her home.

She was president of Bethune-Cookman from its founding in 1904 to 1942.

Born one of a family of 17 in Mayesville, S.C., in 1857, Dr. Bethune, rose from a plantation background to become one of the best known Negro women of her time. She held degrees from 14 colleges and universities and decorations from several foreign governments.

ORATORICAL GIFT

An unusual oratorical gift attracted attention when she was a child and she was helped to get an early education.

In 1897 she gave up plans to become a missionary in Africa and began teaching school in Florida.

By 1899 she had founded the Daytona Normal and Industrial School for Giris, a school with $1.50 in cash and built on a dump heap west of Daytona Beach. In time she purchased this land which is now the site of Bethune-Cookman College.

The college dates from 1904 when the girls' school was merged with a boys' school, Cookman Institute. She built it into an institution of nationwide reputation with an alumni all over the world.

WIDE PERSONAL CONTACTS

President Roosevelt appointed her director of the NYA Division of Negro Affairs in 1936 after hearing her speak at a Washington meeting.

Her personal contacts extended as far as India, where she met Madame Pandit, Nehru's sister, and worked with her on the International Council of Women of Darker Races.

She received the Spingarn Medal and the Francis A. Drexel award for distinguished service to the Negro race. She was the only woman to receive the Haitian Medal of Honor. Cuba, Liberia and other countries also gave her decorations.

A son, Albert Bethune of Augusta, Ga., survives.

Re-Armament Chief Hails Work Of Mrs. Bethune

MACKINAW ISLAND, Michigan—On receiving the news of the death of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Frank Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament, sent the following message to her son:

"That all men are created free and equal this is the great truth that Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune saw accomplished before she passed to eternal life. A national shrine enshrouds her memory. The fight is over, the battle done, the victory of life is won.

She lives. She lives in all the past.

She lives, nor to the last
Of seeing her again will I despire;

In dreams I see her now
And upon her angel brow
I see it writ, 'thou shall meet me there

Loving messages to you her son.

Frank S. D. Buchman

"Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune attended the moral re-armament assembly here last September. She flew to Europe to attend the 1954 World Assembly at Caux, Switzerland, and was in Washington, D. C., for the New Year's assembly there this year.

There with leaders from Africa, Asia and the Middle East she signed the "Africa-Asian statement calling for moral re-armament" which gave the keynote to many delegates at the recent Bandung conference.

"All the world knew Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune. Her death will electrify the nation. A memorial service will be held at Mackinac Island, Michigan, where she was coming as an honored guest to the World Assembly.

"In April this year, Dr Mary McLeod Bethune stated, 'In moral re-armament I have seen the nations of the world standing together regardless of race, class of color. To be part of this great uniting force of our age is the crowning experience of my life.'"

In her last article for the newspapers which is being printed currently in many parts of America Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune chose as her subject, "Frank Buchman, front line leader for world peace, unity." In that article she says, "I find no man standing farther out in the front lines of mass leadership and mass understanding than Dr. Frank Buchman, whose philosophy is so simple, so profound. So universal that all may learn and understand —there shall be no more war and hatred, but a great change of heart and action in all of us that will illumine the world."

Urban League Notes Passing Of Mrs. Bethune

NEW YORK — The Trustees of the National Urban League, in a resolution, at its meeting noted with profound sorrow the passing of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, a member and former vice president of the National Urban League.

The resolution stated: "Dr. Bethune, as much as anyone of her generation, typified the American dream; namely, that one, no matter how lowly of birth, can attain the heights of achievement and recognition. Born of a slave mother, starting her now famous school with a capitol of $1.50, through her qualities of character, faith and leadership, she became a friend and adviser of Presidents and well earned the title, First Lady.

"Her activities with the Urban League, with the National Youth Administration, with the National Council of Negro Women, and with Bethune-Cookman College which she founded, have made a secure place for her in the annals of man's struggle to attain equality of opportunity to which every human being is entitled.

"In her death, the National Urban League has lost a trusted friend and wise counsellor, and the nation a distinguished leader," the resolution concluded.

Mary McLeod Bethune

The death of Mary McLeod Bethune will be sincerely mourned by millions of people in every section of the world.

From humble beginnings, 79 years ago, in a little home near Maysville, S.C., she worked her way up to a commanding place in the front rank of the world's outstanding women of all time.

While picking cotton, even before she was able to read, Dr. Bethune had an ideal of what her future should be.

It was while doing such lowly work that she decided upon her goal . . . to serve her people.

She achieved that goal.

Without money, with only her own resourcefulness and a great faith, she set herself to the task.

The school she founded at Daytona Beach Fla. in 1904 with $1.50 in cash, five girls and a million dollars worth of determination, has already enriched the lives of more than 120,000 persons. A gifted speaker and organizer, endowed with unmatched courage, she wielded a tremendous influence in her unending war upon injustice, discrimination and segregation, both North and South.

A Spingarn Medalist in 1934, her cup has been filled to the brim with richly deserved honors.

She has served as president of the National Association of Colored Women, founder and first president of the National Council of Negro Women; president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools; member of the National Council of Women of America; Special Advisor on Minority Affairs to President Franklin D. Roosevelt; Divisional Director, National Youth Administration; Consultant to the San Francisco Conference in 1945; and an active worker in the Red Cross, the Methodist Church and the NAACP.

When she spoke presidents and other high officials listened. Affectionately termed the "First lady of her race," her name and activities were often linked with those of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

They remained close friends until her death.

In her final years, she had embraced the Moral Re-Armament movement and became one of its leading spokesmen.

"To be a part of this great uniting force of our age is the crowning experience of my life," she wrote in the spring issue of the MRA quarterly.

Mrs. Bethune lived a full and fruitful and inspiring life. Her death leaves a vacuum that will not be easily filled.

The Bethune Story

An Unselfish Missionary Dies 'Poor'

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—Like most persons who serve a cause in an unselfish missionary spirit, Mrs Mary McLeod Bethune, president emeritus and co-founder of Bethune-Cookman College, died poor.

This estimate of her estate was made by intimates of Mrs Bethune, who worked with her in her late years when, for the first time in her life, her income was sufficient to care for her daily needs.

FAMILY SACRIFICES CUT ON SAVINGS

But even during the time she was on the Federal payroll and when she commanded a fee of $250 for a speaking engagement, her sacrifices for her family, these intimates disclosed, kept her from saving anything.

"I am pretty sure it is safe to say she died poor," said an intimate who had worked with her in the National Youth Administration from 1936 to 1942.

He added that she had been virtually the main support of her family through a long period of time.

The story of Mrs Bethune is well known. She started her career as an instructor in Haines Institute, Augusta, Georgia, in 1897 and served in the same capacity at the Palatka, Florida Mission School from 1899 to 1903.

In those days, salaries at church schools were not only pitifully low but there was no certainty as to when pay-day would actually roll around.

WITH $1.50 SHE FOUNDED SCHOOL

With $1.50, in 1904, she founded the Daytona Normal and Industrial School for Girls (now Bethune-Cookman College). To obtain more funds she went from door to door selling fried fish and sweet potato pies.

The school really began to develop after she had persuaded James N. Gable, son of the founder of Proctor & Gamble, who had a winter home at Daytona Beach, to aid her financially and become chairman of the school board.

After the National Youth Administration was ended, Mrs Bethune became a consultant to Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby, now the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who was then the commander of the Women's Auxiliary Corps of the Army. She was not entirely off the Federal payroll but was paid a per diem when actually employed and once again she was back on what may be termed "slim pickings."

Another intimate indicated that in all her life Mrs Bethune never received a salary of more than $6,000 a year. When she first headed up the colored division of NYA, this intimate said, her salary was around $4,500 or $5,000 a year, but was later raised to $6,000 a year.

Besides contributing to the support of her family, this intimate asserted, Mrs Bethune also sunk a lot of money in the Bethune-Volusia Beach. Dr Bethune had got hold of the beach property quite a few years back. People had to climb over sand dunes to get to it.

In a final effort to develop the beach property, the intimate said, Mrs Bethune entered into an arrangement with a white firm, but even this did not jell.

NCNW FOUNDER

Dr Bethune founded the National Council of Negro Women and served for many years as its president. The council established headquarters at 1318 Vermont avenue northwest, here, and an apartment was maintained there for Mrs Bethune's living quarters.

After the election of Dr Dorothy Boulding Ferebee was elected president of the Council, the organization ceased to maintain the apartment for Mrs Bethune and she returned to her home in Dayton Beach where she died May 18. She had owned two houses there, but at the time of her death there was some question as to whether title to these two houses was still in her or whether she had given them to her son and grandchildren.

Apparently Mrs Bethune could have continued to occupy the apartment at the Council headquarters here, if she desired, but she would have had to pay the cost of maintaining it, including maid service, and she could not afford the luxury of Washington living.

A COAT FROM JULIAN BLACK

Mrs Bethune wore a Persian lamb coat during the winters. The story I get is that she needed a coat and simply wrote a letter to Julian Black, former co-manager of Joe Louis, the ex-heavyweight boxing champion of the world, and told him of her plight.

Black, a wealthy sportsman and real estate operator, who came up the hard way and knows the value of a dollar, responded to her request by sending her the coat.

There also are other Bethune stories, all indicating the poverty in which she lived. There is the story of a request to a Washington matron, whose husband is a prosperous business man, for globes "to cover my bare hands." She got the gloves.

One intimate said she had only one house in Dayton Beach, which the Board of Trustees of Bethune-Cookman College gave her after sending her abroad. This intimate said this house has been turned into a museum with an addition for Mrs Bethune's files.

HER LIFE, DEATH HAS A MORAL

The moral of Mrs Bethune's unselfish life and her death is that one of these days one of the philanthropic foundations ought to set up a fund for persons, who, like Mrs Bethune, devote their lives to unselfish services to humanity and then in their old ages are turned out to fend for themselves.

SCENE INSIDE CHAPEL during funeral services for Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune held Monday, May 23, 1955 at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla. More than 5,000 people of all races attended the services paying final tribute to the distinguished educator. Dr. Howard Thurman, who delivered the eulogy praised Mrs. Bethune for being one of the greatest women of the era. The noted leader touched millions of individuals from many races and creeds throughout the world. The funeral rites of Mrs. Bethune were among the largest ever attended in this country.

People From 17 Nations Pay Tribute To Mrs. Mary Bethune

MACKINAC ISLAND, Michigan. — The genius of Mary McLeod Bethune, Founder and First President of the National Council of Negro Women of America, lived for the world here today. People from seventeen nations, of every continent and color, filled every seat in Bennett Hall and many stood for more than an hour and a half at a service honoring her memory.

Dr. Frank Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament, said, "All men are created free and equal - that is the great truth Mary McLeod Bethune saw accomplished before she passed to eternal life. A national shrine enshrouds her memory."

Part of a letter written by Mrs. Bethune to Dr. Buchman a few days before she left this world was read. It said, "It warms my heart exceedingly to read your letters. I have a keener realization each time you write of the marvelous leadership God has given to you and of the marvelous way you have extended the leadership to those of us who are taking the time in a day like this to give ourselves over fully to America, listening for the still small voice that speaks in no uncertain tones. This has been a wonderful year for Moral Re-Armament. The circle is broadening and broadening. The philosophy is so simple, so practical that those who take time can realize its strengthening power."

Mrs. Bethune's distinctive part in the recent Bandung conference was disclosed. She met Dr. Jamali, former Premier of Iraq, and a delegate to Bandung, at a Mackinac Assembly for Moral Re-Armament last fall. She had strong conviction about the answer the nations of Africa and Asia could give the world. At the Assembly at Washington, D. C. early this year she sat with the delegates from India, Africa, Japan, Egypt and the Middle East. Together they prepared an Afro-Asian document calling for Moral Re-Armament, as the secret of unity, the answer to Communism and the need for both East and West. This document formed the basis of the keynote speech delivered by Dr. Jamali at Bandung which redirected the whole conference and, according to the United Press, received the loudest and most sustained ovation.

During the last year Mrs. Bethune, aged 80, not only came to Mackinac Island and to Washington, D. C., but also flew to Switzerland to take part in the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament there. In her last newspaper article, now appearing in many American newspapers, she writes: 'I have attended many great assemblies of the world, but not until 1954 when I went to Caux, Switzerland, did I really face the total absence of segregation, discrimination and the things that would separate man from man . . . there shall be no more war and hatred but a great change of heart and action in all of us that will illumine the world."

Mary Waruhiu, of Kenya, daughter of the first Kikuyu Chief murdered by the Mau Mau and who, with others working in Moral Re-Armament, has since then won over 500 of the hard-core Mau Mau leaders to a faith in God, said: "Mary McLeod Bethune is one of the great fighters of our time. She showed us the way and we never dare say 'no' to it. She said to me in Washington, 'If I were young, I would go with you and this force everywhere in the world.' We must listen to the Voice of God. Our obedience will bring peace and unity to the nations. I shall follow the way she has shown."

All joined in singing some of Mrs. Bethune's favorite hymns, "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "In the Garden" and "The Old Rugged Cross."

A collection was taken for the Bethune-Cookman College, and the money will be carried to Florida by Mr. Charles Howard, of Des Moines Iowa, Mr. Blanton Belk and Miss Lillian Wood of Richmond, Virginia who will represent Dr. Buchman at the funeral on Monday.

Mr. Belk told how in Washington, D. C., early this year Mrs Bethune and Mrs. Wood (mother of Miss Lillian Wood), both of the same age, stood on the platform together.

Mrs. Bethune said that her meeting with Moral Re-Armament had been the crowning experience of her life. It had opened the door to an answer not only for the nations and races of the world but for her own family circle. Mrs. Wood daughter of a plantation owner apologized for the superiority in people like herself which she felt had contributed to division. She gave her family home in in Richmond to be used to further the work of Moral Re-Armament with all races. "I want to spend the rest of my life bridging gaps between people and offering a uniting idea to the whole world."

Mr. Peter Howard, the author and playright, read a poem he had written for Mrs. Bethune:

To Mary - A Great Lady of America
What color is the heart of God? Its drumstroke beat within her.

Its lifestream made her bathe with love each Saint and Soak and Sinner.
No continent, no race, no man from her was separated
She lived beyond the littleness of envy, malice, hatred.

From earth to heaven is but a step and Mary gladly stepped it
Her valiant frame she left behind, her radiance she kept it.
And still it shines, a heavenly gleam, to illuminate our striving
A glint of God from Heaven to earth with memory arriving.

She lives - a Queen who sets men free from darkling misconception
Alight herself, her living gives to all a new direction
Where East and West, where black and white shall overarch disaster
Together walk obediently, like Mary, with her Master

Dr. Morris Martin, who has worked with Dr. Buchman for twenty-one years ,told how only a few days ago word came in a letter that the Gay Sisters, the singers, were with Mrs. Bethune and that she wanted them to come to the Mackinac Assembly. "And they are coming," said Dr. Martin. He read a poem he had written.

For Mary McLeod Bethune

Swing low, swing low, swing low, sweet chariot

Mary is ready to go home;
She has worked her long day in the sun, sweet chariot,

Swing low and carry her home

Do you see that child picking cot ton in the sun?

She'll stand beside the Presi-dent before her day is done
She'll speak to the world for there's room for everyone
In her heart that is deep as a river.

Deep, deep river of the deep, deep need
Of the black and the white, of the slave and the freed,
Hungry for love and hungry fo happiness,
Hungry for bread and hungry for hopefulness
She knew the world's trouble in he eart.

Nobody knew the trouble, but sh did,
And she cared for her peopl and her people heeded.
To the whole wide world she gav what was needed
For all men everywhere.

Swing low, sweet chariot; run slow deep river;
Mary is crossing and we te her story
She knew trouble, now she know glory;
Carry her gently home, home Gently, gently, home.

At the end of the evening, th Marquis of Graham, heir to th Duke of Montrose, the Hon. Julie Todd, great-granddaughter of Lad Antrim who was Lady-in-Waitin to three British queens, and Mar Van Selm, a member of one of th leading Boer families of Sout Africa, were among those who serv d coffee and coffee cakes to al who attended the service.

Mary McLeod Bethune

Giant trees in the forest are being felled this season!

Mary McLeod Bethune is the third "giant" among Negro leaders to die within a two-month period. Walter White left the scene of activity on March 21. Chester A. Franklin departed this life on May 7. And now, "Ma" Bethune is dead.

Mrs. Bethune was the most outstanding Negro woman leader this country has produced in several generations. For years, she was recognized as one of the 10 top Negro leaders, without regard to sex. She was rated as a top American leader, without regard to race.

"Ma" Bethune's life was of the story-book variety. She literally pulled herself up by her own bootstraps. She had her beginning on a cotton farm in South Carolina where she was one of 17 children born to slave parents and rose to become an adviser and consultant of presidents and world leaders.

Until the depression came along, Mrs. Bethune was best known for her activities as president of the school which she founded in Florida. She was a colorful, dynamic speaker and was in constant demand for platform engagements all over the country.

In 1936, President Roosevelt summoned her to Washington to serve at head of Negro affairs in the National Youth Administration and as a special adviser to the President on minority affairs. The NYA was created by F.D.R. to keep young people occupied during job-scarce days.

It was said that during NYA days, Mrs. Bethune could get an audience with President and Mrs. Roosevelt easier than almost anybody else in Washington. Roosevelt regarded her as one of his most trusted and treasured advisers.

Mrs. Bethune was not content to walk with presidents. She sprung from the masses and she never deserted the common man. She championed the cause of her people, fighting always for full citizenship for the Negro.

She was especially devoted to the cause of the Negro woman. Mrs. Bethune had the dream that if a million Negro women would ban themselves together and fight as a unit, they could get anything they wanted in this country. She sought to make this dream a reality by organizing the National Council of Negro Women which she served as president until a few years ago when she retired in favor of a younger woman and became president-emeritus. She was impatient that large numbers of Negro women did not see the power which lay in their hands through sheer numbers.

Mrs. Bethune's inspired leadership will be sorely missed in this country. Women like her are rare. But she has left so much behind her as a monument to her life that she will never be forgotten. The Bethune-Cookman college in Daytona Beach, Fla., is a permanent physical monument to the memory of this great woman. She will continue to live also through the National Council of Negro Women which in her later years was as dear to her heart as building her school was in the earlier part of her life.

Last Rites For Mrs. Bethune Mon., 2 P.M.

DIGNITARIES FROM ALL POINTS U. S. A. TO ATTEND FLA. FUNERAL

Funeral services for Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune will be held Monday at 2 P. M.

They will be held in the chapel of Bethune-Cookman College Daytona Beach, Fla., the institution she founded 51 years ago. Informed sources said last night they have been informed dignitaries from all over the nation will attend.

Mrs. Bethune, who would have been 80 years old in July, died of a heart attack Wednesday night in her home while students were attending services in the school chapel.

The world famous educator had not been known to be suffering from illness, but later reports indicate she had been confined to her home for 10 days prior to her death.

An active woman all of her life, Mrs. Bethune rose from humble circumstances to prominence where she was respected by top leaders in numerous nations.

She made countless trips to Atlanta, and had many close friends here, including Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., of the Atlanta Daily World.

Mrs. Bethune served many outstanding posts. She served as director of Negro Affairs for the National Youth Administration from 1936 to 1944 and was advisor to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt on Minority Affairs during the same period.

In 1942 she was appointed a special assistant to the Secretary of War for the selection of candidates for Officer Candidates School for the Womens Army Corps. She was awarded numerous other citations also.

Mrs. Bethune was born in Mayesville, S. C. July 10, 1875, and educated at Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N. C. She later studied at Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill.

Urban League In Resolution On Mrs. Bethune

NEW YORK— The trustees of the National Urban League, in a resolution, noted with profound sorrow the passing of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, a member and former vice president of the National Urban League.

The resolution stated: "Dr. Bethune, as much as anyone of her generation, typified the American dream; namely, that one, no matter how lowly of birth, can attain the heights of achievement and recognition. Born of a slave mother, starting her now famous school with a capital of $1.50, through her qualities of charactier, faith and leadership, she became a friend and adviser of Presidents and well earned the title, First Lady."

"Her activities with the Urban League, with the National Youth Administration, with the National Council of Negro Women, and with Bethune-Cookman College which she founded, have made a secure place for her in the annals of man's struggle to attain equality of opportunity to which every human being is entitled.

"In her death, the National Urban League has lost a trusted friend and wise counsellor, and the nation a distinguished leader", the resolution concluded.

A Truly Great Leader Passes

HAVE you ever known a spiritually woman? Could you remember what her features were like? Or did you think of her as a sort of beautiful flower of God's handiwork, sending forth love and kindness and compassion for all; and everyone loving her in turn?

This same grand lady probably had no money to speak of, though she had thousands of friends who continually made her happy. Such a person was Mary McLeod Bethune, a dreamer, who was without a peer in the realm of pioneering education. Her passing last week ended another era in education. It has been said that she was in the twilight of seeing another dream come true following the Supreme Court's historic decision against segregation in public schools. Possibly her most oft used saying which will some day grace the pages of history textbooks around the world was:

"There is no such thing as Negro education—only education. I want my people to prepare themselves bravely for life, not because they are Negroes, but because they are men."

Possessor of one of the most gracious souls the world has known, the 79-year-old "First Lady of Education" was a devout Methodist who launched each day with this prayer: "With this new day, O God, let some new strength be mine." Her services as a lecturer, advisor, organizer, etc., were very much in demand. And it was largely through her urgings, "Take the vow of courage," that many attributed to their successful rise in their particular fields of endeavor.

Born one of 17 children of two former slaves in a log cabin near Mayesville, S. C., Mrs. Bethune completed her educational training at a Presbyterian mission, Scotia Seminary in Concord, N. C., and the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. After graduation she taught in Georgia where she married a fellow school teacher, Albert Bethune. The couple later moved to Daytona Beach, Fla., where she set plans for her own school by raising funds through the sale of pies, sandwiches, etc.

With assistance from Soap Tycoon James N. Gamble, son of the founder of Procter and Gamble, and other monied men, the school developed rapidly and merged with the Cookman Institute for Men, to form the present four-year co-educational training program. At the time of her death, the school's assets had rose to $3,500,000 and an enrollment of 750 with a faculty of over 52.

A frequent visitor in Louisiana, Mrs. Bethune has been highly praised for her contribution in education; founding of the National Council of Negro Women with more than 800,000 members; as special adviser to the late President Franklin Roosevelt on minority problems; special assistant to the Secretary of War on WAC training, and countless others. A true symbol of goodness, America's most beloved once said: "I have come to the point where I can embrace all humanity—not just the people of my race or any other race. I just love people." This was indicated throughout her fruitful life of doing for others.

We doff our hat in reverence of this great leader. Our loss is Heaven's gain. We may never see the likes of another Mrs. Bethune in our lifetime, but that will not hinder our progress toward first-class citizenship in that the great work of Mrs. Bethune will long live even though she has crossed the threshold of a greater r ward.

Noted Educator, Leader Buried at Campus Spot

Hundreds Jammed Chapel At Bethune-Cookman Col.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — (ANP) — Hundreds jammed the chapel of Bethune-Cookman college Monday for funeral services for Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, one of the truly great women leaders in world history.

Mrs. Bethune, known affectionately to millions of Americans as "Mother Bethune," died last week, her death attributed to a heart attack caused by an asthmatic condition she has suffered with in recent years.

DR. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE (1875-1955). The above portrait photograph of Dr. Bethune was taken at the January 1955, World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., and is the last one taken prior to her sudden death, May 18, in her home in Daytona Beach, Fla. In April of this year Mary McLeod Bethune stated, "In Moral Re-Armament I have seen the nations of the world standing together regardless of race, class or color. To be a part of this great uniting force of our age is the crowning experience of my life."

She would have been 80 years old July 10.

The leader was buried in a spot on the campus she picked out between Ranslow Lodge, the teacher's dormitory, and her home, "The Retreat."

In a sense, Mrs. Bethune was a symbol of Negro America—its hopes, its accomplishments and aspirations.

She founded Bethune college in 1904 with $1.50, a rented cottage and five students, and lived to see it merge with Cookman college, a Methodist institution, to become one of the most respected Negro schools.

She also was a founder and president of the National Council of Negro Women.

During the late thirties, she was appointed to a high government post under the Roosevelt administration. She was director of the Division of Negro Affairs in the National Youth Administration and was a special advisor to the president of minority affairs.

Mrs. Bethune received innumerable honors during her long life. She had nine honorary degrees including honorary doctor of laws from Howard university, Wiley college, and Atlanta university. She received honorary doctor of humane letters from Bennett college and Rollins college.

Mrs. Bethune was the recipient of the 21st Spingarn medal, Francis Drexel award for distinguished service, Thomas Jefferson award for outstanding leadership, and the South Carolina State award for the most distinguished native of the state.

In 1950, women journalists of America voted her one of the most influential women in the nation. Her advice on Negro affairs was constantly sought and during the administration of President Roosevelt, she was one of his most trusted advisers.

She was a vice-president of the NAACP and the Urban League and belonged to a score of other organizations dedicated to the establishment of full democracy within the United States.

Recently she was identified with Moral Re-Armament, an ideology advocating change in human nature by the stringent application of four absolute standards—love, honesty, unselfishness and purity.

Dr. Frank Buchman, initiator of moral Re-Armanent hearing of her death said:

"That all men are created free and equal, this is the great truth that Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune saw accomplished before she passed to eternal life. A national shrine enshrouds her memory."

Dr. Buchman said that Mrs. Bethune's death will "electrify the nation." He said a memorial service will be held at Mackinac Island, Mich., where she was to have been an honored guest at a forthcoming world assembly.

Among the other activities of Mrs. Bethune's later life was the establishment of the Mary Bethune Foundation, which provides scholarships for needy students. She had arranged for her papers to go to the foundation as well as her home, which undoubtedly will become a national shrine.

Mrs. Bethune carried on in the face of illness over the advice of her physicians—feeling always that there was something else to be done.

NCNW holds Afr.-American service for Mrs. Bethune

CHICAGO (ANP) — Highlighting the three-day conference here of Region five, of the National Council of Women, was the memorial service to the late president-emeritus and founder, Mary McLeod Bethune.

The impressive service, conducted by life member, Etta Moten Barnett, was held in the Town Hall of Washington Park, YMCA.

Elizabeth Wood who, for 17 years, was executive director of the Chicago Housing authority, flew in from New York to give the major address. The NCNW gave Miss Wood a citation for her contribution to public housing.

Regional awards were presented to Council woman Jean Capers, national parliamentarian, Cleveland; Attorney Billie Jones, East St. Louis, Ill., president, Illinois State NAACP branch; Helmut Mever, National Conference of Christians and Jews, and Louis J. Willoughby, Washington Park, YMCA.

Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, is national president, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Bessie B. Gargin, Lansing, Mich., is regional director; and Mrs. Jeanne D Dage is president, Chicago council.

Moral Rearmament unit pays Dr. Bethune tribute

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich.—The genius of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and first president of the National Council of Negro Women of America, lived for the world here Saturday.

People from seventeen nations, of every continent and color, filled every seat in Bennett Hall and many stood for more than an hour and a half at a service honoring her memory.

Afro-America

DR. FRANK BUCHMAN, initiator of Moral Re-Armament said, "All men are created free and equal — that is the great truth Mary McLeod Bethune saw accomplished before she passed to eternal life. A national shrine enshrouds her memory."

Mrs. Bethune's distinctive part in the recent Bandung conference was disclosed by Dr. Buchman, who said that she met Dr. Jamali, former Premier of Iraq, and a delegate to Bandung, at a Mackinac assembly for Moral Re-Armament last fall.

She had strong conviction about the answer the nations of Africa and Asia could give the world.

Sat. 6-4-55

AT THE ASSEMBLY at Washington, D.C. early this year she sat with the delegates from India Africa, Japan, Egypt and the Middle East. Together they prepared an Afro-Asian document calling for Moral Re-Armament as the secret of unity, the answer to Communism and the need for both East and West.

This document formed the basis of the keynote speech delivered by Dr. Jamali at Bandung which redirected the whole conference and, according to the United Press, received the loudest and most sustained ovation.

During the last year Mrs. Bethune, age 80, not only came to Mackinac Island and to Washington, D.C., but also flew to Switzerland to take part in the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament there.

At Saturday's memorial service all joined in singing some of Mrs. Bethune's favorite hymns. "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "In the Garden" and "The Old Rugged Cross."

A COLLECTION was taken for the Bethune-Cookman College, and the money was carried to Florida by Charles Howard, of Des Moines, Iowa, Blanton Belk and Miss Lillian Wood of Richmond at the funeral on Monday.

Peter Howard, the author and playwright, read a poem he had written for Mrs. Bethune:

TO MARY — A GREAT LADY OF AMERICA

What color is the heart of God?
Its drumstrokes beat within her.
Its lifestream made her bathe with love each Saint and Soak and Sinner.
No continent, no race, no man from her was separated
She lived beyond the littleness of envy, malice, hatred.
From earth to Heaven is but a step and Mary gladly stepped it
Her valiant frame she left behind, her radiance she kept it.
And still it shines, a heavenly gleam, to illuminate our striving
A glint of God from Heaven to earth with memory arrivng.
She lives — a Queen who sets men free from darkling misconception
Alight herself, her living gives to all a new direction
Where East and West, where black and white shall overarch disaster
Together walk obediently, like Mary, with her Master.

Dr. Morris Martin, who has worked with Dr. Buchman for twenty-one years, also read a poem he had written.

FOR MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Swing low, swing low, swing low, sweet chariot
Mary is ready to go home;
She has worked her long day in the sun, sweet charoit,
Swing low and carry her home.
Do you see that child picking cotton in the sun?
She'll stand beside the President before her day is done
She'll speak to the world for there's room for everyone
In her heart that is deep as a river.
Deep, deep river of the deep.
Of the black and the white, of the deep need
slave and the freed,
Hungry for love and hungry for happiness,
Hungry for bread and hungry for hopefulness
She knew the world's trouble in her heart.
Nobody knew the trouble, but she did,
And she cared for her people and her people heeded.
To the whole wide world she gave what was needed
For all men everywhere.
Swing low, sweet chariot; run slow, deep river;
Mary is crossing and we tell her story
She knew trouble, now she knows glory;
Carry her gently home, home.
Gently, gently, home.

At the end of the service the Marquis of Graham, heir to the Duke of Montrose, the Hon. Juliet Rodd, great-granddaughter of Lady Antrim who was Lady-in-Waiting to three British queens, and Marie van Selm, a member of one of the leading Boer families of South Africa, were among those who served coffee and coffee cakes to all who attended.

These included many residents of Mackinac Island and also the helpers at the Grand Hotel where the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament began on May 26, and to which leaders from every continent are coming.

Baltimore Md.

MEMBERS OF the Moral Re-armament movement in all parts of the world paid tribute by cable and by wire.

* * *

DR. WILLIAM NKOMO, founder and first president of the African National Congress Youth League, and George Daneel, South African rugby football star, cabled from Pretoria, S. Africa:

"We remember a great soul, ever radiant, a mother of the nation. She lives in the hearts of men and women all over the world."

* * *

FROM LAGOS, NIGERIA, Adolphus Bbah, vice chairman of the All Nigerian Trade Union Federation and Fred McEwen, principal of Lagos City College, said:

"The death of Mary McLeod Bethune is a great loss to the colored world. She dedicated her life to interpret the needs and problems and aspirations of the race.

"At eighty, she was full of warm heart and great inspiration. She fought for international understanding and found new hope in Moral Re-Armament.

"She died a committed heart and we now pledge to continue fighting for the great knot she found that will bind mankind together and make us one with God."

* * *

FOUR GOLD COAST leaders, the Tolon Na, member of parliament; E. V. Asihene, former moderator of the Presbyterian Church; Matthias Ofori, General Council member and trade unionist and Victor Dako, superintendent of Presbyterian schools, cabled:

"Our thoughts with you. Deeply grateful Mary McCleod Bethunes' life and work. Her wholehearted acceptance of Franck Buchman's message of Moral Re-Armament challenges all African people. We carry on her fight."

* * *

REP. CHARLES B. DEAN (D., N.C.) wired from Washington:

"Am reminded of the inspired leadership of Mary McLeod Bethune. . . . Her fight for world unity above class, creed, race is America's greatest challenge. Am deeply grateful. Oh, God, to us may grace be given to follow in her train."

* * *

JOHN AND MRS. ROSE RIFFE, Washington members of Moral Re-Armament, wired:

"Mary McLeod Bethune has been called home. A dear friend she was to us. She gave her life in great service to remake the world.

"She lived an answer for all races and peoples. Deeply grateful through Moral Re-Armament to have fought by her side to find and to realize God's destiny for the world."

RAMBLING REPORTER:

Mrs. Bethune could walk with kings

Federal Council on Minority Affairs recalled

By AL SWEENEY

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, whose death shocked a nation last week, was a person who could walk with crowds and keep her virtue. She could walk with kings and retain the common touch.

When historians get around to writing the "Mary Bethune Story," they will have as good a success story as anything fiction writers can conjure up.

Mrs. Bethune came to Washington comparatively unknown in 1935. She had been a president of the National Association of Colored Women.

Afro-American

SHE CAME to the District to organize the colored division of the National Youth Administration. As one of the many persons who shared some of the aid the NYA afforded while attending school, I can attest to the wonders of that segment of the New Deal program.

P-2D

A magnificent organizer, Mrs. Bethune did more to bring into focus the problems of the race in many areas by founding the Federal Council on Negro Affairs.

Sat. 6-11-55

Among the members of the council were Bob Weaver, the race relations expert; Dr. Frank Horne, Lawrence Oxley, Al Smith, Harry McAlpin, Dutton Ferguson, Ralph Mizzell, W. L. Hueston, William Trent, Dr. Amrose Caliver, Al White, Judge William Hastie and Joseph Houchins.

They called her "Ma" Bethune.

THE COUNCIL held a series of meetings in the mid-30's at the Interdepartmental Auditorium. Its members associated as racial advisors with the various government agencies made reports and recommendations.

At that time, Mrs. Bethune managed to get railroad fares and per diem payments for colored insurance and business executives to attend the conference as consultants.

For years, white industrial leaders had been brought in as consultants, but the minority group executives had been overlooked.

* * *

A WEALTH of material was assembled and Mrs. Bethune handled the chore of making her findings known to the White House.

It was out of this group came the so - called "Kitchen," or "Black Cabinet."

I imagine it was this group that first made the nation aware of the minority group market. The members of the council made exhaustive studies of the minority group's holdings and earnings in agriculture, housing, business, government.

FOR THE FIRST time, thanks to these conferences, an accurate picture of the colored American in relation to the average citizen was portrayed.

From these facts stemmed the all-out fight for integration. For years, we had been crying about injustices, but we had gathered no facts.

Of course, the figures and research on the colored American has developed.

* * *

MRS. BETHUNE, the organizer, founded the National Council of Negro Women in 1935.

Through this organization, she hoped to have all of the women's groups affiliated so the united organization would represent a powerful force.

The NCNW grew to the point that it now claims a membership of 800,000. Nearly every important conference finds the organization represented.

Internationally, the NCNW representatives have sent delegations to world conferences.

And too, the State Department, from time to time, has utilized its personnel for consultants.

* * *

DURING THE FDR era, Mrs. Bethune was recognized as the top racial leader. Her power came from her friendship with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Since FDR's death, Mrs. Bethune remained fairly active in Democratic circles, but Rep. William L. Dawson emerged as the number one leader under President Truman.

One of her outstanding achievements, though, was the building of the Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach.

* * *

USING HER influence on the national scene, she was able to get some fairly good government grants under PWA, WPA and the rest of the depression era funds to construct modern dormitories.

The growth of the college which she founded with a $1.50 in 1904 is as phenomenal as the woman who founded it.

I guess that leaders of the feminists movement would say

that Mrs. Bethune was the very end. She built such an influential organization in the NCNW that Dr. Horne and Joe Albright began organizing a men's auxiliary about two years ago.

No other women's group can make that claim.

Mary McLeod Bethune was a woman of great courage, infinite faith, profound wisdom, and boundless determination. No one understood better than she the problems of her race and the ideals of her country. Without these qualities she could never

which was far more effective than any amount of anger would have been.

She had a deep religious faith, and religion was not academic with her. It was both a weapon and a shield. She has told me very simply how time after time

Roosevelt tribute to Dr. Bethune goes into Congressional Record

WASHINGTON

Rep. James Roosevelt, of California, son of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, read into the Congressional Record, here, Monday, a tribute to the late Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

The insertion also carried a column, devoted to Mrs. Bethune, by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The insertion read:

MR. ROOSEVELT—Mr. Speaker, last Wednesday night, after 79 years of incredibly rich and productive life, Mary McLeod Bethune died at her home in Daytona Beach, Fla. Her's was, indeed, a rare spirit, marked by true greatness of soul, of wisdom and of heart. Her death is a loss which the whole world will feel.

Life was not easy for Mrs. Bethune, although she would be the last person to say that it was cruel or unjust. She was one of 17 children whose parents had been slaves. Yet despite the seemingly overwhelming obstacles in her path, she has left behind her enduring monuments to her greatness that will forever enrich the lives of the people of her country and will stand as an inspiration to the people of the world.

THERE IS NO need here for a detailed discussion of her accomplishments. They are now a permanent part of our national treasure. Suffice it to say that we shall forever be in her debt for the college she founded and served so long and brilliantly, for the organizations which she created and served so well, and for the inestimable services she performed for her government over a period of many years.

Mary McLeod Bethune held degrees from 14 colleges and universities. Cuba, Haiti, Liberia, and other foreign countries decorated her for her work. She was the recipient of honors and awards too numerous to mention. Certainly no one ever deserved them moore.

have succeeded; with them she could not fail.

THE ULTIMATE tribute that we, the living, can pay to Mary McLeod Bethune is to carry on her work and to strive to attain her ideals. That is the way she would have wanted it. We owe this much to her, and we owe it to ourselves.

Mrs. Bethune was a warm and close friend of both my father and my mother, and I am sure that her many friends in this Congress who perhaps did not read my mother's column of May 20 will appreciate seeing her tribute to Mrs. Bethune. I, therefore, append it to these remarks:

MY DAY

(By Eleanor Roosevelt)

New York—I was distressed to read in the newspapers Thursday morning of the death of a really great American woman, Mary McLeod Bethune.

Dr. Bethune started life under conditions which must have made her education seem almost impossible, but both she and her parents had a great desire for her to gain knowledge and they seized on every opportunity. And the opportunities came, as they so often do, when people are ready to use them.

* * *

THE NEWSPAPERS were full of stories of how she led her remarkable life. Beginning with a dollar and a half she built a Negro college in Florida. She fought for the rights of her people but never with resentment or bitterness, and she taught both her own people and her white fellow Americans many a valuable lesson.

I always liked the story of how once a patronizing pullman car conductor, asking her for her ticket, said: "Auntie, give me your ticket." She let him repeat it twice. Then, looking up sweetly, she said: "Which of my sister's sons are you?" This was a way of turning the tables on a gentleman,

she has prayed for things, never for herself, but she always believed that if they were good things the Lord would hear her prayer.

And there must have been many, many times when people were moved to answer her needs just because of this faith. She helped herself and the Lord helped her.

* * *

I KNEW DR. Bethune best, of course, in the years when she worked for the National Youth Administration and she did good and courageous work for the young people of her race in a difficult period. But I have kept in touch with her all through the years and I will miss her very much, for I valued her wisdom and her goodness.

I would like to be at her funeral but I doubt if that will be possible. I have many commitments that would mean disappointment to various causes, which I think Dr. Bethune would be the first to feel should come before one's personal desires. Nevertheless, I will cherish the spirit she lived by and try to promote the causes that she believed in, in loving memory of a very wonderful life.

Memorial services held for Dr. Bethune at Bennett College

GREENSBORO, N.C. — A memorial service for the late Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president-emerita of Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida, was held on the Bennett College campus at noon on May 23.

With the flag at half staff, students and faculty gathered around the flagpole in the center of the campus quadrangle and heard Bishop Edgar A. Love, of the Baltimore area of the Methodist Church, deliver the address of tribute. Dr. Bethune was an honorary alumna of Bennett.

'Mary McLeod Bethune Great' – Mrs. F.D.R.

BY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK — I was distressed to read of the death of a really great American woman, Mary McLeod Bethune.

MRS. F.D.R.

Dr. Bethune started life under conditions which must have made her education seem almost impossible, but both she and her parents had a great desire for her to gain knowledge and they seized on every opportunity.

And the opportunities came, as they so often do, when people are ready to use them.

The newspapers were full of stories of how she led her remarkable life. Beginning with a dollar and a half she built a Negro college in Florida. She fought for the rights of her people but never with resentment or bitterness, and she taught both her own people and her White fellow Americans many a valuable lesson.

I always liked the story of how once a patronizing Pullman car conductor, asking her for her ticket, said: "Auntie, give me your ticket." She let him repeat it twice. Then, looking up sweetly, she said. "which of my sister's sons are you?"

This was a way of turning the tables on a gentleman, which was far more effective than any amount of anger would have been.

She had a deep religious faith and religion was not academic with her. It was both a weapon and a shield. She has told me very simply how time after time she has prayed for things, never for herself, But she always believed that if they were good things the Lord would hear her prayer.

And there must have been many, many times when people were moved to answer her needs just because of this faith. She helped herself and the Lord helped her.

I knew Dr. Bethune best, of course, in the years when she worked for the National Youth Administration and she did good and courageous work for the young people of her race in a difficult period.

But I have kept in touch with her all through the years and I will miss her very much, for I valued her wisdom and her goodness.

I will cherish the spirit she lived by and try to promote the causes that she believed in, in loving memory of a very wonderful life.

Mary McLeod Bethune

The story goes that Mary McLeod Bethune, whose parents were only a few years removed from slavery, was stung by a white child's taunt: "You can't read." The remark aroused an indomitable spirit which triumphed over every obstacle. The girl obtained her own education by almost superhuman struggle, and then went on to a life-long fight to see that other children of her race should also have the opportunity to learn. She founded a school in Florida "on $1.50 and faith" which became Bethune-Cookman College. It was incredibly hard work; the first class of five used charcoal for pencils and mashed elderberries for ink. But this remarkable woman, driven by inner strength and with never a thought for self, won through for her people.

As a pioneer in the battle against racial discrimination, Mrs. Bethune contributed a brave and inexhaustible leadership. She fought on every front; by speeches and friendships she set liberating forces in motion. As founder of the National Council for Negro Women, as an official of many governmental and private agencies, she exerted a potent influence for the continuing development of equal opportunity for all races. It has been an extraordinary career, all the more so because these achievements came against mighty odds.

In Mary McLeod Bethune's death the Negro race has lost a valiant leader who served with uncommon distinction. More than that, the whole country has lost a great American. The example of her life is a lasting inspiration for every citizen.

Held High Post Under Roosevelt

Mary McLeod Bethune Dies, Noted Negro Educator, 79

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., May 18 (AP).—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, seventy-nine, leading Negro educator, president emeritus and founder of Bethune-Cookman College here, died of a heart attack Wednesday night at her home.

She was president of Bethune-Cookman from its founding in 1904 to 1942. During the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt she was director of the Division of Negro Affairs in the National Youth Administration and special adviser to the President on minority affairs.

In World War II, she was special assistant to the Secretary of War for selection of the first officers candidate schools for Wacs.

Inspired by White Taunt

Mary McLeod Bethune was a cotton-picking child and might have remained in the fields but for a white child's taunt, "YOU can't read." Her young exasperation, she liked to recall, impelled her to seek out an education and eventually to build the remarkable Bethune-Cookman Junior College in Daytona, Fla., from initial assets of $1.50, some soapbox furniture, five pupils and land that local residents called "Hell's Hole"—an oozing city dump.

She left her school's development to chance and her own gumption, only she preferred to call it God. Today, the coeducational Negro college, mortgage free and fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, has a faculty of 100 and a student enrollment exceeding 1,000.

Her first students wrote with slivers of charcoal. They pressed elderberries to make ink. Recent graduates—two-thirds of them become teachers—remember a handsome campus with twenty-seven buildings.

Mrs. Bethune knew five Presidents. She met the fourth—Franklin D. Roosevelt—when he was Governor of New York. He consulted her frequently at the White House and in the depression picked her to direct the Negro division of the National Youth Administration. This was the highest government post a Negro woman had ever had.

Got President's Cane

When the President died Mrs. Roosevelt sent Mrs. Bethune his silver-banded cane for her daily use. Mrs. Bethune replied, "I swagger it sublimely. It gives me strength and nothing to fear."

In Washington, where Mrs. Bethune directed the National Council for Negro Women, a league of 800,000, which she founded in 1935, she would address her office staff each morning in prayer: "With this new day, O God, let some new strength be mine."

She received her strength early partly by heritage. Her mother, who had already borne sixteen children in slavery, possessed, Mrs. Bethune recalled, "no books, no learning, but she was wonderfully undergirded spiritually." Patsy McLeod's last child, Mary, was born free, July 10, 1875, a dozen years after the Emancipation Proclamation, on a five-acre farm near Mayesville, N. C.

When she was nine, Mary could pick 250 pounds of cotton a day. She knew by heart the Bible stories told and retold at the cabin hearth, but she couldn't read. Two years passed before a Negro emissary from the Presbyterian Board of Missions established a one-room school five miles away.

Mary walked this distance daily, and in the evenings shared her embryo knowledge with her family. By fifteen Mary had exhausted every subject in the meagre curriculum. She wanted to push on, but her horizon narrowed when her father's mule died. He had to mortgage his farm to buy another and so fell in debt.

"We Have Chosen Your Mary"

Then, on an ordinary sunny morning, the school teacher dropped by and hailed her mother. "Aunt Patsy, we have chosen your Mary!" It seemed a dressmaker, a white woman in Denver, had written the Board of Missions and offered her scanty savings to educate a Negro girl "providing you can find one you know will make good."

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune

Mary rode the first train she ever saw 150 miles north to Scotia Seminary, in Concord, N. C. She studied there eight years, earning her keep in the laundry. Then at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago for the next two years, she found her face the only black one in a bewildering group. "White people's eyes pierced me," she remembered. "Some of them were kind eyes; others would like to be but were still afraid."

Mary Bethune grew to be widely esteemed as First Lady of her race by never watching the world go by for a minute. She was saucy; she whipped up Old Testament wrath when her people's rights were threatened. In newspaper columns she exhorted readers, "Be a Daniel. Take the vow of courage." She shook her finger under President Roosevelt's nose and related that his customary greeting was, "I'm always glad to see you, Mrs. Bethune, for you always come asking help for others—never for yourself."

For herself, Mrs. Bethune asked little and learned to "discipline my resentments" when she got less. The story is told, often with variations, how a parlor car conductor up North demanded, "Gimme your ticket, Auntie." She let him repeat his surliness, then looked up, feigning surprise, and sweetly asked, "Now which of my sister's children are you?"

Rejected as Missionary

She recognized bitterness as a worthless weapon, and one by one weathered her disappointments. The greatest—the missions' decision against sending her to Africa upon her graduation from Moody in 1895—led her to teach school in Georgia and Florida, marry Albertus Bethune, a fellow school teacher, and in 1904 to found the Daytona Educational and Industrial School, which years later merged with Cookman Institute, a men's college, to bear its present name. Her husband died in 1919.

Mrs. Bethune solicited school funds in every way possible. She sold sweet potato pies and fried fish to railroad gangs. Workmen repaid her by building Faith Hall, now the campus centerpiece, with second-hand bricks. She sang at fashionable Daytona hotels. A sewing machine manufacturer dropped $20 in the hat she passed, and, after visiting the school, left her $67,000 in his will.

But, most fortunate of all, she persuaded the late James N. Gamble, son of the founder of Procter & Gamble, to serve as chairman of the school board for twenty years. Before he died, in 1932, Mr. Gamble dissipated many of the school's financial worries.

Mrs. Bethune, severely bothered by asthma in her later years, still stumped the country against the poll tax, for the anti-lynching bill, a broadened Social Security program, the Fair Employment Practice Commission—which she helped create—and any legislation that would get Negroes enough education so that some of them could step out of cotton fields into busniess offices. Mrs. Roosevelt sometimes shared her platform.

Mrs. Bethune received a half dozen college degrees, the Spingarn Medal in 1935, and the Francis A. Drexel Award the following year for her service to her race. Scores of her medals represented token payments on a debt to a minority group, but others were in real tribute to a real leader.

Her son, Albert, who received his education at the Daytona Educational and Industrial Training School, in turn teaches at Bethune-Cookman Junior College.

Bethune Penniless

Unselfish service not very profitable

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— Like most persons who serve a cause in an unselfish missionary spirit, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president - emeritus and co-founder of Bethune - Cookman College, died poor.

This estimate of her estate was made by intimates of Mrs. Bethune, who worked with her in her late years, when, for the first time in her life, her income was sufficient to care for her daily needs.

But even during the time she was on the Federal payroll and when she commanded a fee of $250 for a speaking engagement, her sacrifices for her family, these intimates disclosed, kept her from saving anything.

* * *

"I AM PRETTY sure it is safe to say she died poor," said an intimate who had worked with her in the National Youth Administration from 1936 to 1942.

He added that she had been virtually the main support of her family through a long period of time.

"I would be really surprised if it turned out that she left anything," said another associate.

* * *

THE STORY of Mrs. Bethune is well known. She started her career as an instructor in Haines Institute, Augusta, Ga., in 1897 and served in the same capacity at the Palatka, Fla., Mission School from 1899 to 1903.

In those days, salaries at church schools were not only pitifully low but there was no certainty as to when pay - day would actually roll around.

With $1.50 in 1904, she founded the Daytona Normal and Industrial School for Girls (now Bethune - Cookman College). To obtain more funds she went from door to door selling fried fish and sweet potato pies.

THE SCHOOL really began to develop after she had persuaded James N. Gamble, son of the founder of Proctor and Gamble, who had a winter home at Daytona Beach, to aid her financially and become chairman of the school board.

After the National Youth Administration was ended, Mrs. Bethune became a consultant to Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, now the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who was then the

intimate asserted, Mrs. Bethune also sunk a lot of money in the Bethune - Volusia Beach. Dr. Bethune had got hold of the beach property quite a few years back. People had to climb over sand dunes to get to it.

In a final effort to develop the beach property, the intimate said, Mrs. Bethune entered into an arrangement with a white firm, but even this did not jell.

DR. BETHUNE founded the National Council of Negro Women and served for many years as its president. The council established headquarters at 1318 Vermont Ave., NW, here, and an apartment was maintained there for Mrs. Bethune's living quarters.

After the election of Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee as president of the council, the organization ceased to maintain the apartment for Mrs. Bethune and she returned to her home in Daytona Beach, where she died May 18.

She had owned two houses there, but at the time of her death there was some question as to whether title to these two houses was still in her name or whether she had given them to her son and grandchildren.

APPARENTLY, Mrs. Bethune could have continued to occupy the apartment at the Council headquarters here, if she desired, but she would have had to pay the cost of maintaining it, including maid service, and she could not afford the luxury of Washington living.

Mrs. Bethune wore a Persian lamb coat during the winters.

commander of the Women's Auxiliary Corps of the Army.

She was not entirely off the Federal payroll, but was paid a per diem when actually employed; and once again she was back on what may be termed "slim pickings."

In an effort to gain financial independence, Mrs. Bethune took two "flyers" into business operations, neither of which, according to her intimates, turned out well.

For several years she sought to promote the development of a beach for colored people near Daytona, Fla. She also became the head of an insurance company, of which she was the only surviving founder.

Her only son, Albert, a graduate of Morehouse College at one time ran a undertaking establishment.

ANOTHER INTIMATE indicated that in all her life Mrs. Bethune never received a salary of more than $6,000 a year. When she first headed up the colored division of NYA, this intimate said, her salary was around $4,500 or $5,000 a year, but was later raised to $6,000 a year. ...

In addition to contributing to the support of her family, this friend of many years, at the annual meeting at the Unitarian Conference here.

With tears in her eyes and sobs in her voice, Mrs. Roosevelt said that she (Mrs. Bethune) "was a noble American, one of the best, who is now resting from a life of labor unselfishly spent to benefit not only her own race but all America."

The story I get is that she needed a coat and simply wrote a letter to Julian Black, former co-manager of Joe Louis, the ex-heavyweight boxing champion of the world, and told him of her plight.

Black, a wealthy sportsman and real estate operator, who came up the hard way and knows the value of a dollar, responded to her request by sending her the coat. ...

There also are other Bethune stories, all indicating the poverty in which she lived. There is the story of a request to a Washington matron, whose husband is a prosperous businessman, for gloves "to cover my bare hands." She got the gloves.

THERE ALSO IS the story that often Mrs. Bethune would take extended trips, carrying only one bag containing only an evening dress and a few bare necessities. Whoever was her hostess had to outfit her as the occasion required.

In 1951 she became the president of the Central Life Insurance Company in Tampa, Fla.

Her salary was reported to be at the rate of more than $10,000 a year and she was furnished a Lincoln automobile and an apartment. But in less than a year she was out of this job.

One intimate said she had only one house in Daytona Beach, which the board of trustees of Bethune-Cookman College gave her after sending her abroad. This intimate said this house has been turned into a museum with an addition for Mrs. Bethune's files.

The moral of Mrs. Bethune's unselfish life and her death is that one of these days one of the philanthropic foundations ought to set up a fund for persons, who, like Mrs. Bethune, devote their lives to unselfish services to humanity and then in their old age are turned out to fend for themselves.

Migrant Children's Fund board laments Mrs. Bethune's death

NEW YORK — The board of directors of the Migrant Children's Fund on May 20 unanimously passed a resolution expressing "profound regret" at the death of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, May 18.

The resolution pointed out that Mrs. Bethune had joined the board of the fund to help secure greater educational opportunities for the children of migrant farm workers who travel with the crops.

"Her passing means that others must make greater efforts toward accomplishing the goal of equal opportunities for all," the resolution set forth.

Mrs. Roosevelt sobs in praising 'friend'

BOSTON — The former First Lady of the Nation, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, last week, paid a glowing tribute to the late Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune, her

HONORING THE MEMORY of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune at Mackinac Island, Michigan, are Dr. Frank Buchman (third from left), initiator of Moral Re-Armament, and Miss Mary Waruhui extreme left, daughter of a Kenya chieftan, with members of the Moral Re-Armament task force from 17 nations. In the front row are some of the staff of the Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, where the MRA World Assembly opened May 26.

People From 17 Nations Pay Tribute To Mrs. Mary Bethune

MACKINAC ISLAND, Michigan. — The genius of Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and First President of the National Council of Negro Women of America, lived for the world here today. People from seventeen nations, of every continent and color, filled every seat in Bennett Hall and many stood for more than an hour and a half at a service honoring her memory.

Dr. Frank Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament, said, "All men are created free and equal - that is the great truth Mary McLeod Bethune saw accomplished before she passed to eternal life. A national shrine enshrouds her memory."

Part of a letter written by Mrs. Bethune to Dr. Buchman a few days before she left this world was read. It said, "It warms my heart exceedingly to read your letters. I have a keener realization each time you write of the marvelous leadership God has given to you and of the marvelous way you have extended the leadership to those of us who are taking the time in a day like this to give ourselves over fully to America, listening for the still small voice that speaks in no uncertain tones. This has been a wonderful year for Moral Re-Armament. The circle is broadening and broadening. The philosophy is so simple, so practical that those who take time can realize its strengthening power."

Mrs. Bethune's distinctive part in the recent Bandung conference was disclosed. She met Dr. Jamali, former Premier of Iraq, and a delegate to Bandung, at a Mackinac Assembly for Moral Re-Armament last fall. She had strong conviction about the answer the nations of Africa and Asia could give the world. At the Assembly at Washington, D. C. early this year she sat with the delegates from India, Africa, Japan, Egypt and the Middle East. Together they prepared an Afro-Asian document calling for Moral Re-Armament, as the secret of unity, the answer to Communism and the need for both East and West. This document formed the basis of the keynote speech delivered by Dr. Jamali at Bandung which redirected the whole conference and, according to the United Press, received the loudest and most sustained ovation.

During the last year Mrs. Bethune, aged 80, not only came to Mackinac Island and to Washington, D. C., but also flew to Switzerland to take part in the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament there. In her last newspaper article, now appearing in many American newspapers, she writes: 'I have attended many great assemblies of the world, but not until 1954 when I went to Caux, Switzerland, did I really face the total absence of segregation, discrimination and the things that would separate man from man . . . there shall be no more war and hatred but a great change of heart and action in all of us that will illumine the world."

Mary Waruhiu, of Kenya, daughter of the first Kikuyu Chief murdered by the Mau Mau and who, with others working in Moral Re-Armament, has since then won over 500 of the hard-core Mau Mau leaders to a faith in God, said; "Mary McLeod Bethune is one of the great fighters of our time. She showed us the way and we never dare say 'no' to it. She said to me in Washington, 'If I were young, I would go with you and this force everywhere in the world.' We must listen to the Voice of God. Our obedience will bring peace and unity to the nations. I shall follow the way she has shown."

All joined in singing some of Mrs. Bethune's favorite hymns, "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "In the Garden" and "The Old Rugged Cross."

A collection was taken for the Bethune-Cookman College, and the money will be carried to Florida by Mr. Charles Howard, of Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. Blanton Belk and Miss Lillian Wood of Richmond, Virginia, who will represent Dr. Buchman at the funeral on Monday.

Mr. Belk told how in Washington, D. C., early this year Mrs. Bethune and Mrs. Wood (mother of Miss Lillian Wood), both of the same age, stood on the platform together.

Mrs. Bethune said that her meeting with Moral Re-Armament had been the crowning experience of her life. It had opened the door to an answer not only for the nations and races of the world but for her own family circle. Mrs. Wood, daughter of a plantation owner apologized for the superiority in people like herself which she felt had contributed to division. She gave her family home in in Richmond to be used to further the work of Moral Re-Armament with all races. "I want to spend the rest of my life bridging gaps between people and offering a uniting idea to the whole world."

Mr. Peter Howard, the author and playright, read a poem he had written for Mrs. Bethune:

To Mary - A Great Lady of America
What color is the heart of God? Its drumstroke beat within her.
Its lifestream made her bathe with love each Saint and Soak and Sinner.
No continent, no race, no man from her was separated
She lived beyond the littleness of envy, malice, hatred.

From earth to heaven is but a step and Mary gladly stepped it
Her valiant frame she left behind, her radiance she kept it.
And still it shines, a heavenly gleam, to illuminate our striving
A glint of God from Heaven to earth with memory arriving.

She lives - a Queen who sets men free from darkling misconception
Alight herself, her living gives to all a new direction
Where East and West, where black and white shall overarch disaster
Together walk obediently, like Mary, with her Master

Dr. Morris Martin, who has worked with Dr. Buchman for twenty-one years ,told how only a few days ago word came in a letter that the Gay Sisters, the singers, were with Mrs. Bethune and that she wanted them to come to the Mackinac Assembly. "And they are coming," said Dr. Martin. He read a poem he had written.

For Mary McLeod Bethune
Swing low, swing low, swing low, sweet chariot

Mary is ready to go home;
She has worked her long day in the sun, sweet chariot,
Swing low and carry her home.

Do you see that child picking cotton in the sun?
She'll stand beside the President before her day is done
She'll speak to the world for there's room for everyone

In her heart that is deep as a river.

Deep, deep river of the deep, deep need
Of the black and the white, of the slave and the freed,
Hungry for love and hungry for happiness,
Hungry for bread and hungry for hopefulness
She knew the world's trouble in her heart.

Nobody knew the trouble, but she did,
And she cared for her people and her people heeded.
To the whole wide world she gave what was needed
For all men everywhere.

Swing low, sweet chariot; run slow, deep river;
Mary is crossing and we tell her story
She knew trouble, now she knows glory;
Carry her gently home, home,
Gently, gently, home.

At the end of the evening, the Marquis of Graham, heir to the Duke of Montrose, the Hon. Juliet Rodd, great-granddaughter of Lady Antrim who was Lady-in-Waiting to three British queens, and Marie Van Selm, a member of one of the leading Boer families of South Africa, were among those who served coffee and coffee cakes to all who attended the service. These included many residents of Mackinac Island and also the Negro helpers at the Grand Hotel where the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament begins on May 26 and to which leaders from every continent are coming.

Time Magazine Article Tells Touching Story Of The Life And Work Of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 23—In an article in the current issue of time Magazine one of the Nation's leading magazines tells a touching story of the life and work of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune who died last Wednesday at Bethune Cookman College, the institution which she founded, the article in Time Magazine gives as follows:

"BE A DANIEL!"

She was a Negro and virtually a pauper, but plucky little Mary McLeod Bethune was also a dreamer. In 1904, with only $1.50 in cash, she started a school for Negro girls in Daytona Beach, Fla., and then she wanted none other than Soap Tycoon James N. Gamble, son of the founder of Procter & Gamble, to be a trustee. "But where," asked Gamble as he gazed at her shack-like building on the former city dump known as Hell's Hole, "is this school of which you wish me to be a trustee?" "In my mind," replied Mary Bethune. "And in my soul."

James Gamble soon learned that nothing on earth could stop Mary Bethune. She not only got her school, she also became something of a legend in her lifetime. A devout Methodist, she would start each morning with a prayer, e.g., "With this new, O God, let some new strength be mine." And each day, some new strength was indeed hers, until Mary Bethune became known throughout the nation as the First Lady of her race.

Piercing Eyes

The daughter of two former slaves and one of 17 children, she was born in a log cabin near Mayesville, S. C. At nine she could pick as much as 250 pounds of cotton a day, at eleven she began her daily five-mile trudge to school at a small Presbyterian mission. At 15, she boarded a train for the first time in her life and set off for the Scotia Seminary in Concord, N. C., and later to the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. There she found herself the only Negro in a sea of strangers. "White people's eyes pierced me," said she. "Some of them were kind eyes; others would like to be but were still afraid."

After graduation she taught in Georgia, married a fellow school teacher, Albert Bethune, moved on to Daytona Beach. By that time she already had plans for a school of her own. To raise money, she baked sweet potato pies and sold them from door to door. She peddled fried fish, sang in local hotels. She borrowed a shack, collected boxes for furniture, squeezed elderberries for ink, used charcoal slivers for pencils. When the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute opened, its student body was five girls and her son.

With the help of James Gamble and other men of means, it grew into a flourishing secondary school and later, after merging with the neighboring Cookman Institute for Men, into a full-fledged four-year coeducational campus. Bethune-Cookman's assets rose to more than $3,500,000, its enrollment to 750, its faculty to 52. Meanwhile, Mrs. Bethune was making a name for herself in other ways. "Be a Daniel!" she urged her followers. "Take the vow of courage."

"I Believe In You." Her plump figure, invariably supported by a favorite cane, became a familiar one at Negro rallies throughout the U. S. She founded the National Council of Negro Women (more than 800,000 members), was special adviser to Franklin Roosevelt on minority problems ("Mrs. Bethune, I believe in you"), served as special assistant to the Secretary of War on WAC training. In all her work, she was a symbol and part of the progress of the Negro race itself. "Now," she once said, "I have come to the point where I can embrace all humanity—not just the people of my race or another race. I just love people."

Last week, when Mary Bethune died in Daytona Beach at 79, just one year after the U. S. Supreme Court's decision against segregation in the schools, she had seen her greatest dream come true. "There is," she once said, "no such thing as Negro education—only education. I want my people to prepare themselves wisely for life, not because they are Negroes, but because they are men."

Mrs. Bethune--"She Undertook The Impossible, And It Was Fulfilled"

ONE of the titans fell when MRS. MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE passed last week at her home in the shadow of Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Florida, which she founded and headed for many years. By any standards, she was a great woman, and her accomplishments earned her an enduring place in the annals of the race's progress.

MRS. BETHUNE

Here was a woman, born in a sharecropper's cabin, in a family of 17 children, she had the courage, vision, and determination to establish a school with virtually no assets to start with. Her feat ranks her with BOOKER T. WASHINGTON and those other and sainted pioneers who carved educational opportunities for a long disadvantaged race.

Only a truly remarkable person could take "exactly $1.65" in cash and proceed to found a school and nurture it through to high rank. MRS. BETHUNE became the friend and advisor of the nation's great and powerful men and women, among them MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and her late husband FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT. She held high governmental positions, she founded and won great influence for the National Council of Negro Women, and she won respect and friends, North and South, for her sex and her race.

In *Brown Americans* EDWIN R. EMBREE says: "Large, black, full-bosomed, and strong-limbed, MRS. MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE would be called motherly were it not for her jutting jaw and mighty stride. Though she easily falls into the homely speech of the rural South, she doesn't fall into anybody's fond picture of an old southern mammy. She has a deep and reverent faith in God, yet she doesn't sit around waiting for God—or anyone else—to do her work for her . . . Having sought guidance, she goes out and works."

MR. EMBREE's biography continued: "Her first class was five little girls and her own son. This school grew—as all MRS. BETHUNE's projects have—by faith and work. 'We burned logs,' she says, 'and used the charred splinters as pencils, and mashed elderberries for ink. I begged strangers for a broom, a lamp, a bit of cretonne to put around the packing case which served as my desk. I haunted the city dump and the trash piles behind hotels, picking up cracked dishes, broken chairs, discarded linen, pieces of old lumber . . . I picked Spanish moss from trees, dried it and cured it, and used it as a substitute for mattress hair.'

". . . With faith, over and over she undertook the impossible—and it was fulfilled."

MRS. BETHUNE held honorary degrees from 14 colleges and universities, including Rollins College in Florida, where she was the first Negro so honored. She was the only woman to receive the Haitian Medal of Honor. Cuba, Liberia, and other countries gave her decorations. "IDA TARBELL," says MR. EMBREE's book, "selected her as one of the fifty women who have contributed most to the enrichment of American life. She shares with HUGO BLACK, WILL ALEXANDER, and FRANK GRAHAM the awards of the Conference on Southern Welfare for outstanding service to the South."

That puts her in some fine company. But that was where she belonged. She was an able and tireless worker in the Negro's cause. May she rest in a peace earned by her faith and prayer and sweat.

Dr. Bethune

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune symbolized the progress of the Negro race. As organizer of Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Florida, she proved the feasibility of higher education for the young people of her group, and as founder of the National Council of Negro Women she proved the practicability of equality of effort and of right to reward for the minority to which she belonged. But these were but two of the many enterprises to which she dedicated her talents and services during her long career.

Dr. Bethune also was interested in majority problems and issues. She was an international figure in the best meaning of that phrase. Religion, sociology, public health, world unity and world peace were causes in which she exercised a constructive influence during more than half a century. She could speak for universal democracy, and she often did with helpful result. At the San Francisco United Nations meeting in 1945 her presence was a power and a blessing. Even after she retired in 1950, she was a force for good wherever her name and her high example were known.

Certainly, Dr. Bethune passes into history as one of the most useful women of her generation. Yet she was a daughter of slaves, born in poverty and raised under conditions of almost incredible hardship. Her emergence into fame as a benefactor of humanity at large was a testament to her personal genius and a mark of social achievement which has few parallels anywhere.

Mary McLeod Bethune, An Inspiration And Challenge

By JOHN B. HENDERSON

IN THE PASSING of Mary McLeod Bethune we have sustained the loss of an outstanding leader regardless of sex or race. The story of her life should be an inspiration to all who have to battle their way against seemingly insurmountable obstacles and difficulties.

The 15th child in a sharecropper's family of 17 children, she was eleven years old before her first opportunity for schooling came. If no more were known of her background than that, those three facts are sufficient to indicate that hers was a background of poverty and limited educational opportunity.

Dr. Henderson

The heights to which she ascended take on astronomical proportions when you consider the depth from which she came. It was a long, hard road from that sharecropper's cabin in which she was born to the presidency of a great college of which she was the founder. The growth of that college since its founding 50 years ago from a small struggling industrial school that operated on great faith and little finance to an accredited college of more than 800 students with a plant valued at more than a million dollars speaks volumes concerning the adventurous faith and unconquerable spirit of her, its founder.

• • •

ALL THOSE who try to explain her life in terms of heredity and environment will be hard pressed to find in either the secret of her success. Neither offered her too much. It was what she herself decided to do with the meager offerings given her that account for her phenomenal rise.

Her confidence in herself, her faith in God, and her dogged determination to rise above the handicaps of her poverty stricken environment are a part of the explanation of her great life.

HER ACCOMPLISHMENTS were many. She made her influence felt in a great variety of ways. She was a product of a missionary school; similar to many that were founded right after the Civil War; that place after the Civil War, that placed great emphasis on service to the race. Graduates who left these schools during that period were fired with a desire to lift the level of their down-trodden people. Their interest in and zeal for the advancement of the race was a consuming passion — the most dominant one in their lives.

Desire for personal prestige, power and wealth never entered their thinking. Their chief desire was to help the helpless, to share with them the benefits of their training. With a heart aflame with the true missionary spirit she dedicated her life to improving the lot of her people and used every available opportunity to do just that.

• • •

UNLIKE MANY whose only concern is with the particular job on which they make their living she had interest in and time for a great many causes to which she gave herself unstintingly. That she served as vice president of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, founder and president of the National Council of Negro Women, president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, assisted in the work of the Urban League, the NAACP, the National Education Association testifies to the broadness of her interests and willingness of her heart to assist in the work of those agencies of uplift that depend upon voluntary workers to carry on their activities.

What progress we as a group have made has been due largely to the labors and influence of such self-giving souls as Mary McLeod Bethune. If we are to continue our march onward and upward we will need others, like her, who with great faith will dare to undertake the impossible and forgetting themselves give themselves to the cause of lifting the group to higher levels of life and accomplishment.

29 1955

FLORIDA

Hundreds Jam Chapel For Funeral Services

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — (ANP) — Hundreds jammed the chapel of Bethune-Cookman college Monday for funeral services for Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, one of the truly great women leaders in world history.

Mrs. Bethune, known affectionately to millions of Americans as "Mother Bethune," died Wednesday night, May 18, her death attributed to a heart attack caused by an asthmatic condition she has suffered with in recent years.

Physicians said she had fallen down the back porch of her home Wednesday.

She would have been 80 years old July 10.

The leader was buried in a spot on the campus she picked out between Ranslow Lodge, the teacher's dormitory, and her home, "The Retreat."

In a sense, Mrs. Bethune was a symbol of Negro America — its hopes, its accomplishments and aspirations.

She founded Bethune college in 1904 with $1.50, a rented cottage and five students, and lived to see it merge with Cookman college a Methodist institution, to become one of the most respected schools in the South.

She also was a founder and president of the National Council of Negro Women.

During the late thirties, she was appointed to a high government post under the Roosevelt administration. She was director of the Division of Negro Affairs in the National Youth Administration and was a special advisor to the president on minority affairs.

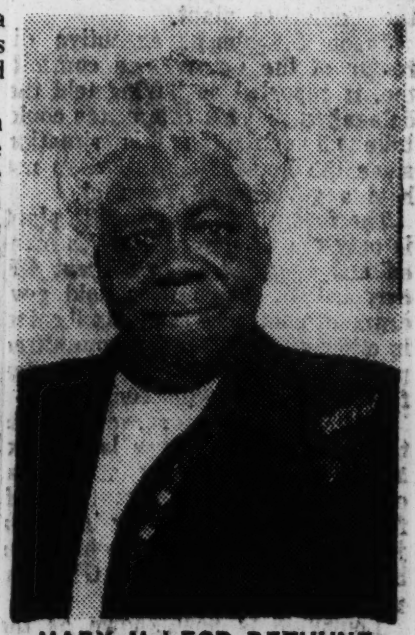
Mrs. Bethune received innumerable honors during her long life. She had nine honorary degrees including honorary doctor of laws from Lincoln (Pa.) university, Howard university, Wiley college, and Atlanta university. She received honorary doctor of humane letters from Bennett college and Rollins college.

Mrs. Bethune was the recipient of the 21st Spingarn medal, the Francis Drexel award for distinguished service, the Thomas Jefferson award for outstanding leadership, and the South Carolina State award for the most distinguished native of the state.

In 1950, women journalists of America voted her one of the most influential women in the nation. Her advice on Negro affairs was constantly sought and during the administration of President Roosevelt, she was one of his most trusted advisors.

She was a vice-president of the NAACP and the Urban League and belonged to a score of other organizations dedicated to the establishment of full democracy within the United States.

Recently she was identified with Moral Re-Armament, an ideology advocating change in human nature by the stringent application of four absolute standards—love,



MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

honesty, unselfishness and purity.

Dr. Frank Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament, upon hearing of her death, said:

"That all men are created free and equal, this is the great truth that Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune saw accomplished before she passed to eternal life. A national shrine enshrouds her memory."

Dr. Buchman said that Mrs. Bethune's death will 'electrify the nation.' He said a memorial service will be held at Mackinac Island, Mich., where she was to have been an honored guest at a forthcoming world assembly.

Among the other activities of Mrs. Bethune's later life was the establishment of the Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation, which provides scholarships for needy students. She had arranged for her papers to go to the foundation as well as her home, which undoubtedly will become a national shrine.

Mrs. Bethune carried on in the face of illness over the advice of her physicians — feeling always that there was something else to be done.

Her physicians were Dr. James Lowell Hall of Daytona Beach, Dr. Riley Thomas of Washington, and Dr. John J. Stocking of Daytona Beach. All attended her and all worked together. When she was on long trips, she often asked Dr. Hall to accompany her.

She always told Dr. Hall that she wanted to "remain active until the very last."

It was said that she had been sitting at her desk working and got up to leave the room when she suffered the fatal heart attack.

Survivors are Albert McLeod Bethune Jr., her son, five grandchildren and Miss Georgia McLeod, a niece.

She rose from humble beginnings in Mayesville, S. C., to a position where she held advisory posts under the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

She was awarded the Haitian Medal of Honor in 1949, the first woman to be so honored by that country.

In 1904 she founded the Daytona Normal and Industrial School for Negro Girls. The school merged with the Cookman School for Boys in Jacksonville in 1923 and since then has been known as Bethune-Cookman college.

In World War II, she was special assistant to the Secretary of War for selection of the first officer candidate schools for the WACS.

Born to slave parents on a cotton farm near Mayesville, S. C., on July 10, 1875, she was one of 17 children. Even as a girl she showed promise of becoming a teacher. After attending classes at a mission school, she would return home and teach her brothers and sisters all she had learned during the day.

She founded her school with a total capital of $1.50. Her first classroom was a rundown shack on a city dump, which she rented on a credit basis. Her first class, consisting of five little girls, used charcoal for pencils and squeezed the juice of elderberries to make ink.

Mrs. Bethune later bought the shack for $250, paying $5 down and $5 a week. She hawked ice cream and pies to make the payments.

Soon she had raised enough money to start the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute. As her work became known, more money came in and more buildings went up. She bought the city dump and razed the one-room shack.

In time, she overcame the indifference of white citizens and won their cooperation. The city's landscape gardener found time to teach classes free of charge and many white housewives made occasional visits to teach cooking and sewing.

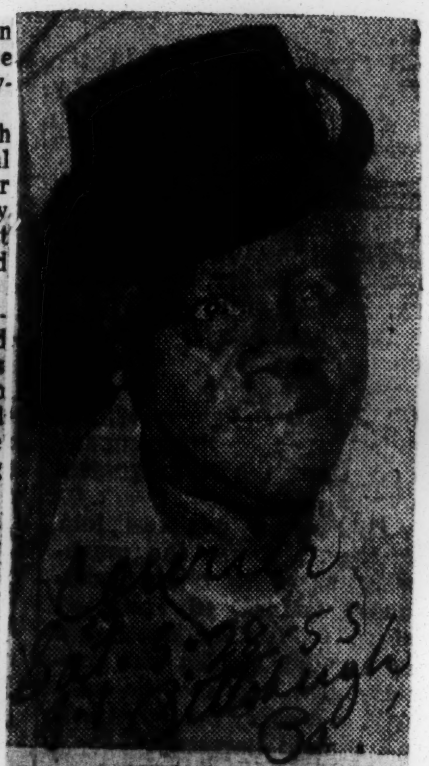
In 1923 the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church decided to merge its school for boys at Jacksonville with the school for girls at Daytona. The combined schools were named the Bethune-Cookman college. The Methodist board assumed a supervisory interest and Mrs. Bethune continued as principal.

From a one-room school the Daytona adventure has grown into 14 modern buildings and 32 acres of land. Twelve of these acres have been converted into one of the South's most beautiful campuses. The entire plant is conservatively estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

Mrs. Bethune attended Barber-Scotia college at Concord, N. C., and the Moody Bible Institute at Chicago. She also held nine honorary degrees from leading colleges throughout the country.

Among the many awards and honors which she received were: 21st Spingarn Medal from the NAACP, Frances Drexel Award for distinguished service; Thomas Jefferson Award for outstanding leadership, South Carolina State Award for the most distinguished native of the state, and the first Hill City Youth Award distinguished service among youth. In April, 1950, women journalists of the United States voted her one of the most influential women in the nation.

Mrs. Bethune was married in 1898 to Albert Bethune of Sumter, S. C. Mr. Bethune died in 1919.



MRS. MARY M. BETHUNE

mind and bigger heart skyrocketed her to international acclaim, were laid to rest here Monday.

Some 1,000 students, hushed in deep regard for obsequies, led by the Rev. Howard Thurman, pastor of this city, were joined by local hundreds and by prominent Americans, as loving hands and saddened hearts committed the remains to rest beneath the sod of the campus she so well loved.

THE IMPRESSIVE rites, brilliantly formalized by the Rev. Dr. Thurman, marked the passing of the world's best known Negro woman. The list of prominent persons who wired condolences reflected the loftiness of the niche the fallen founder-educator-builder had achieved.

Among those who visited the campus to pay personal tribute, for "Sweetheart Mary," were John Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender; Lieut. Lawrence Oxley, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Frank Horne, Aurelia Mallory Davis, Marjorie Joyn[illegible] Mrs. Mamie Diggs of

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—All preliminary commencement activities at Bethune-Cookman College here were cancelled following the death of Mrs. Bethune.

Thousands At Funeral

By ALBERT DUNMORE

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — The remains of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the little underdog woman whose

Detroit; Judge Hobson Reynolds, Atty. Charles Howard, Vivian Carter Mason, president of the National Council of Negro Women; Atty. Jean Capers of Cleveland and a host of others.

Telegrams expressing grief at the loss of Dr. Bethune came to Albert Bethune, her surviving son, and to Dr. Richard V. Moore, successor to the deceased as president of Bethune-Cookman, and from persons from all walks of life.

* * *

MRS. ELEANOR Roosevelt, wife of the late President, and one of Dr. Bethune's closest friends, was one of the first to wire her sorrow at the loss of this great lady.

Congressman James Roosevelt also wired expressing his regrets at being unable to attend the last rites. In his wire in expressing his heartfelt consolation and sympathy, Congressman Roosevelt stated:

"She was a bulwark of strength for so many of us and her contributions will last through the years. While I cannot leave Washington at this time I am putting into Congressional Record on Monday my personal tribute and will also include my mother's column on its publication day."

* * *

OTHERS WHO wired tribute to Dr. Bethune were Dr. George W. Gore Jr., president of Florida A. and M. University; Robert C. Weaver, Deputy Commissioner of Housing, New York City; Luther H. Foster, president of Tuskegee; Judge Hubert Delany of New York City; the Women's Division of B'nai B'rith; Frank Crosswaith, chairman, the Negro Labor Committee; Philip Randolph and F. McLaurin, National Trade Union; Sol Hurok, noted impresario; J. W. Holley, president, Albany State College, Ga.; Carl Van Vechten, New York author; Atty. Thurgood Marshall, the NAACP; Albert P. Beatty, Association of American Railroads; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, the NAACP; Channing Tobias, chairman of the board of directors, NAACP; William L. Patterson, executive secretary, the Civil Rights Congress; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder, Palmer Memorial College, Sedalia, N. C.; Col. and Mrs. Campbell Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse O. Thomas, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, Phelps-Stokes Fund; Langston Hughes, Ambassador C. L. Simpson of Liberia; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Horne, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Oxley, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jones, Washington, D. C.; Frank N. D. Buchman, leader of the Moral Rearmament Movement; R. O'Hara Lanier, president, Texas Southern University; Clara Claasen, Doubleday Doran Publishing Company; Norman Houston, Golden Gate Insurance Company; W. B. Stewart, president, Edward Waters College; Dr. John P. Davis, NAACP official; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president, Howard University; Val Washington, Republican National Committee; W. J. Trent, executive director, the United Negro College Fund; Eunice H. Carter, New York City; James A. Colston, president, Knoxville College; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lee Moon, New York; Dr. J. E. Waller and Dr. and Mrs. Julian Kelson, Memphis, Tenn.; Elmer A. Carter, director, State Committee Against Discrimination, New York City; Senator H. Lehman, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pittsburgh, and hundreds of others from all over the world.

The deceased is survived by a son, Albert Bethune, and a foster son, Edward Rodriquez; two grandchildren, Albert Bethune II and Evelyn Idell Bethune; great-grandchildren, Albert III, Samuel McLeod, Patricia Antoinetta, Michael Mohl and Donald Bethune.

Mrs. Bethune was nearly 80.

— BIGGEST and the BEST —

Dr. Bethune Surprised Self

GONE now from Florida's blue nights forever, the whippoor-will was still calling from Dixie forests, thirty-five years ago, when a vigorous woman of obviously pristine Western African ancestry, aged 44, brought a message to a packed gathering in Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church, Gainesville, Fla.

DR. BETHUNE

The old dream of Dixie's self-wounded whites appeared to be coming true: cotton was sweeping toward a price of forty cents. Surcease for the personal whims and hates and itches of Klansmen, to be sure, was a matter of course: a ghostly ride through moonlit, aromatic evenings . . . to whip a white prostitute, or bull-whip a "biggety" man of color and leave him naked, quivering and unconscious, among honeysuckle vines; to tar and feather a labor organizer or schoolmaster who had talked his new ideas too much!

Mrs. Mary Bethune's little one-building (Faith Hall) establishment, launched on a shoestring, at Daytona, Fla., a decade and half previously, was moving nowhere; so much so, as a matter of fact, that Gainesville's Puritanical Miss Bessie Garrison, also of Western African radiation, in 1914, had established her short-lived but ambitious Garrison Memorial Institute. She was at least Mrs. Bethune's intellectual equal.

"I should like to ask Methodism to remove its school for boys, Cookman Institute, from Jacksonville to Daytona; there to be merged with my school for girls, in a co-educational establishment."

A crowd of 500 Gainesville citizens sat and listened, the knowing set murmuring by Mrs. Bethune's bold proposition. "I should also be happy," added Mrs. Bethune, "if we should be able to name the new edifice the Bethune-Cookman Institute or, if sufficient endowment is secured . . . to do junior college work . . . as the Bethune-Cookman College!"

Wow!

Few would have given very much for her "egocentric" vista (as they saw it) on that August evening, 1920.

The most far-sighted observer alive, at that time, had no idea that Bethune-Cookman would take form and wings, within two years.

Three years later, TROVE was among that first caravan of football players ever converged on the Daytona campus; in front of Faith Hall, at midnight, "twenty strong."

"Hey, Lincoln!" (the answer) "HEY!" "Are we weak?" (the answer): "NO!" "Are we strong?" (the answer): "YES!" Then, let me hear you roar! (retort) "G-R-R-R-R!" On the morrow, we played Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute's first football game: our Lincoln High won, 48-6! "Yes, We Have No Bananas" and "Barney Google" were hit tunes . . . we sung 'em in our quarters; in white-painted, frame structured Faith Hall!

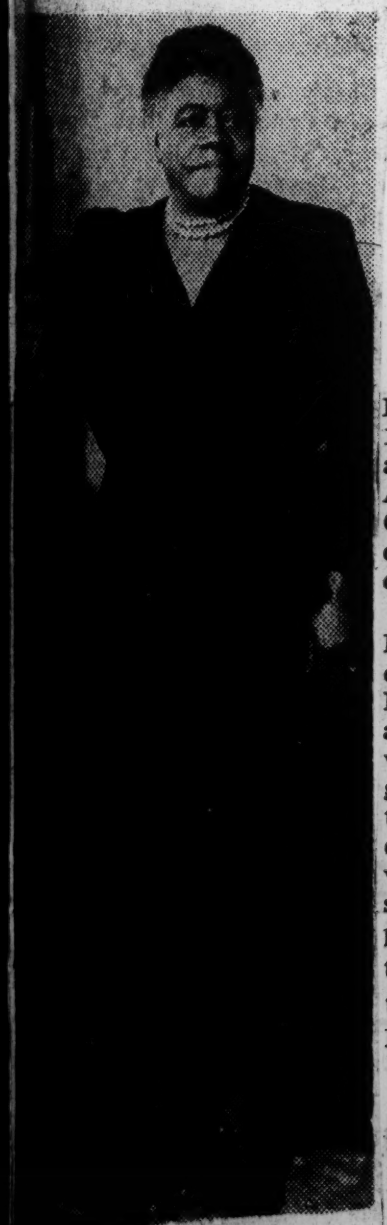
Fifteen years later, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune had completed a two-million dollar job: the finest creative effort accredited to a woman of color, in the world. We saw her in 1930, at 54, disciplining her sophomores with penetrable glare and the command: "NOW, THEN;" in 1935, at 59, bringing blase D. C. up on its toes, in applause; in 1945, at 69, advising Presidents and charming a nation; and just a few weeks ago, at 79, step across the somber line . . . to become a legend that will endure for your children's children, and mine, to know and to revere.

Both Races Pay Tribute To Dr. Mary M. Bethune

Special to Journal and Guide

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Members of both races attended the funeral service for Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune which was held here Monday at the Bethune-Cookman College which she founded in 1904.

The "First Lady of Negro America" died on Wednesday afternoon of a heart attack at her home in the shadows of the college which she organized. She was confidante of



DR. BETHUNE
Mourned

presidents and a recognized spokesman for the colored women of the world.

Mrs. Bethune was the first of her race to receive an honorary doctor of humanities degree from Rollins College at Winterpark, Fla. Born in a sharecropper's cabin, Mrs. Betune was the 15th child of 17 children of Samuel and Mrs. Patsy McIntosh McLeod.

* * *

SHE GRADUATED from Scotia Seminary (Normal School) at Concord, N. C., in 1893; received an honorary A. M. degree from State College at Orangeburg, S. C. in 1910, Wilberforce University, 1915; LL.D., Lincoln University, Pa., 1935; Howard University, 1942 and the same degree also at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., in 1943. She also received a number of other honorary degrees.

The atmosphere in which Mrs. Bethune was born was described by Dr. Roy W. France, professor of economics at Rollins College, when she was awarded her honorary degree in 1949. He pointed out that Mrs. Bethune's "first chance for schooling came with the opening of a little school at Mayesville, S. C. Her parents were given the chance to send one of their children to school. They picked little Mary, then eleven years-old."

* * *

"IN 1898, WHILE teaching in Sumter, S. C., she met and married another teacher, Albertus Bethune, father of her son, Albert. But her hopes and vision would not let her rest."

Dr. France related how Mrs. Bethune, driven by a great zeal to help her people, continued her educational work by opening the Daytona Educational and Industrial Training School at Daytona Beach, Fla., on Oct. 4, 1904 from which developed the million dollar Bethune-Cookman College, one of the monuments to the life and career of this educator and leader.

* * *

IN 1939 THE work of Mrs. Bethune at Daytona had reached such heights that the 35th anniversary of the college attracted the attention of the people of the entire United States. That year, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, led a group of the nation's top leaders to the college to honor its founder.

In 1935 Mrs. Bethune was appointed by President Roosevelt as director of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration. She served in this capacity for two years.

MRS. BETHUNE was selected in 1941 during World War II to assist in the selection of officer candidates for the WAAC. She served as the official observer for the U. S. State Department to the San Francisco Conference out of which the United Nations was born.

Though spending a busy career in the field of education, Mrs. Bethune found time to assist with the work of the National Urban League; she was founder of the National Council of Negro Women, and was president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History for a number of years.

OTHER organizations which she served during her active career include the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as vice-president; Commission on Interracial Cooperation as vice president; National Business League, National Education Association, International Council of Women of the Darker Races; National Association of Teachers of Colored Schools, National Council of Women of the USA, and the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Mrs. Bethune was holder of the Spingarn Award and the Francis Drexel Award for her distinguished service to her race and human relations. She was frequently invited to speak at colleges and universities of both races in every section of the country, and well-known and honored abroad.

She is survived by a son, Albert MeLeod Bethune Jr., and other relatives.

Funeral services for Dr. Bethune, were held Monday afternoon in the auditorium of the college which she founded.

* * *

MRS. BETHUNE, who founded Bethune-Cookman college in 1904, would have been 80 years old in July.

She was buried on the school grounds.

Dr Bethune Stressed 9 Points In Her 'Last Will And Testament

DR MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE

CHICAGO, Ill. — Just before Dr Mary McLeod Bethune died she prepared for Ebony her **Last Will And Testament** so that her people could always have the benefit of her counsel and experiences. This document appears in the August edition of Ebony.

Among the nine points stressed are:

Love: "Love," wrote Dr Bethune, "is a precept which could transform the world if it were universally practised."

Confidence in one another: She said that as long as we are hemmed in by economic prejudices, the Negroes as a group must demonstrate more confidence in each other in business.

Thirst for education: "Knowledge is the prime need of the hour" wrote Dr Bethune. "If we continue in this trend, we will be able to rear increasing numbers of strong, purposeful men and women."

Respect for the use of power: Dr Bethune advised the intelligent use of Negro power which she said, if properly directed, can lead to more freedom. She warned, however, not to marshall this tremendous power behind undemocratic movements that seek to subvert democracy.

Faith: "Faith in God is the greatest power, but great, too, is faith in oneself. The measure of our progress as a race is in precise relation to the depth of the faith in our people held by our leaders."

Responsibility to our young people: "Our children must never lose their zeal for building a better world," said Dr Bethune. people still are underprivileged, ill-housed, impoverished and victimized by discrimination."

"Freedom gates are half ajar," concluded Dr Bethune. "We must pry them fully open."

Dr. Arnett, Former Atlanta Univ. Board Chairman. Dies In Florida

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 4-9-55

Dr. Trevor Arnett, former Chairman of the Boards of Trustees of Atlanta University and Spelman College and for many years a member of the Board at Morehouse College, died in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, at 4:30 a. m., on March 31. Funeral services for the deceased was to be held in Atlanta in Sisters Chapel on the campus of Spelman College at three p. m., on Tuesday, April 5.

For eight years Dr. Arnett was President of the General Education Board, an organization which has done much to advance both Negro and white educational programs in the South. While serving in this office he was mainly responsible for many of the major physical developments taking place on the campuses of Spelman College and Atlanta University. He spearheaded the drive for generous grants which resulted in the erection of the Atlanta University Library (which was dedicated in April, 1949, in his honor); the erection of the University Power Plant; and the substantial increases in the endowment funds for Atlanta University, Spelman College and Morehouse College. It was due mainly to his vision and his interest that the program of the Atlanta University Center has attained the success it has today.

Dr. Arnett was born in Little Hereford, England, on November 8, 1870. He was the recipient of an honorary degree of doctor of science from Carleton College and an honorary degree of doctor of laws from Colby College. Before joining the staff of the University of Chicago, where he was elevated from the position of chief accountant to the vice presidency and business managership, he was an accountant and chief clerk with the Chicago and Great Western Railway.

Dr. Arnett earned an A. B. degree at the University of Chicago in 1898 and did post graduate work at that institution for two years, during one of which he was a University Fellow. He was married to the former Bertha Stetson in 1900 who also was deeply interested in the program of Negro education in the South. She died on July 18, 1950.

Dr. Arnett was widely experienced in both business and college finance and he won nation-wide recognition as an authority in this field. His published writings include Fraternity Accounting for Chapters, Teachers Salaries in Certain Endowed Colleges and Universities in the United States and College and University Finance.

Dr. Arnett served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees at Spelman College, 1924-1954, and as Chairman of the Board of Atlanta University, 1944-1949. After giving up the Chairmanship of both Boards, he continued to serve as a member. Since 1949 he has held the title of Honorary Chairman of the Atlanta University Board and since 1954 he has been Honorary President of the Spelman College Board. He also served as a member of the Executive Committees of Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College.

The distinguished benefactor also served on the board of trustees of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and a member of the board of the Rockefeller Foundation. He was auditor for the Baptist Theological Union and trustee for the University of Chicago.

Mary McLeod Bethune

The passing of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune at her home in Daytona Beach, Fla., closes a long chapter in one of the most dramatic careers ever enacted at any time upon the stage of human activity. That colorful, militant and often controversal figure was timed to a generation in which so many changes were to take place, to emerge in one of the leading roles having to do with a new order and a new day for all the people.

Living through many eras in which history was influenced in some of the most trying and exciting events known to civilization, it was hers to pioneer on the battle fronts and do her bit in policy making through the transitions the country faced after it crossed the threshold of modernism.

From an humble beginning as a country school girl in South Carolina, whose parents were slaves, to the position of a great college president which she founded 51 years ago, and among the top advisers of Presidents of the United States, the story of Mary McLeod Bethune would run, like one of the stock novel success tales of fancy.

First attracting attention as a rural school teacher in South Carolina, Mrs. Bethune was quick to seize the opportunity of further preparation for the broad sphere in which she was to influence in so many ways.

As a favorite of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, it can be truthfully said that she occupied one of the top places among those whom he leaned heavily for occasional briefing in matters pertinent to the high office of President of the United States.

Aside from her many activities as educator and head of the NYA, she found time to engage in a broad civic program. The various Women's Clubs and their affiliates having to do with the promotion of civil justice and first-class citizenship, were included in her wide area of activities.

It was her spirit and industrious prowess that pioneered the development of the beach project near Daytona and the great school she founded. This beach project was her last major effor and while still in its infancy, it is providing a much-needed facility

Bethune-Cookman College, the brain-child of her sacrifice and hard labor, will for years stand as a living monument to the little brave woman who so picturesquely swept across the stage o time.

Birmingham Ala.

Having shed the sparks of her life in so many racial and religious endeavors, this personage so rich in talents and tradition will be greatly missed in many walks. There will be times in coming generations when the young will take leave from this long and fruitful life to pass on to other generations that courage and native industry that burned so high in the lamp-wicks across time so nobly lighted by this powerful character.

She belongs to the ages and it will take history itself to complete in its unfolding across the years the magic tale of an angel of mercy, long-suffering and self denying who came to earth and made it a better place in which to live and a more wholesom credit to Him who said —— "now ..... let us make man."

People From 17 Nations Pay Last Homage To Mrs. Mary M. Bethune

MACKINAC ISLAND, Michigan — The genius of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and first president of the National Council of Negro Women of America, lived for the world here recently. People from 17 nations, of every continent and color, filled every seat in Bennett Hall and many stood for more than an hour and a half at a service honoring her memory.

Dr. Frank Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament, said, "All men are created free and equal — that is the great truth Mary McLeod Bethune saw accomplished before she passed to eternal life. A national shrine enshrou s her memory."

Part of a letter written by Mrs. Bethune to Dr. Buchman a few days before she left this world was read. It said:

"It warms my heart exceedingly to read your letters. I have a keener realization each time you write of the marvelous leadership God has given to you and of the marvelous way you have extended the leadership to those of us who are taking the time in a day like this to give ourselves over fully to America, listening for the still small voice that speaks in no uncertain tones.

"This has been a wonderful year for Moral Re-Armament. The circle is broadening and broadening. The philosophy is so simple, so practical that those who take time to think can realize its strengthening power."

Mrs. Bethune's distinctive part in the recent Bandung conference was disclosed. She met Dr. Jamali, former Premier of Iraq, and a delegate to Bandung, at a Re-Armament last fall. She had strong conviction about the answer the nations of Africa and Asia could give the world.

At the Assembly at Washington, D. C. early this year she sat with the delegates from India, Africa, Japan, Egypt and the Middle East. Together they prepared an Afro-Asian document calling for Moral Re-Armament, as the secret of unity, the answer to Communism and the need for both East and West. This document formed both the basis of the keynote speech delivered by Dr. Jamli at Bandung which redirected the whole conference and, according to the United Press, received the loudest and most sustained ovation.

During the last year, Mrs. Bethune, aged 80, not only came to Mackinac Island and to Washington, D. C., but also flew to Switzerland to take part in the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament there. In her last newspaper article, now appearing in many American newspapers, she writes: "I bave attended many great assemblies of the world, but not until 1954 when I went to Caux, Switzerland, did I really face the total absence of segregatipn discrimination and the things that would separate man from man . . .there shall be no more war and hatred but a great change of heart and action in all of us that will illumine the world."

Mary Wruhiu, of Kenya, daughter of the first Kikuyu chief murdered by the Mau Mau and who, with others working in Moral Re-armament, has since then won over 500 of the hard-core Mau Mau leaders to a faith in God, said: "Mary McLeod Bethune is one of the great fighters of our time. She showed us the way and we never dare say 'no' to it. She said to me in Washington, 'If I were young, I would go with you and this force everywhere in the world.' We must listen to the Voice of God. Our obedience will bring peace and unity to the nations. I shall follow the way she has shown."

All joined in singing some of Mrs. Bethune's favorite hymns, "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot", "In the Garden" and "The Old Rugged Cross".

A collection was taken for the Bethune-Cookman college, and the money was carried to Florida by Charles Howard, of Des Moines, Iowa, Blanton Belk and Miss Lillian Wood of Richmond, Va., who represented Dr. Buchman at the funeral on Monday.

Belk told how in Washington, D. C. early this year Mrs. Bethune and Mrs. Wood (mother of Miss Lillian Wood), both of the same age, stood on the platfrorm together.

Mrs. Bethune said that her meeting with Moral Re-Armament had been the crowning experience of her life. It had opened the door to an answer not only for the nations and races of the world but for her own family circle. Mrs. Wood, daughter of a plantation owner, apologized for the superiority in people like herself which she felt had contributed to division. She gave her family home in Richmond to be used to further the use of Moral Re-Armament with all races.

"I want to spend the rest of my life bridging gaps between people and offering a uniting idea to the whole world."

Lower Loop Flag During Fla. Rites For Mrs. Bethune

An American flag was flown at half mast from the Chicago Temple, 77 W. Washington st. on Monday in honor of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune who died last week.

The flag, presented to the Dorie Miller Foundation by President Eisenhower, was lowered during the hours of Mrs. Bethune's funeral service, Monday at 2 p.m.

Last year the Dorie Miller Foundation honored Mrs. Bethune as the "Mother of the Century". The Foundation was named in honor of a colored sailor who was decorated by the Navy for heroism at Pearl Harbor and who later died when his ship was sunk.

Mrs. Bethune Called City's First Citizen

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — The late Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune was hailed as the first citizen of Daytona Beach in a front page editorial in the Daytona Beach Evening News, the day following her death last week.

The editorial was signed by Herbert M. Davidson, editor of the paper. A three-quarter page long story on Mrs. Bethune's life was carried on page two of the paper.

'MRS. BETHUNE'

The editorial said, "She was Dr. Bethune by a score of honorary degrees. But her favorite title was Mrs. Bethune, a title bigots long denied honorable women of her race, a title under which she envisioned herself as a mother fighting as only a mother can fight for all suffering, all oppressed, all exploited humanity."

The editorial concluded:

GENIUS NOT RACIAL

"The lesson of Mrs. Bethune's life is that genius knows no racial barriers. It comes to scions of the wealthy and to the poor; to those wo live in mansions and to the daughter of slaves.

"Only the conscience of Daytona Beach cries out: why didn't we show this woman more appreciation while she lived?"

ATOP CHICAGO TEMPLE, 77 W. Washington, American flag is lowered to half staff at noon Monday, during the hour of funeral services in Daytona Beach, Fla., for Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune. This flag was presented by President Eisenhower to the Dorie Miller Foundation. Last year Mrs. Bethune was honored by the Dorie Miller Foundation as the "Mother of the Century". Defender photo by Rhoden.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune were held by members of Moral Re-Armament during the opening days of their world assembly in the Grand hotel on Mackinac Island, Mich. Shown in the photograph are Dr. Frank Buchanan, initiator of MRS (third from left) and Miss Mary Waruhiu, daughter of a Kenya chieftain (extreme left.) Others are members of the MRA task force from 17 nations.

Illinois Solons Honor Bethune

SPRINGFIELD, — The Senate adopted a resolution memorializing the recent death of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

Introduced by Senators Fred J. Smith (D-3rd) and William J. Lynch (D-9th), the resolution said of Mrs. Bethune, "She gave inspiring leadership to everyone concerned with improving the educational opportunities and facilities for Negroes." Complete text follows.

"Whereas, the death of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, one of the country's most prominent Negro educator in cause for sorrow;

And whereas, Mrs. Bethune funded Bethune-Cookman college in Daytona Bearh, Fla., in 1904 and served from that time until 1952 as its president.

And whereas, she served as director of the division of negro affairs in the national youth administration and as a special advisor on minority affoirs to President Roosevelt from 1936 to 1944;

Therefore, be it resolved the Senate of the Sixty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, that we express our heartfelt sorrow at the passing of Mrs. Mary McLeod Behune; that suitable copies of this Preamble and Resolution be forwarded to her family and to the President of Bethune-Cookman College.

Distinguished Educator Called One Of World's Greatest Women

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — (INS) — Prominent Negro and white citizens from all sections of the United States joined Monday in paying tribute to Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune as funeral services for the eminent educator were held on the campus of Bethune-Cookman College which she founded 51 years ago.

Approximately 5,000 persons were on hand for the services. The Auditorium of White Hall was filled to capacity and thousands listened on the lawn outside where the city provided chairs and a public address system.

Among the persons listed as special guests were Dr. Ralph Bunche, Representative James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), former Florida Senator Claude Pepper and Economist Roger Babson.

President Richard V. Moore, of Bethune-Cookman, presided. Assisting were: Rev. Rogers P. Fair, chaplain at Bethune-Cookman; Rev. George O. Sumner, pastor, New Mt. Zion Baptist Church; Dr. R. A. Jackson, pastor, Allen Chapel AME Church; and Rev. James C. Murray, pastor, Stewart Memorial Methodist Church.

DR. HOWARD THURMAN DELIVERS EULOGY

The eulogy for Dr. Bethune, who founded the institution at Daytona Beach in 1904, was delivered by Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of the Daniel L. Marsh Chapel at Boston University.

Dr. Thurman praised Dr. Bethune as "one of the 10 greatest women in the world" and pointed to her many notable accomplishments in spite of handicaps.

Reflecting over her long and useful life she said she was able to turn frustrations and handicaps into [illegible] of light.

"She always had faith in God," Dr. Thurman said and added: "her God taught her that "God [illegible]."

"She was a thinker and always thought on the center of things while others nibbled on the edge," he declared.

GREAT LOSS TO CITY

In paying tribute to Dr. Bethune, Earl L. Caldwell, acting mayor of Daytona Beach, said: "the City of Daytona Beach has sustained a great loss."

The obituary was read by Mrs. Florence L. Small, chairman of the Division of Elementary Education at Bethune-Cookman.

Other tributes were paid by Dr. James S. Thomas, secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church; Dr. Lee Nichols, chairman of the executive committee of the College Board of Trustees; James Keys, president of the College Student Council; and by representatives of the Moral Rearmament Movement.

Music was furnished by the Bethune-Cookman College Choir, the High School Chorus and Ernest Ponder sang a solo.

One of the numbers rendered by the College Choir was "Leaning On The Everlasting Arm," a song Dr. Bethune sang the day she founded the school.

FLAG AT HALF-MAST

Monday the flag on the Daytona Beach City Hall was lowered to half-mast and many stores closed at noon and remained closed until the funeral services were over.

The procession was led by two Negro officers, Horse Monroe, a deputy sheriff from Deland, and George Davis, a Daytona Beach policeman.

Dr. Bethune, who died Wednesday night of a heart attack at her home, was buried in a huge mound erected by the city and county officials. Her expensive metallic casket was donated by Charles Bailey, a Deland mortician who was one of her former students.

Students stood guard as more than 4,500 persons passed her bier before 10 P. M. Sunday.

Sixty Gather To Honor Mrs. Mary Bethune

LAOS, Nigeria — Sixty people gathered Monday in Enugu, the capital of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, to honor the memory of Mary McLeod Bethune, including members of the Government of the Eastern Region, senior civil servants, miners, students and housewives.

Among the distinguished speakers were Michael Ogon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Lands in the Eastern Nigerian parliament and Nelson Uko, President of the Eastern Region Ex-Servicemen's Association, who said, "We are grateful for her selfless example and dedication to our common cause. She pioneered at eighty the road of Moral Re-Armament. We follow."

Group Sends Wire To Son Of Mrs. M. Bethune

MACKINAC ISLAND, Michigan —On receiving the news of the death of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune Frank Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament, sent the following telegram to her son:

"That all men are created free and equal, this is the great truth that Mary McLeod Bethune saw accomplished before she passed to eternal life. A national shrine enshrouds her memory. The fight is o'er, the battle done, the victory of life is won:

"She lives! She lives in all the past,
She lives, nor to the last
Of seeing her again will I despair;
In dreams I see her now.
And upon her angel brow
I see it writ, 'thou shalt meet me there.'

"Loving messages to you her son. Frank N. D. Buchman."

Mary McLeod Bethune attended the Moral Re-Armament Assembly here last September. She flew to Europe to attend the 1954 World Assembly at Caux Switzerland, and was in Washington, D. C. for the New Year's Assembly there this year. There with leaders from Africa, Asia and the Middle East she signed the Afro-Asian statement calling for Moral Re-Armament which gave the keynote to many delegates at the recent Bandung Conference.

All the world knew Mary McLeod Bethune. Her death will electrify the nation. A memorial service was held at Mackinac Island, Michigan, where she was coming as an honored guest to the Mary McLeod Bethune chose as her subject "Frank Buchman, Front Line Leader for World Peace, Unity." In that article she says, "I find no man standing farther out in the front lines of mass leadership and mass understanding than Dr. Frank Buchman, whose philosophy is so simple, so profound, so universal that all may learn and understand . . . There shall be no more war and hatred, but a great change of heart and action in all of us that will ilmine the world."

In April this year Mary McLeod Bethune stated, "In Moral Re-Armament I have seen the nations of the world standing together regardless of race, class or color. To be a part of this great uniting force of our age is the crowning experience of my life."

Coast Shocked In Mrs. Bethune's Death

LOS ANGELES—(ANP)—Shocked by the sudden death of universally loved and internationally noted Mary McLeod Bethune last week, a wave of sadness welled up from both races when the news broke over radio and in local metropolitan dailies.

Of these, the Hollywood Daily Citizen led in eulogy of the great educator, shortly after receiving a wire from Daytona Beach, Fla, and telling her history from her founding of the present Bethune-Cookman College, up to her passing. Included it said:

"During World War II, she held positions of special assistant to the secretary of war, director of the Division of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration (NYA) and special advisor to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, on minority affairs, holding all three positions until 1944."

Her appearances here have always been largely attended, one of the most memorable occasions being the launching of the S. S. Booker T. Washington. She also was here five years ago while on a speaking tour in the interest of Helen Gahagan Douglas, campaigning for the Senate.

People From 17 Nations Pay Tribute To Mrs. Mary Bethune

MACKINAC ISLAND, Michigan. — The genius of Mary McLeod Bethune, Founder and First President of the National Council of Negro Women of America, lived for the world here today. People from seventeen nations, of every continent and color, filled every seat in Bennett Hall, and many stood for more than an hour and a half at a service honoring her memory.

Dr. Frank Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament, said, "All men are created free and equal - that is the great truth Mary McLeod Bethune saw accomplished before she passed to eternal life. A national shrine enshrouds her memory."

Part of a letter written by Mrs. Bethune to Dr. Buchman a few days before she left this world was read. It said, "It warms my heart exceedingly to read your letters. I have a keener realization each time you write of the marvelous leadership God has given to you and of the marvelous way you have extended the leadership to those of us who are taking the time in a day like this to give ourselves over fully to America, listening for the still small voice that speaks in no uncertain tones. This has been a wonderful year for Moral Re-Armament. The circle is broadening and broadening. The philosophy is so simple, so practical that those who take time can realize its strengthening power."

Mrs. Bethune's distinctive part in the recent Bandung conference was disclosed. She met Dr. Jamali, former Premier of Iraq, and a delegate to Bandung, at a Mackinac Assembly for Moral Re-Armament last fall. She had strong conviction about the answer the nations of Africa and Asia could give the world. At the Assembly at Washington, D. C. early this year she sat with the delegates from India, Africa, Japan, Egypt and the Middle East. Together they prepared an Afro-Asian document calling for Moral Re-Armament, as the secret of unity, the answer to Communism and the need for both East and West. This document formed the basis of the keynote speech delivered by Dr. Jamali at Bandung which redirected the whole conference and, according to the United Press, received the loudest and most sustained ovation.

During the last year Mrs. Bethune, aged 80, not only came to Mackinac Island and to Washington, D. C., but also flew to Switzerland to take part in the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament there. In her last newspaper article, now appearing in many American newspapers, she writes: 'I have attended many great assemblies of the world, but not until 1954 when I went to Caux, Switzerland, did I really face the total absence of segregation, discrimination and the things that would separate man from man . . . there shall be no more war and hatred but a great change of heart and action in all of us that will illumine the world."

Mary Waruhiu, of Kenya, daughter of the first Kikuyu Chief murdered by the Mau Mau and who, with others working in Moral Re-Armament, has since then won over 500 of the hard-core Mau Mau leaders to a faith in God, said: "Mary McLeod Bethune is one of the great fighters of our time. She showed us the way and we never dare say 'no' to it. She said to me in Washington, 'If I were young, I would go with you and this force everywhere in the world.' We must listen to the Voice of God. Our obedience will bring peace and unity to the nations. I shall follow the way she has shown."

All joined in singing some of Mrs. Bethune's favorite hymns, "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "In the Garden" and "The Old Rugged Cross."

A collection was taken for the Bethune-Cookman College, and the money will be carried to Florida by Mr. Charles Howard, of Des Moines Iowa, Mr. Blanton Belk and Miss Lillian Wood of Richmond, Virginia who will represent Dr. Buchman at the funeral on Monday.

Mr. Belk told how in Washington, D. C., early this year Mrs Bethune and Mrs. Wood (mother of Miss Lillian Wood), both of the same age, stood on the platform together.

Mrs. Bethune said that her meeting with Moral Re-Armament has been the crowning experience of her life. It had opened the door to an answer not only for the nation and races of the world but for her own family circle. Mrs. Wood daughter of a plantation owner apologized for the superiority in people like herself which she felt had contributed to division. She gave her family home in in Rich-

mond to be used to further the work of Moral Re-Armament with all races. "I want to spend the rest of my life bridging gaps between people and offering a uniting idea to the whole world."

Mr. Peter Howard, the author and playright, read a poem he had written for Mrs. Bethune:

To Mary - A Great Lady of America

What color is the heart of God? Its drumstroke beat within her.

Its lifestream made her bathe with love each Saint and Soak and Sinner.

No continent, no race, no man from her was separated

She lived beyond the littleness of envy, malice, hatred.

From earth to heaven is but a step and Mary gladly stepped it

Her valiant frame she left behind, her radiance she kept it.

And still it shines, a heavenly gleam, to illuminate our striving

A glint of God from Heaven to earth with memory arriving.

She lives - a Queen who sets men free from darkling misconception

Alight herself, her living gives to all a new direction

Where East and West, where black and white shall overarch disaster

Together walk obediently, like Mary, with her Master

Dr. Morris Martin, who has worked with Dr. Buchman for twenty-one years ,told how only a few days ago word came in a letter that the Gay Sisters, the singers, were with Mrs. Bethune and that she wanted them to come to the Mackinac Assembly. "And they are coming," said Dr. Martin. He read a poem he had written.

For Mary McLeod Bethune

Swing low, swing low, swing low, sweet chariot

Mary is ready to go home;
She has worked her long day in the sun, sweet chariot,

Swing low and carry her home

Do you see that child picking cotton in the sun?

She'll stand beside the President before her day is done
She'll speak to the world for there's room for everyone
In her heart that is deep as a river.

Deep, deep river of the deep, deep need
Of the black and the white, of the slave and the freed.
Hungry for love and hungry for happiness,
Hungry for bread and hungry for hopefulness
She knew the world's trouble in her heart.

Nobody knew the trouble, but she did,
And she cared for her people and her people needed.
To the whole wide world she gave what was needed
For all men everywhere.

Swing low, sweet chariot; run slow deep river;
Mary is crossing and we tell her story
She knew trouble, now she knows glory;
Carry her gently home, home Gently, gently, home.

At the end of the evening, the Marquis of Graham, heir to the Duke of Montrose, the Hon. Julie Todd, great-granddaughter of Lady Antrim who was Lady-in-Waiting to three British queens, and Mari Van Selm, a member of one of the leading Boer families of South Africa, were among those who served coffee and coffee cakes to all who attended the service.

New York—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, who died on May 18 at her home in Daytona Beach, Florida, at the age of 79, was hailed by the Board chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as "one of the great women of the world." The sentiments of Dr. Channing H. Tobias were affirmed by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

Both officials sent telegrams of condolence to Richard Moore, president of Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Fla. Dr. Bethune was co-founder and president emeritus of the college, as well as a vice president of the NAACP. In 1935 she was awarded the Spingarn Medal for distinguished achievement.

Dr. Tobias declared that the loss of Dr. Bethune will be mourned in all parts of the world

Love of Mankind

Expressing condolences both personally and on behalf of the membership of the NAACP, Mr. Wilkins called Dr. Bethune "a towering giant of our time."

"Her love of mankind and her deep understanding of the aspirations of the human heart in people of all races and nationalities made her their leader and spokesman," he said. "Truly, we shall not see her like again."

Dr. Bethune served as president of Bethune-Cookman College from its inception in 1904 to 1942. She held honorary degrees from numerous educational institutions.

She was director of the Division of Negro Affairs in the National Youth Administration during the administration of President Roosevelt. She was an adviser to the President and a close friend of Mr. Roosevelt.

Heart Attack Fatal To Mrs. Bethune,

Daytona Beach, Fla.—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, 79, leading educator, of Bethune-Cookman College here, died of a heart attack Wednesday night, May, 18, at her home.

She was president of Bethune-Cookman from its founding in 1904 to 1942.

During the administration of President Franklin D Roosevelt, she was director of the division of Negro affairs in the National Youth Administration. In that capacity she visited Des Moines in 1938. She also was special adviser to the president on minority affairs.

In World War II, she was special assistant to the secretary of war for selection of the first officer candidate schools for WACs.

To School at 11

She was the fifteenth of a family of 17 children when born near Mayesville, S. C., July 10, 1875.

She was 11 before she began her formal education in a one-room Presbyterian mission school at Mayesville.

After finishing that school's limited course she went back to the cotton fields until a rural school teacher saved enough money to help her continue her education.

Moody Institute

With a scholarship she attended Scotia Seminary at Concord, N. C. Later she attended the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, Ill.

She started Bethune-Cookman College in 1904, six years after she married Albertus Bethune.

The school now has 27 building, a faculty of more than 100 and more than 1,000 students.

Many Awards

Awards which came to her over the years included the Spingarn Medal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Frances Drexel Award for distinguished service; the Thomas Jefferson Award for outstanding leadership; the South Carolina State Award for being the most distinguished and outstanding citizen of the state, and the first Hill City Award for distinguished service among the youth of the country.

In the summer of 1949 she was awarded the Haitian Medal of Honor, the highest honor paid a visitor by that government. She was the first woman to receive the medal.

MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Mrs. Bethune Called Great Lady Of Age

In his eulogy, Dr. Thurman said:

"Mother Bethune was able under the Widest possible variety of circumstances to turn all frustrations and handicaps into shafts of burning light.

"That was her great genius, that was one of her great gifts," added the former Bethune-Cookman student and now dean of the Daniel L. Marsh Chapel at Boston University.

Mrs. Florence L. Small, chairman of the college's division of elementary education, said as she read the obituary, "Hundreds knew Mrs. Bethune as 'mother;' thousands called her friend."

"She had five lives." Mrs Small declared. "They were her family, her college, the National Council of Negro Women, Bethune-Volusia Beach and Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation."

Continuing the eulogy, a part of a two hour ceremony before the burial, Dr. Thurmond said:

"I face this occasion with gratitude and profound rejoicing. I rejoice that we have had the good fortune in our lifetime to be blessed by so remarkable a human being.

"My overall feeling is not one of sadness, depression and heaviness, but of very great inspiration, courage and thanksgiving," he said adding:

"Her life was an open book, her monuments are all around us."

He then listed Dr. Bethune's "frustrations and handicaps."

"She was a woman in a man dominated society. She didn't capitalize on that fact. She understood what it meant to be a woman and to put at the disposal of life around her the resourcefulness that is the authentic contribution of women in every age every where.

"She was a Negro. She lived 50 years ago as if she were living now. She urged all of us, without belligerentcy, to be proud of our race."

Dr. Thurmond emphasized:

"She was a thinker. She had the uncanny ability, by clear reflective thinking, to move to the center of an issue while the rest of us nibbled at the edges.

"She could throw light on the meaning of an issue, first as it affected Negro life and, then, as it affected America and the people of the World.

"She carried with her a living confidence in God. She felt God is love and went into issues without bitterness of spirit."

Group Sends Wire To Son Of Mrs. M. Bethune

MACKINAC ISLAND, Michigan —On receiving the news of the death of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune Frank Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament, sent the following telegram to her son:

"That all men are created free and equal, this is the great truth that Mary McLeod Bethune saw accomplished before she passed to eternal life. A national shrine enshrouds her memory. The fight is o'er, the battle done, the victory of life is won:

"She lives! She lives in all the past,
She lives, nor to the last
Of seeing her again will I despair;
In dreams I see her now
And upon her angel brow
I see it writ, 'thou shalt meet me there.'

"Loving messages to you her son. Frank N. D. Buchman."

Mary McLeod Bethune attended the Moral Re-Armament Assembly here last September. She flew to Europe to attend the 1954 World Assembly at Caux Switzerland, and was in Washington, D. C. for the New Year's Assembly there this year. There with leaders from Africa, Asia and the Middle East she signed the Afro-Asian statement calling for Moral Re-Armament which gave the keynote to many delegates at the recent Bandung Conference.

All the world knew Mary McLeod Bethune. Her death will electrify the nation. A memorial service was held at Mackinac Island, Michigan, where she was coming as an honored guest of the Mary McLeod Bethune chose as her subject "Frank Buchman, Front Line Leader for World Peace, Unity." In that article she says "to find no man standing farther out in the front lines of mass leadership and mass understanding than Dr. Frank Buchman, whose philosophy is so simple, so profound, so universal that all may learn and understand . . . There shall be no more war and hatred, but a great change of heart and action in all of us that will ilmine the world."

In April this year Mary McLeod Bethune stated, "In Moral Re-Armament I have seen the nations of the world standing together regardless of race, class or color. To be a part of this great uniting force of our age is the crowning experience of my life."

Distinguished Educator Called One Of World's Greatest Women

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — (INS) — Prominent Negro and white citizens from all sections of the United States joined Monday in paying tribute to Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune as funeral services for the eminent educator were held on the campus of Bethune-Cookman College which she founded 51 years ago.

Approximately 5,000 persons were on hand for the services. The Auditorium of White Hall was filled to capacity and thousands listened on the lawn outside where the city provided chairs and a public address system.

Among the persons listed as special guests were Dr. Ralph Bunche, Representative James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), former Florida Senator Claude Pepper and Economist Roger Babson.

President Richard V. Moore, of Bethune-Cookman, presided. Assisting were: Rev. Rogers P. Fair, chaplain at Bethune-Cookman; Rev. George O. Sumner, pastor, New Mt. Zion Baptist Church; Dr. R. A. Jackson, pastor, Allen Chapel AME Church, and Rev. James J. Murray, pastor, Stewart Memorial Methodist Church.

DR. HOWARD THURMAN DELIVERS EULOGY

The eulogy for Dr. Bethune, who founded the institution at Daytona Beach in 1904, was delivered by Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of the Daniel L. Marsh Chapel at Boston University.

Dr. Thurman praised Dr. Bethune as "one of the 10 greatest women in the world" and pointed to her many notable accomplishments in spite of handicaps.

Reflecting over her long and useful life he said she was able to turn all frustrations and handicaps into shafts of light.

"She always had faith in God," Dr. Thurman said and added: "her faith in God taught her that "God is real."

"She was a thinker and always thought on the center of things while others nibbled on the edge," he declared.

GREAT LOSS TO CITY

In paying tribute to Dr. Bethune, Earl L. Caldwell, acting mayor of Daytona Beach, said: "the City of Daytona Beach has sustained a great loss."

The obituary was read by Mrs. Florence L. Small, chairman of the Division of Elementary Education at Bethune-Cookman.

Other tributes were paid by Dr. James S. Thomas, secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church; Dr. Lee Nichols, chairman of the executive committee of the College Board of Trustees; James Keys, president of the College Student Council; and by representatives of the Moral Rearmament Movement.

Music was furnished by the Bethune-Cookman College Choir, the High School Chorus and Ernest Ponder sang a solo.

One of the numbers rendered by the College Choir was "Leaning On The Everlasting Arm," a song Dr. Bethune sang the day she founded the school.

FLAG AT HALF-MAST

Monday the flag on the Daytona Beach City Hall was lowered to half mast and many stores closed at noon and remained closed until the funeral services were over.

The procession was led by two Negro officers, Horse Monroe, a deputy sheriff from Deland, and George Davis, a Daytona Beach policeman.

Dr. Bethune, who died Wednesday night of a heart attack at her home, was buried in a huge mound erected by the city and county officials. Her expensive metallic casket was donated by Charles Bailey, a Deland mortician who was one of her former students.

Students stood guard as more than 4,500 persons passed her bier before 10 P. M. Sunday.

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

In the death of May McLeod Bethune America has lost a noble woman, the like of which does not appear every day.

Born in obscurity, she managed to get an education and went on to build a fine educational institution herself.

Mrs. Bethune did not confine her activities to the college she founded alone, but became consultant and advisor of presidents and other government officials.

She has left a mark for youngsters to aim for and an influence that will remain for years to come.

Courier Editorials

The First Lady Succumbs!

IF DR. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE had done no more than found and develop Bethune-Cookman College, it would have been an outstanding achievement regardless of race, color or sex, in a country where such an accomplishment is far from rare.

But Dr. Bethune's contribution to American civilization far exceeded her gifts as an educator, for in addition to being the founder and head of an accredited and outstanding junior college, she was a powerful advocate for her people, an astute politician, a capable administrator and living example of American womanhood at its best.

The accident of color made her a Negro and she ennobled the meaning of the word, but in any race or nation she would have been an outstanding personality and made a noteworthy contribution because her chief attribute was her indomitable soul.

It was because of her soul and her fierce determination to keep it unsullied, untrammeled and unafraid in the face of the deepest provocation, rebuffs and disappointments that she commanded the allegiance, affection and respect of millions of Americans of all colors.

Dr. Bethune had dignity, humility, character and courage, and with these great assets which are not as general as we would wish, she rose from plantation obscurity to a merited position of leadership acknowledged and accepted by all.

Her penetrating vision, her remarkable speaking ability, her luminous personality and her vast reservoir of energy were never shown to better advantage than when she came to prominence on the national stage and her influence grew in power and breadth.

No one who met this remarkable woman could have any doubts thereafter of the capacities and potentialities of either the Negro race or the female sex.

Mary McLeod Bethune was certainly the First Lady of Negro America, the First Lady of the South and long held her place as one the First Ladies of America.

Her race, her sex and her country are greatly in her debt.

Our Opinions

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune

Death has at last sealed the lips of one of the most eloquent advocates of first class citizenship and one of the wisest interpreters of American democracy. It came suddenly and unexpectedly. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, however, had been prepared all her life to meet her maker. She was a living symbol of the Christian ethic, the epitome of righteousness.

From poor and humble beginnings to national esteem, the career of Mrs. Bethune is one of the most remarkable in the history of our great country. An enumeration of her high positions, of the organizations she founded and headed and of the national leaders who knew and loved her, would require more space than these columns will permit. She was an educator, a statesman, and a counselor to Presidents of the United States.

Perhaps her greatest single monument is the Bethune-Cookman college at Daytona Beach which she founded. She was dear to the hearts of the women of America as the founder of the National Council of Negro Women. Hundreds of thousands remember her for her work as head of the Negro division of the National Youth Administration under President Roosevelt. Still others knew her as a lecturer and inspiring public speaker, forever rallying the general citizenry in support of noble causes.

Not long ago Mrs. Bethune was honored as the "Mother of the Century" and it is in that light that we like to think of her. She gave of herself to everyone working tirelessly on behalf of others, holding all people close to her with bonds of affection, watching over them, praying for them after the manner of a dedicated mother. We all owe her, regardless of our race or color, a great debt of gratitude. She made America a better place, a nobler home for all of us.

Mary McLeod Bethune

Down at Daytona Beach, Florida, last Wednesday night, the heart of an aged 79-year-old woman stopped ticking bringing to a close the life of a distinguished woman, Mary McLeod Bethune, whose name and fame are international.

Born shortly following the Civil War, or slave parents, and the fifteenth of a large family of seventeen, the woman who was born in a log cabin in Maysville, South Carolina in 1875, is an inspiration to everyone who knows of her early day struggles, her trials, hardships and tribulations. She is exhibit No. 1 for all who have faith in America and the democratic process. Black Dispatch

Mrs. Bethune was eleven years old before she ever saw a school room. Her formal education began in a one-room Presbyterian mission school in the town where she was born. She picked cotton under Carolina moons at night, winning a scholarship and enrolled in Scotia Seminary at Concord, S. C., and later attended Moody's Bible Institute in Chicago.

In 1904, with $1.50 Mrs. Bethune opened the Daytona Educational and Industrial Institute in a four-room rented cabin. When she died last Wednesday the same school had 1,000 students, a faculty of 100, and a physical plant of 27 buildings, valued at several million dollars. The school has a grade "A" rating. This is the enduring monument to a life consecrated to service to her race and the nation.

But aside from the work she did at Daytona Beach, Mrs. Bethune found time to organize the women of the nation in what is known as the "National Council of Negro Women," and during the Roosevelt administration she was honored with the position of director of Negro affairs, National Youth Administration, and she was considered the head of the Black Cabinet in Washington for more than 20 years.

The distinguished daughter of slave parents was awarded the 21st Spingarn Medal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Frances Drexel award for distinguished service; the Thomas Jefferson award for outstanding leadership. In 1949 she was awarded the Haitian Medal of Honor, the highest citation paid a visitor by that government. Oklahoma City Okla.

Outstanding schools like Wilberforce, Morris Brown, Tuskegee, Xavier, Howard, Atlanta university and West Virginia State considered themselves honored in conferring honorary degrees upon this outstanding citizen.

There was never one moment in her life when anyone doubted the sincerity or high purpose of Mary McLeod Bethune. She never set her sail to catch the passing breeze, but at all times she could be found in the forefront of every worthy cause. She was like Caesar's wife—above suspicion.

Last Wednesday the noble spirit of Mary McLeod Bethune was claimed by the Grim Reaper of all that is mortal. She is standing today among the angels. As she looks back today toward these mundane shores we want her to know that we consider her—

"As pure as the icicles that hung in the temple of Diana, and as chaste as the vestal virgins."

Mary McLeod Bethune

The passing of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune at her home in Daytona Beach, Fla., closes a long chapter in one of the most dramatic careers ever enacted at any time upon the stage of human activity. That colorful, militant and often controversal figure was timed to a generation in which so many changes were to take place, to emerge in one of the leading roles having to do with a new order and a new day for all the people.

Living through many eras in which history was influenced in some of the most trying and exciting events known to civilization, it was hers to pioneer on the battle fronts and do her bit in policy making through the transitions the country faced after it crossed the threshold of modernism.

From an humble beginning as a country school girl in South Carolina, whose parents were slaves, to the position of a great college president which she founded 51 years ago, and among the top advisers of Presidents of the United States, the story of Mary McLeod Bethune would run like one of the stock novel success tales of fancy. World

First attracting attention as a rural school teacher in South Carolina, Mrs. Bethune was quick to seize the opportunity of further preparation for the broad sphere in which she was to influence in so many ways.

As a favorite of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, it can be truthfully said that she occupied one of the top places among those whom he leaned heavily for occasional briefing in matters pertinent to the high office of President of the United States.

Aside from her many activities as educator and head of the NYA, she found time to engage in a broad civic program. The various Women's Clubs and their affiliates having to do with the promotion of civil justice and first-class citizenship, were included in her wide area of activities. Fri. 5-27-55

It was her spirit and industrious prowess that pioneered the development of the beach project near Daytona and the grea school she founded. This beach project was her last major effor and while still in its infancy, it is providing a much-needed facility

Bethune-Cookman College, the brain-child of her sacrifice and hard labor, will for years stand as a living monument to the little brave woman who so picturesquely swept across the stage o time. Birmingham Ala.

Having shed the sparks of her life in so many racial and re ligious endeavors, this personage so rich in talents and tradition will be greatly missed in many walks. There will be times in com ing generations when the young will take leave from this lon and fruitful life to pass on to other generations that courage an native industry that burned so high in the lamp-wicks across time so nobly lighted by this powerful character.

She belongs to the ages and it will take history itself to com plete in its unfolding across the years the magic tale of an ange of mercy, long-suffering and self denying who came to earth an made it a better place in which to live and a more wholesom credit to Him who said —— "now ..... let us make man."

Sixty Gather To Honor Mrs. Mary Bethune

LAOS, Nigeria — Sixty people gathered today in Enugu, the capital of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, to honor the memory of Mary McLeod Bethune, including members of the Government of the Eastern Region, senior civil servants, miners, students and housewives.

Among the distinguished speakers were Michael Ogon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Lands in the Eastern Nigerian parliament and Nelson Uko, President of the Eastern Region Ex-Servicemen's Association, who said, "We are grateful for her selfless example and dedication to our common cause. She pioneered at eighty the road of Moral Re-Armament. We follow."

3,500 Mourners Join In Tribute To Negro Leader

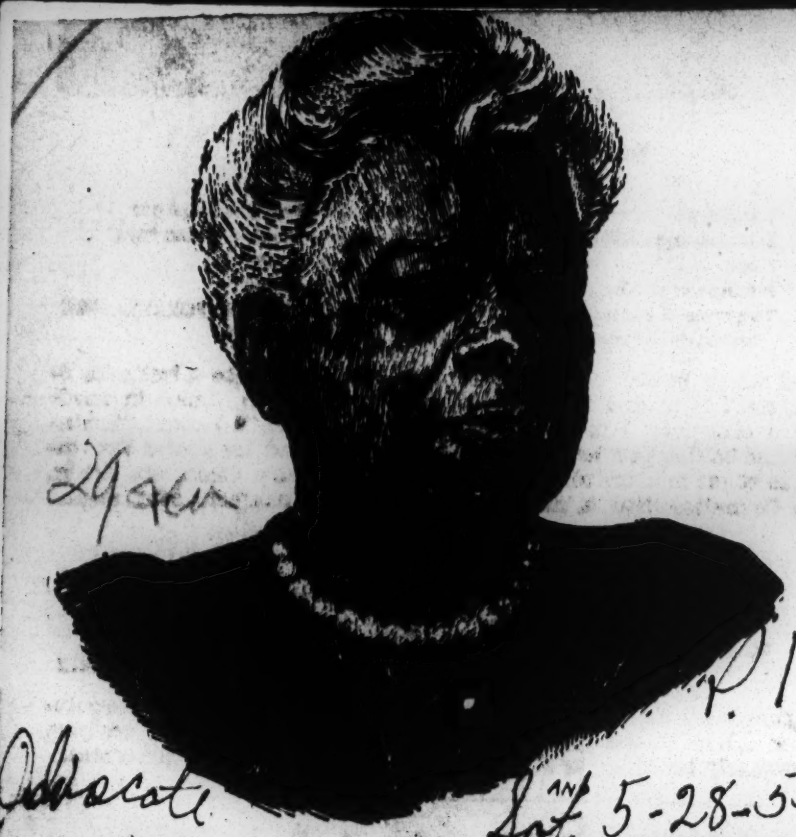
DAYTONA Beach, Fla., May 23 (AP)—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, 79, was buried today in a grass covered mound overlooking Bethune-Cookman college which she founded more than 50 years ago.

More than 3,500 mourners, including government officials and education leaders, turned out to pay final tribute to the Negro leader, daughter of former slaves, who died Wednesday.

"Mother Bethune was able under the widest possible variety of circumstances to turn all frustration and handicaps into shafts of burning light," said her eulogist, Dr. Howard Thurman, former Bethune-Cookman student and now dean of the Daniel L. Marshal Chapel at Boston University. "That was her great genius, that was one of her great gifts."

Some 15 persons spoke tributes. Hundreds more sent telegrams.

HONORING THE MEMORY of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune at Mackinac Island, Michigan, are Dr. Frank Buchman (third from left), initiator of Moral Re-Armament, and Miss Mary Waruhui extreme left, daughter of a Kenya chieftan, with members of the Moral Re-Armament task force from 17 nations. In the front row are some of the staff of the Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island where the MRA World Assembly opened May 26.



29 Jan

P. 1

Advocate

5-28-53

CLAIMED BY DEATH: Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune leading Negro educator, president emeritus and cofounder of Bethune-Cookman College here, who passed on May 18, was president of Bethune-Cookman from its founding in 1904 to 1942. During the administration of President Roosevelt, she was director of the Division of Negro Affairs in the National Youth Administration and special adviser to the President on minority affairs. In World War II, she was special assistant to the Secretary of War for selection of the first officers' candidate schools for WACs.

Mary Bethune Dies, Negro Educator

Special to the World-Telegram and Sun

DAYTONA BEACH, May 19.—Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, 79, president emeritus and founder of Bethune-Cookman College here, died last night of a heart attack.

Dr Bethune was president of the college from 1904 to 1942. She founded it as the Daytona Educational and Industrial School and it later merged with Cookman Institute, a men's college. The college, which started with five small pupils in a wooden shack, now has 794 students and 42 faculty members.

James N. Gamble, son of the founder of Proctor & Gamble, served 20 years as chairman of the college board of trustees, and contributed largely to its support. Before he came to her aid, Mrs. Bethune sang at hotel recitals and sold fried fish and sweet potato pies to railroad labor gangs to raise money for her school.

Mrs. Bethune fought hard for her own education. Born the 15th child of former slave parents in Mayesville, S. C., she was 11 years old before she learned to read. She won a scholarship to Scotia Seminary, Concord, N. C., and later attended the Moody Bible Institute. She had hoped to be sent to Africa as a missionary, but turned instead to teaching her own people in the South.

Former President Franklin D. Roosevelt named her as director of the National Youth Administration's division of Negro affairs. Former President Harry S. Truman sent her as his personal representative to Liberia to attend the inauguration of a president of that Negro republic. She was founder and director of the National Council for Negro Women. She served as associate consultant to the American delegation at the first United Nations Conference in San Francisco.

A son, Albert Bethune, survives. Her husband, Albert Bethune, died in 1919.

Mary McLeod Bethune

A Life of Service Ended

Funeral services were held Monday May 23, at 2 p.m., in the Richard V Moore auditorium, at Daytona

The world famed educator and leader in affairs of state for more than a half century was stricken on the back porch of her home. She collapsed there, was later taken to her room and died almost instantly.

Dr. Bethune would have been 80 years old July 10 and her death came as the result of a heart condition from which she had suffered off and on for a number of years. In spite of her ill spells she had been up and about her home and had been accepting speaking engagements away from the home she loved—the home she dedicated two years ago and named the Mary McLeod Bethune Foundation.

She was founder of the college there and was president emeritus. She leaves the college she founded with her prayers to God, her small son Albert M. Bethune, five small girl students and $1.50 in cash 51 years ago.

Dr. Bethune began the Daytona Normal and Industrial School for Girls in then Daytona in 1904. It was merged in 1923 with old Cookman Institute of Jacksonville and then became Bethune-Cookman College.

The Jacksonville institute had been operated under the sponsorship of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was a boys' scohol. It became a co-educational college and remained under the now Methodist Church. She served as its president until 1942 and again for a year in 1945 before she retired permanently and became president emeritus.

The collgee has had but three presidents during its half century lifetime — Dr. Bethune, Dr. James A. Colston, who resigned, and Dr. Richard V. Moore, who came to the presidency in 1945 and has remained as president since.

Dr. Bethune Dies

Dr. Bethune was a native of Mayesville, S. C., and was born of slave parents. She was never a slave herself. She won for herself scores of signal honors on the international scene, was appointed a special advisor to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and served as director of Negro affairs for the National Youth Administration during his years in the White House. She also served in important posth under President Truman and was an aide in several spheres during the years in office of President Roosevelt.

Close aides to Dr. Bethune stated that she spent her last day working at her desk and for that reason her death came as a shock to the entire world. Her last address was made Wednesday evening, April 27, in Jacksonville. She was featured speaker at a public session of the State Pallbearers Grand Union, and delivered one of her most remarkable addrsses on that occasion in St. Paul AME Church before a full auditorium of people from all sections of the state and Jacksonville.

Dr. Bethune was "one of the ten most influential women in the world" and was acclaimed "First Lady of Color in the World." Her determination to found and build a college with her own mind and hands in Florida and her industry, vigilance in pursuing the dream even against the heaviest of odds confronted by her in the years behind make the kind of story that America loves — that the world now loves—and follow with great satisfaction, fascination and pride.

She was born Mary Jane McLeod 79 years ago in a small wooden cabin, and grew up there in the South Carolina country. She attended the one-room school there and excelled. She won a scholarship to Scotia Seminary in Concord, N. C., and graduated with honors. She next won a scholarship to the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago and studied to be a missionary worker. After completing her work there she toured the country, making addresses and singing.

Dr. Bethune later taught school at Haines Institute in Augusta, Ga., and at the age of 24 she was teaching at Sumter, S. C. She was married in 1898 to Albert Bethune, whom she met at Sumter. They moved to Savanah, Ga., where Mr. Bethune ran a tailer shop, and the next year Albert, Jr., was born. He has been with his mother all of these years, except the time he was away in college, and still lives in Daytona Beach, just across the street from his illustrious mother. He was beside her when she passed.

Dr. Bethune became more and more restless at Savannah and left there with Albert to accept a teaching post in Platka, Florida. She did not work well and with enthusiasm, but was still restless and made her way to Daytona because of the great need for education. God directed her to Daytona after her house burned down in Palatka and her husband died.

She arrived in Daytona with her five-year-old Albert, her personal holdings and there she began to work hard on her idea of organizing a school in Daytona for Negro girls so that the race there might rid itself of crime, vice, poverty and squalor. She did by founding in 1904 the school which is now the college worth into the millions of dollars.

She often referred to Bethune-Cookman as the college built on prayer, and for herself generations yet unborn will learn of Mary McLeod Bethune and revere her contribution to humanity. Another familiar slogan this great woman was preached by her lips, lived in her heart and very soul and it is inscribed in large print on the walls of the college "Enter To Learn — Depart To Serve."

Her life was dedicated to the future of all America. The story of her life is an incredible one. It will remain as such as the days come and go and in which days boys and girls of all races, creeds and kinds will make attempts to emulate her.

As has often been said of Dr. Bethune her name long had been written in "The Lamb's Book in Glory."

In addition to the son, Albert, Sr., there are grandson, Albert, and his children.

Bennett Holds Memorial Services For Mrs. Bethune

GREENSBORO N. C.—(ANP)—A memorial service for the late Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president-emeritus of Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., was held on the Bennett College campus here recently. Dr. Bethune was an honorary alumnus of Bennett.

Leading the students and faculty in prayers was Methodist Bishop Edgar A. Love, of the Baltimore area.

In the audience were representatives from the Greensboro chapter of the National Council of Negro Women, which Dr. Bethune founded.

5,000 At Rites On Fla. Campus

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.— More than 5,000 persons attended the funeral services and burial of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune at Bethune-Cookman college here Monday.

The beloved educator and leader was laid to rest on a slope behind the home she willed to the Bethune Foundation, which she created to carry on her work for the youth of the nation.

The city of Daytona Beach had the slope landscaped as a monument to the great lady who was regarded as its first citizen.

Persons attending the rites crowded the college chapel and stood by the thousands outside during the services. Bright sunshine prevailed until after the interment, when a light rain began to fall about 4:15 p.m.

AN OPEN BOOK

Those attending heard Mrs. Florence L. Small, director of the division of elementary education and a close companion of Mrs. Bethune, say, "Her life was an open book. Her monuments are all around the world."

The eulogy was read by Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of Daniel L. Marsh chapel, Boston university.

He said of Mrs. Bethune, "Her frustrations and her handicaps were always turned into assets for good for other people. She was a woman in a man dominated society, but she didn't capitalize on that fact.

"She understood what it meant to be a woman and to put at the disposal of life around her the resourcefulness that is the authentic contribution of woman in every age and everywhere.

A THINKER

"She was a Negro and very proud of her race. She was a thinker and had the uncommon ability, by clear reflective thinking, to move to the center of an issue while the rest of us nibbled at the edges.

"She threw light on the meaning of an issue, first as it affected Negro life, and then as it affected America and the people of the world."

Dr. Thurman pointed out that Mrs. Bethune rose to be a leader of higher education without having the advantage of that education herself.

SENGSTACKE SPEAKS

Other speakers at the service included John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender; Dr. John S. Smith, dean of the college; Mrs. William Thomas Mason, president of the National Council of Negro Women, which Mrs. Bethune founded; Mrs. John T. Stockling, vice president of the college advisory board, and Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner, supervisor, United Beauty School Owners and Teachers.

Others included Earl W. Caldwell, acting mayor of Daytona Beach; Dr. James S. Thomas, secretary, board of education, Methodist church; Dr. Lee Nichols, chairman, executive committee of the trustee board, Bethune-Cookman college; Atty. Horace E. Hill, president, Bethune-Cookman Alumni association, and James Keys, president of the student council.

Five representatives of Moral Re-Armament, one of Mrs. Bethune's favorite projects, spoke briefly during the service.

They were Atty. and Mrs. Albert H. Ely of Washington, D. C., Atty. Charles P. Howard, Chicago, Blanton Belk and Mrs. Lillian Woods, both of Richmond.

DR. MOORE PRESIDES

Dr. Richard V. Moore, president of Bethune-Cookman, presided over the services and Dr. R. A. Jackson, pastor of Allen Chapel AME church, delivered the invocation.

Passages from the Scriptures were read by Rev. Rogers P. Fair, college chaplain, and Rev. George O. Sumner, pastor of New Mount Zion Baptist church.

Rev. James C. Murray, pastor of Stewart Memorial Methodist church, supervised the interment.

Earnest Ponder sang "There Is a Balm in Gilead", and other music was performed by the college choir.

LIST PALLBEARERS

Pallbearers were Frank Barnes, Carl Brinkley, Henry T. Christian, John Dickerson, George W. Engram, Matthew Hill, Paul Hyde, Rudolph Matthews, Theodore Richardson, R. W. Robinson, Bernard W. Smith and Rufus Young.

Young men of the college formed the honor guard and the young ladies were flower attendants.

Among the Chicagoans attending beside Sengstacke, was Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president, National Association of Colored Women.

What Other Newspapers Say

Death Of Mrs. Bethune

(Daytona Beach Evening News)

DAYTONA BEACH lost its first citizen yesterday. Mary McLeod Bethune is dead.

She was President Bethune of the College she founded out of her great heart and her great spirit. She was Doctor Bethune by a score of honorary degrees. But her favorite title was Mrs. Bethune, a title bigots long denied honorable women of her race, a title under which she envisioned herself as a mother fighting as only a mother can fight for all suffering, all oppressed, all exploited humanity.

Her fame was worldwide. They knew about her in Liberia, in Haiti, in India. She talked with kings, with presidents, with premiers. Under Pres. Roosevelt she served in the government of the United States. She leaves a museum full of the honors she received and momentos of the great things she has done.

But if she talked and walked with the great, she also talked and walked with the lowly. She never forgot the days when she gathered little blackfaced youngsters about her and sang with them and told them they must learn how to be constructive members of a society that only recently is beginning to realize that all men are entitled to human dignity.

To many Daytonians who never sat and chatted with her in her immaculate home, who never visited the college she founded "across the tracks" with only $1.50 and prayer in her heart, she was a mystery. To some she seemed unreal, something that could not be. She disturbed them, upset their preconceived notions about Negroes. What right had she to greatness?

And from the pinnacle she achieved she seemed to say to them: "The right of all men is to live their lives and fulfill their destinies without the bitter handicap of malice and of prejudice."

The lesson of Mrs. Bethune's life is that genius knows no racial barriers. It comes to scions of the wealthy and to the poor; to those who live in mansions and to the daughter of slaves.

Only the conscience of Daytona Beach cries out: why didn't we show this woman more appreciation while she lived?—H.M.D.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL ...
BISHOP W. A. FOUNTAIN

World Wed. 4-27-55
St. Atlanta, Ga.

3,000 Jam Church To Hear Bishop Wilkes, Other Notables

BY JOEL SMITH

Churchmen and laymen from all sections of the nation joined Atlantans from all walks of life and various religious denominations Tuesday in paying their final tribute of respects to Bishop William Alfred Fountain, senior Bishop emeritus of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Impressive funeral services were held at Big Bethel AME Church. The illustrious prelate, who served as president of Morris Brown College from 1911 to 1920 and as an active bishop from 1920 to 1952, died Saturday morning at the age of 84.

3,000 JAM CHURCH

Some 3,000 persons filled the church to capacity, while many listened in the second unit and outside.

Bishop Sherman L. Greene, president of the Council of Bishops and presiding prelate of the Sixth Episcopal Church, officiated. Assisting were: Bishop D. Ward Nicholas, First Episcopal District; I. H. Bonner, Ninth Episcopal District; Dr. Charles L. Hill, president, Wilberforce University; Dr. D. A. Stanton, secretary, American Bible Society; Bishop H. Thomas Primm, Eighth Episcopal District, and Bishop George W. Baber, of the Fourth Episcopal District.

From 9 a. m. and 11 a. m., hundreds of persons took time out from their regular routine and filed into the church to view the remains.

BISHOP WILKES DELIVERS EULOGY

Bishop William R. Wilkes, presiding bishop of the Twelfty Episcopal District, delivered the eulogy. Paying tribute to Bishop Fountain for his long life of service, he declared, "William Alfred Fountain was in many respects one of God's noble men."

Bishop Wilkes referred to Bishop Fountain as an apostle of enlightened leadership and a great exponent of Christian education, pointing out that through his inspiration and encouragement many young preachers were able to prepare themselves for more effective service in the ministry.

"VICTORY OVER DEATH"

Preaching on the general theme: "Victory Over Death," Bishop Wilkes told the capacity congregation that while death is powerful there are some things that it cannot do. He listed four things that death cannot do as follows:

"Death cannot write a period in the sentence of life. At best, it can only punctuate it with a hyphen.

"Death cannot break the cords that love ties.

"Death cannot erase nor destroy the divine mint-mark of personal identification.

"Death cannot close the wound which the resurrection of our Lord opened in the body of the earth for Himself and those who believe on Him."

"NO DEAD-END STREET"

"Death cannot lead us to a dead-end street," Bishop Wilkes declared and added: "Death is simply a turn at the road of life. It points to a thoroughfare and a super highway that leads home."

He explained that for Bishop Fountain the long toilsome journey in the flesh is over and asserted: "It's not defeat. It's victory. The prize he sought is won."

Also paying tribute to Bishop Fountain were:

Bishop Eugene C. Hatcher, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Episcopal districts; Bishop Frank M. Reid, Seventh Episcopal District; Rev. M. L. King, pastor, Ebenezer Baptist Church; Rev. O. Sherman, presiding elder, Hot Springs District of the Twelfth Episcopal District; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University; and Dr. John H. Lewis, president of Morris Brown College.

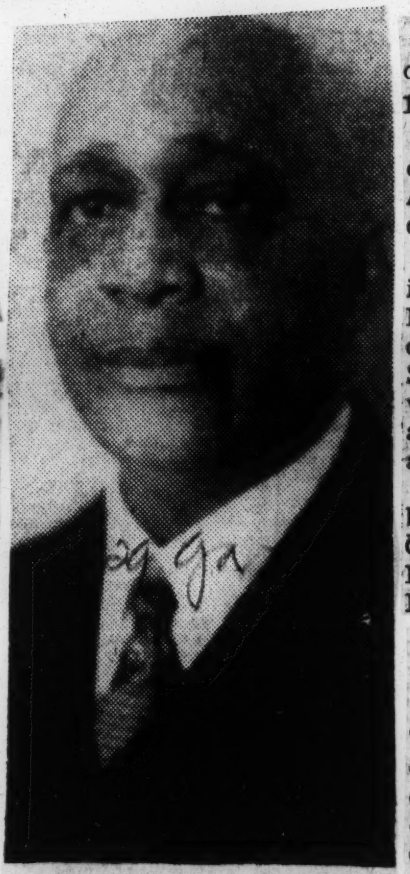
Dr. R. A. Billings, representing the Connectional Laymen; Rev. H. I. Bearden, president, Connectional Council; Rev. George W. Blakely, representing the Fifth Episcopal District; Dr. E. A. Selby, AME Sunday School Union; Bishop J.W.E. Bowen, the Methodist Church; Bishop A. J. Allen, Third Episcopal District; Bishop W. E. Fuller, the Fire Baptized Holiness Church; Dr. J. R. Hurley, AME Chaplains; and Dr. Charles L. Hill, president of Wilberforce University.

These speakers paid tribute to Bishop Fountain as a maker of men, a champion of intellectual leadership, one of God's most illustrious sons, a great family man and a missionary bishop.

The music included, a solo, "I've Done My Work," by Mrs. Frederika Hurley; choral numbers by the Morris Brown College Dougle Sextette, Allen Temple Choir, Big Bethel Choir and a Mixed Choir, representing the various AME churches in the city.

Interment was at South View Cemetery.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Julia A. Fountain; three daughters, Mrs. H. C. Perrin, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Hubert A. Jackson, Mrs. Sujette F. Crank, brothers, Samuel J. Fountain, Matthew H. Fountain; Henry Fountain, all of Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Charles Fountain, Greensboro, Ala.; Dr. Richard Fountain, Atlanta; sisters, Mrs. A. M. Jordan, Mrs. A. J. Lockhart, and Mrs. Hattie E. Fountain, all of Atlanta; grandchildren, Mrs. John H. Davidson, of Newark, N. J.; and Miss Cardrienne Perrin, of Raleigh, N. C.



BISHOP W. A. FOUNTAIN

Bishop Fountain Of AME Church Dies Here at 84

Journal and Constitution
29 Atlanta
4-24-55

Bishop William A. Fountain, senior bishop emeritus of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, died Saturday at his home, 242 Boulevard, NE. He was 84.

Born in Elberton, Ga., the son of an AME minister, he was the oldest of 18 children.

At the age of 14 he had to assume responsibility for his brothers and sisters. He managed, however, to work his way through several colleges, and ultimately receive the doctorate degree.

He was made a bishop in 1920 and served in several Western states, South America, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia before his retirement in 1952.

BISHOP FOUNTAIN was bishop of Georgia from 1928 until 1948.

At the same time he was chancellor of Morris Brown College in Atlanta. He previously was president for nine years.

A graduate of Allen University in Columbia, S.C., and Morris Brown, he received his master's degree from Garrett Theological Seminary at Northwestern University and received the doctorate from the University of Indiana.

Bishop Fountain was a member of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. He was also a member of Sigma Pi Phi Boule, professional fraternity, and Alpha Phi lpha, social fraternity.

He was a member of Allen Temple AME Church, which he once pastored. He was a member of the national executive board of the Boy Scouts and was one of the organizers of the Interracial Committee of Georgia.

* * *

SURVIVING are his wife; daughters, Mrs. H. C. Perrin of Raleigh, N.C.; Mrs. Hubert Jackson and Mrs. Sujette F. Crank of Atlanta; sisters, Mrs. A. M. Jordan and Mrs. A. J. Lockhart of Atlanta; brothers, S. J., M. H. and Henry Fountain, all of Chicago; the Rev. Charles Fountain of Greensboro, Ala., and Dr. Richard Fountain of Atlanta; two grandchildren, and several nieces and nephews.

Funeral Services Set For Tues. Morning at Big Bethel

Funeral services for Bishop William Alfred Fountain, retired prelate of the African Methodist Episcopal Church who died at his residence, 242 Boulevard, N. E., Saturday morning, will be held Tuesday, 11 a.m., at Big Bethel AME Church, with Bishop William R. Wilkes delivering the eulogy. Other AME bishops will participate in the services. Bishop Fountain was 84.

A native of Elberton, Ga., the distinguished churchman attended the Elberton public schools and received baccalaureate degrees from Morris Brown College, Turner Theological Seminary, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; and Central University, Indianapolis, Ind. He was awarded honorary degrees by Morris Brown, Lane College, Allen University, Wilberforce University and Edward Waters College.

LICENSED TO PREACH

Licensed to preach at Elberton by the late Bishop J. S. Flipper (then Rev. Flipper), he was admitted to the Georgia Annual Conference in 1892. After serving as pastor of Bethel, Athens; Grant Chapel, Washington; Turner Chapel, Marietta; Allen Temple, Atlanta; St. Stephens, Wilmington, N. C.; and Steward Chapel, Macon, he was appointed presiding elder of the Athens District in 1901.

While serving as a minister and presiding elder Bishop Fountain organized, built, improved and remodeled several churches and also paid the mortgages of Bethel, Athens; Grant Chapel, Washington; Turner Chapel, Marietta; Allen Temple, Atlanta; Steward Chapel, Macon; and St. Stephen, Wilmington, N. C.

ELEVATED TO BISHOPRIC

Elected president of Morris Brown in 1911, he served in this capacity until 1920 when he was elevated to the bishopric. He served as bishop of the 18th Episcopal District, South America, the West Indies, Puget Sound and California Conferences, 1920 to 1924; the Ninth Episcopal District, Alabama, 1924 to 1928; Sixth Episcopal District, Georgia, 1928 to 1948; Twelfth Episcopal District, Arkansas and Oklahoma, 1948 to 1951 and returned to Alabama until he was retired in 1952.

During Bishop Fountain's administration in Georgia, the membership reached 104,000, the largest in the connection; the dollar money and other connectional funds were substantially increased; and Morris Brown developed into one of the largest purely AME educational institutions. The educational rally in Georgia in the spring of 1944 netted over $260,000.

BISHOP W. A. FOUNTAIN

Continued on Page 2 Column 8

Bishop Fountain published articles in various church periodicals and published "Humanitarian Elements of the Eighth Century Prophets," in 1919. He was a member of Sigma Pi Phi Boule and Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; vice president of the Federal Council of Negro Churches; represented the AME Church in the Federal Council of Churches in America, and was a member the Interracial Commission of Georgia, National Negro Business League, USO, NAACP, YMCA, and the Ecumenical Committee of the AME Church.

Immediate survivors include his wife, Mrs. Julia A. Fountain; three daughters, Mrs. Louise F. Perrin, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. Julia F. Jackson, Atlanta; Mrs. Sujette F. Crank, Atlanta; two sisters, Mrs. A. J. Lockhart, Atlanta; Mrs. Hallie M. Jordan, Atlanta; and five brothers, S. J. Fountain, Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Fountain, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Charles Fountain, Greensboro, Ala.; Henry Fountain, Chicago, Ill.; and Dr. Richard Fountain, Atlanta.

17 bishops at Fountain rites

Prelate, 84, paid final tribute

ATLANTA — Fifteen of the bishops of the AME Church participated in the funeral services for Bishop William A. Fountain, held in Big Bethel Church at 11 a.m., Tuesday, May 6.

In addition to these, two bishops of other denominations and ten other ministers of high rank in the African Methodist Episcopal hy played some part in the rites.

Bishop Fountain, who died at 84 years of age the previous week, had served as a prelate from 1920 until 1952, when he was retired from the Alabama Conference as bishop-emeritus.

* * *

PRESIDING AT the funeral was Bishop S. L. Greene, president of the AME Bishops Council. Others participating were:

AME Bishops J. Ward Nichols, J. H. Conner, R. R. Wright Jr., C. A. Gibbs, Joseph Gomez, W. R. Wilkes, E. C. Hatcher, F. M. Reid, R. C. Ransom, retired; D. C. Walker, F. D. Jordan, A. J. Allen, H. T. Primm and G. W. Baber.

Assisting also were Bishop J. W. E. Bowen of the Methodist Church and Bishop W. E. Fuller of the Fire Baptized Holiness Church; Drs. D. H. Stanton, Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University; John E. Lewis, president of Morris Brown College; R. A. Billings, J. H. Griffin, J. R. Hurley, and Charles L. Hill, president of Wilberforce University.

* * *

PASTORS AIDING included the Revs. M. L. King Sr., O. Sherman, H. I. Bearden; and the acting pallbearers, Revs. Robert Alexander, F. L. Riley, S. A. Laing, and Messrs. Fred Burton, Fred Wiley and Sam Norris.

Bishop Fountain's survivors include:

His wife, Mrs. Julia A. Fountain; three daughters, Mrs. Louise F. Perrin, Raleigh, N.C.; Dr. Julia F. Jackson, Atlanta; Mrs. Sujette F. Crank, Atlanta; two sisters, Mrs. A. J. Lockhart, Atlanta; Mrs. Hallie M. Jordan, Atlanta; and five brothers, S. J. Fountain, Chicago, M. H. Fountain, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Charles Fountain, Greensboro, Ala.; Henry Fountain, Chicago and Dr. Richard Fountain, Atlanta.

Charles L. Harper

In the passing of Charles L. Harper, local NAACP head and Executive Secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association, a picturesque character and familiar fighting figure has been removed from our ranks. Even up to his recent death, the retired school principal, was affectionately referred to as "Professor Harper."

Having lived through so many important changing eras and taking his role on the stage of leadership in most of these, he was a veritable reservoir of inexhaustable information and counsel for his generation.

Professor Harper's life would read like many a success story of young men coming up from the new-ground farms of backwoods rural Georgia and by sheer push and near genius forged their way to the front to be effective and vigorous leaders.

Back in the gay nineties as a young man, Professor Harper came to Atlanta from Hancock County. Like many struggling young men of his time, he took to teaching school. In that rural settlement from whence he came were growing up the Huberts, the Lawrences, the Dixons, the Pinkstons and many other names made famous in the annals of Georgia Negro urge and history.

After his graduation from Morris Brown College, he was called to the chair of Mathematics in his alma mater.

For many years when that faculty boasted of its James M. Henderson, Cornelius Max Manning, Mungo Melanthon Ponton, Alice Dugged Cary and Ann Thomas, he was in that illustrious constellation of morning stars when another rising age and order were carefully laying the foundation of a powerful institution of liberal learning and world prestige.

He was one of the moving spirits in obtaining for the youth of Atlanta the first venture in public high school training and he headed that first effort at Booker T. Washington High School.

This school was to enjoy the flower of his long labors, for to it he brought much power and prestige and a moving urge and spirit that will for generations bless his name.

After reaching the age of retirement (1943), while he left the schoolroom, he did not retire until the morning of his death.

He headed up the Bureau of the GTEA and was the moving spirit in acquiring for it that spacious home and headquarters on Ashby Street, which some day might be known as the Charles L. Harper Educational Hall.

He also carried on as head of the NAACP in this area and his office was a literal mecca for the agrieved, the mistreated and otherwise victims of discrimination.

He was one of the bold spirits that helped to spearhead the drive on segregation which terminated with that famous May 17th Supreme Court Decision — a shot heard around the world.

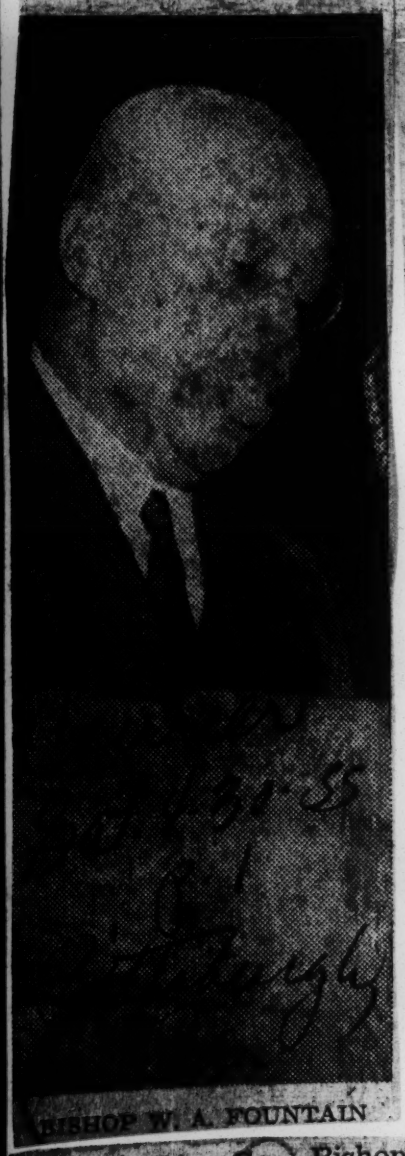
At the time of his death, which allowed him to live long enough to hear the court's final order, he was engaged in helping to blue-print the course by which the court's order would be implemented.

Professor Harper was a high churchman and made his contribution in the annals of Christian Statesmanship. He was brave, he was powerful and he was heard.

Long will his footprints glitter on the shining sands of time.

Bishop Fountain Dies in Atlanta

By WM. A. FOWLKES



BISHOP W. A. FOUNTAIN

ATLANTA, Ga.—Bishop William Alfred Fountain—one of African Methodism's great stalwarts—died at his home here Saturday morning following an extended illness.

Funeral service for the 84-year-old churchman were slated for Tuesday morning with Bishop W. R. Wilkes officiating, assisted by the AME Bshops' Council and Connectional representatives.

Bishop Fountain was a minister for sixty-five years of his life, an active Bishop in the AME Church for thirty-two years, twenty of them being in the Georgia district.

It was in his native Georgia that he teamed with his late son, W. A. Fountain Jr. to resurrect and build Morris Brown College into a respected and rated institution of higher learning, while increasing his district membership and contributions to unprecedented heights.

* * *

THE DECEASED was born in Elberton, Ga., one of thirteen children of the Rev. Richard Fountain.

After the death of his mother and father, the responsibility of his sisters and brothers was taken over by the shining young minister, who had graduated from Allen University, later attending Northwestern and Chicago Universities.

It was at the St. Louis General Conference in 1920 that the episcopacy was conferred on W. A. Fountain Sr.

He had been president of Morris Brown from 1911 to 1920, having served as a successful pastor prior to that time.

His first district was the old Eighteenth (Western) District, from which he was transferred to the Ninth (Alabama), and thence to the Sixth (Georgia), where he served twenty years.

* * *

AFTER PASSAGE of a new Tenure Act, the General Conference transferred Bishop Fountain to Arkansas and Oklahoma and back to Alabama before his retirement in 1952 in Chicago.

In his last days of service, Bishop Fountain became blind. However, his great preaching and counseling were sought after over the nation, until health failure cut down his activity.

There are many monuments to Bishop Fountain's work in Georgia, including private and public school buildings, churches, institutional auxiliaries, city streets, etc.

One of his great monuments is the number of unlettered young ministers and laymen he brought out of the rural areas and encouraged them to complete their education.

* * *

IN EVERY district he served, Bishop Fountain built up the connectional schools, pushing the church membership to support education as the salvation of its spiritual leadership and the race.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Julia Fountain, who as Miss Julia Allen married the deceased in 1899 in Atlanta. Of this union, four children were born, including the late Allen Meneil Fountain, Mrs. Louise Fountain Perrin, Mrs. Julia F. Jackson of Atlanta, and Mrs. Sujette Fountain Crank of Atlanta.

The late Dr. Fountain Jr. was a son by the Bishop's first marriage.

Other survivors are five brothers: S. J. of Chicago, M. H. of Chicago, the Rev. C. H. of Greensboro, Ala.; Dr. Richard F. of Atlanta, and Henry F. of Chicago; two sisters, Mrs. H. F. Jordan and Mrs. H. A. Lockhart of Atlanta.

Funeral Services Set For Tues. Morning at Big Bethel

ATLANTA, Georgia — (SNS) — Funeral services for Bishop William Alfred Fountain, retired prelate of the African Methodist Episcopal Church who died at his residence, 242 Boulevard, N. E., Saturday morning, will be held Tuesday, 11 A. M., at Big Bethel AME Church, with Bishop William R. Wilkes delivering the eulogy. Other AME bishops will participate in the services. Bishop Fountain was 84.

A native of Elberton, Ga., the distinguished churchman attended the Elberton public schools and received baccalaureate degrees from Morris Brown College, Turner Theological Seminary, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; and Central University, Indianapolis, Ind. He was awarded honorary degrees by Morris Brown, Lane College, Allen University, Wilberforce University and Edward Waters College.

LICENSED TO PREACH

Licensed to preach at Elberton by the late Bishop J. S. Flipper (then Rev. Flipper), he was admitted to the Georgia Annual Conference in 1892. He served as pastor of Bethel, Athens; Grant Chapel, Washington; Turner Chapel, Marietta; Allen Temple, Atlanta; St. Stephens, Wilmington, N. C.; and Steward Chapel, Macon, he was appointed presiding elder of the Athens District in 1901.

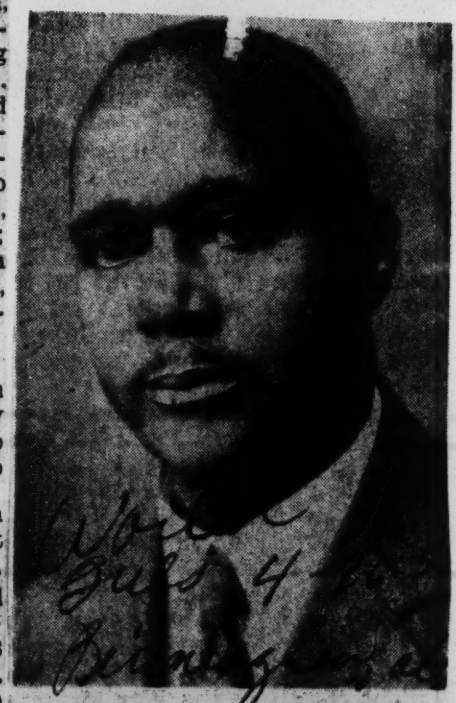
While serving as a minister and presiding elder Bishop Fountain organized, built, improved and remodeled several churches and also paid the mortgages of Bethel, Athens; Grant Chapel, Washington; Turner Chapel, Marietta; Allen Temple, Atlanta; Steward Chapel, Macon; and St. Stephen, Wilmington, N. C.

ELEVATED TO BISHOPRIC

Elected president of Morris Brown in 1911, he served in this capacity until 1920 when he was elevated to the bishopric. He served as bishop of the 18th Episcopal District, South America, the West Indies, Puget Sound and California Conferences, 1920 to 1924; the Ninth Episcopal District, Alabama, 1924 to 1928; Sixth Episcopal District, Georgia, 1928 to 1948; Twelfth Episcopal District, Arkansas and Oklahoma, 1948 to 1951 and returned to Alabama until he was retired in 1952.

During Bishop Fountain's administration in Georgia, the membership reached 104,000, the largest in the connection; the dollar money and other connectional funds were substantially increased; and Morris Brown developed into one of the largest purely AME educational institutions. The educational rally in Georgia in the spring of 1944 netted over $260,000.

Bishop Fountain published articles in various church periodicals and published "Humanitarian Elements of the Eighth Century Prophets," in 1919. He was a member of Sigma Pi Phi Boule and Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; vice president of the Federal Council of Negro Churches; represented the AME Church in the Federal Council of Churches in America, and was a member the Interracial Commission of Georgia, National Negro Business



BISHOP W. A. FOUNTAIN

League, USO, NAACP, YMCA, and the Ecumenical Committee of the AME Church.

Immediate survivors include his wife, Mrs. Julia A. Fountain; three daughters, Mrs. Louise F. Perrin, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. Julia F. Jackson, Atlanta; Mrs. Sujette F. Crank, Atlanta; two sisters, Mrs. A. J. Lockhart, Atlanta; Mrs. Hallie M. Jordan, Atlanta; and five brothers, S. J. Fountain, Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Fountain, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Charles Fountain, Greensboro, Ala.; Henry Fountain, Chicago, Ill., and Dr. Richard Fountain, Atlanta.

Bishop Fountain's death ends colorful AME career

By CHARLES C. LIVINGSTON

ATLANTA (ANP) — Bishop William A. Fountain's death here last week wrote finis to the career of one of the most colorful figures in African Methodism, and a lifetime of service which spanned six decades of service to the church.

Bishop Fountain, who died following a prolonged illness, served the AME church with distinction for 63 years, during which time he rendered invaluable service as a builder, organizer and, until his retirement in 1952, as bishop. He succeeded Bishop J. S. Flipper in Oct., 1944, as senior bishop of the denomination.

* * *

BISHOP FOUNTAIN is the sixth bishop to die since the last General Conference which met in Chicago in 1952. Other recently deceased prelates are Bishops Noah W. Williams, retired; John A. Gregg, of the Florida district, who succeeded Bishop Fountain as senior bishop; Monroe H. Davis, partially retired; John H. Clayborn of the Tennessee-Kentucky area, and L. H. Hemingway of the Maryland-Washington, Virginia and North Carolina district.

Vacancies created by the deaths of the three active Bishops—Gregg, Clayborn and Hemingway—will be filled at the next General Conference in Miami, Fla., in 1956.

* * *

BORN IN in Elberton, Ga. on Oct. 29, 1870, Bishop Fountain started his ministry at an early age. Licensed to preach in 1892 by the man he succeeded as senior bishop, he first pastored in his native Elberton. From there he went on to pastorates in Athens, Macon, Marietta and Atlanta in Georgia, and Wilmington, N.C. among others.

Admitted to the Georgia annual conference in 1892, he was a member of every general conference since 1900.

He was consecrated bishop at the St. Louis General Conference in 1920, and later presided over districts in Alabama and Georgia, as well as the 18th district, embracing South America, the West Indies, Puget Sound, and California.

In the closing years of his episcopacy, Bishop Fountain became partially blind, but continued to discharge his duties with the aid of his assistants, until his retirement.

BISHOP W. A. FOUNTAIN

* * *

AMONG HIS MAJOR contribution to the church are the following:

President of Morris Brown College, named for Bishop Morris Brown, who succeeded Bishop Richard Allen, founder of the AME church, organized and built AME churches in Washington and Atlanta, Ga., and paid off mortgages on several others.

He organized the Second AME Church, Washington, Ga., and later built St. Luke in that city.

During his presidency at Morris Brown, he brought the AME-related college out of bankruptcy. An educational rally in Georgia in 1944 netted over $260,000 for the school.

He built several connectional schools in his district, and during his administration in Georgia, hiked church membership to a record 104,000.

* * *

BISHOP FOUNTAIN served as chairman of the denomination's Educational Board and the Financial Board, Sunday School Union and Religious Education Boards, as well as trustee of Morris Brown, Wilberforce University and Payne Theological Seminary.

He was educated at Allen University and Morris Brown; Garrett Theological seminary at Northwestern University, from which he received the master's degree, and Indiana University. He received his doctorate from the latter institution.

He also received honorary doctorates from Morris Brown, Lane College, Allen University, Wilberforce University and Edward Waters College.

Bishop Fountain is survived by his wife, Mrs. Julia Fountain; three daughers, Mrs. Louise Fountain Perrin, Mrs. Julia F. Jackson of Atlanta, and Mrs. Sujette Fountain Crank, also of Atlanta. A son, Wililam A. Fountain Jr., former president of Morris Brown, died recently.

Also surviving are five brothers and two sisters.

* * *

BISHOP FOUNTAIN was popular with both the clergy and laity. In a discussion on his proposed retirement at the 1952 General Conference, Bishop W. R. Wilkes strongly defended him as a bulwark of African Methodism, and called for his retention. The conference reluctantly retired him, however.

It was no strange coincidence, therefore, that Bishop Wilkes was chosen to officiate at his final rites last Tuesday, assisted by the AME bishops' Council and Connectional representatives.

Funera Rites Tues For Dr. S. M. Lewis

Funeral services for Dr. S. M. Lewis, Atlanta medic, who died unexpectedly in his office Friday night, have been tentatively set for Tuesday, 2:30 p. m., at Allen Temple AME Church, with the pastor, Rev. T. M. Greene officiating.

Administering medical care to a 18-month-old girl in his office in the Herndon Building, Dr. Lewis fell and died suddenly, City Detectives N. W. Smith and H. E. Burdett said death was believed due to a heart attack.

Apparently in the best of health, the prominent physician went about his regular routine as a general practioner Friday. He did not complain of being ill, but mentioned the fact that he wasn't feeling too well to one of his colleagues early Friday night.

NATIVE GEORGIAN

A native Georgian, Dr. Lewis was born in Oglethorpe and attended Ballard Normal School and Morris Brown College. He received his professional training at the Medical School of Howard University.

He started his long career as a practicing physician in Moultrie, Ga., and came to Atlanta in the early 1920's. In 1924 he shared an office suite with Dr. J. H. D. Cochran, well-known Atlanta dentist, at 185 Auburn Ave., N. E., and moved to the Herndon Building in 1925.

ACTIVE IN CHURCH

Dr. Lewis was an active trustee of Allen Temple for more than 25 years and was member of the Trustee Board at the time of his death. He was especialy active in the building and financing of the Educational Building and in the the financing of the new organ.

He was also active in the local state and national medical organizations, and was one of the participants in the "Health Forum Series," sponsored by the Atlanta Medical Society.

He was a member of the NAACP, a director of Citizens Trust Company, and contributed to the Cancer Drive and other community fund-raising campaigns. He was also a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Immediate survivors are his wife, Mrs. Beulah A. Lewis; two sisters, Mrs. Mazie Wingfield and Mrs. Susie Jenkins; and a brother, Dr. John H. Lewis, of Morris Brown College.

Funeral Sevices For Professor C. L. Harper At Big Bethel Today

Noted Educator, Civic Leader Championed The Rights Of His People

By JOEL W. SMITH

Funeral services for Professor Charles L. Harper, executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association and president of the Atlanta Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be held today, 11 A. M., at Big Bethel A.M.E. Church, with Rev. H. Bearden officiating and delivering the eulogy.

Professor Harper, who was a devoted husband and father to his family and a fearless champion of the rights of his people, died early Wednesday morning at his home, 1290 Hunter Street, S. W.

The remains will lie in state at the residence until 8:30 A. M. and at Big Bethel from 9 A. M. until the hour of the funeral.

A native of Sparta, (Hancock County) Georgia, Professor Harper received his early training in the public schools of that city. He graduated from Morris Brown College and did graduate work at Columbia University, University of Chicago, Northwestern University, and the State Summer School, at Athens, Ga.

HONORED BY ALMA MATER

The recipient of many honors for his outstanding contribution to thousands of boys and girls, as well as to the citizens of Atlanta and Georgia, he was awarded an honorary LL.D. by Morris Brown College.

Professor Harper was an active member of Big Bethel, where he served as superintendent of the Sunday School and president of the Allen Christian Endeavor League for several years.

Professor Harper began his career as an educator as a teacher in Hancock, Bartow and Henry counties, then returned to Morris Brown as first principal of the High School Department. He was also the first principal of Yonge Street Evening School and Booker T. Washington High School, where he served 18 years from 1924 to 1942.

HEADS GTEA

Elected president of the GTEA in 1940 at Augusta, Ga., he pledged to spearhead the fight for equal educational opportunities for the Negro boys and girls of Georgia and for the equalization of salaries for Negro teachers.

In 1942 he was named executive secretary of the GTEA. The membership of the GTEA has increased from 2,000 in 1942 to more than 8,000. In this capacity, he frequently had to carry the fight for equal educational facilities and equal salaries into many small towns through out the state.

At Washington High, Professor Harper kindled within thousands of boys and girls a passion to learn and to do. He constantly urged them to face the problems of life courageously and to develop strong personalities that would stand fast and yield not.

BUILDS STADIUM

He also built a stadium — a combination baseball, football field and track — with cooperation by the Atlanta Board of Education, City Council, the WPA and the citizens of Atlanta. Dedicated in 1939, this stadium was officially named "The Charles L. Harper Athletic Field," on November 14, 1939, by the Board of Education.

He initiated the erection of the monument of Booker T. Washington, beautified the Washington High campus, sponsored educational honor tours, founded the first student government, and gave Atlanta its first uniform band.

FIGHTS BRUTALITY

As president of the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP, he led movements to blot out such evils as police brutality, the abuse and brutality of transit operators, violence in housing tension areas and all forms of discrimination. He was also back of much of the strategy the NAACP initiated in recent years in its fight against segregated schools.

Also participating in the funeral services today will be Rev. H. C. McEwen, pastor, First Congregational Church, and Dr. John H. Lewis, president of Morris Brown College.

Music will be furnished by the Big Bethel Choir, Mrs. H. J. Furlow, Mrs. Waymon Bray and Graham W. Jackson.

The pallbearers are as follows:

ACTIVE — V. W. Hodges, C. W. Greenlea, J. H. Calhoun, Dr. E. C. Mitchell, A. T. Walden, Rev. W. M. Jackson, L. D. Milton and Rev. L. M. Terrill.

HONORARY — Lucius T. Bacote, H. E. Tate, R. J. Martin, Walter A. Johnson, Otis C. Boddy, M. D. Roberts, W. N. McGlockton, E. J. Granberry, H. N. Stinson, Andrew Sol Johnson, A. D. Redmond, T. R. Maxwell, Miss Bessie Scott, L. H. Pitts, C. A. DeVillars, and J. S. Wilkerson.

Professor Harper is survived by his wife, Mrs. Carrie Harper, a daughter, Mrs. Mae Harper Lucas, of Cleveland, Ohio; a son, Dr. W. N. Harper, four grandchildren, Emmett Proctor, II, Laverne, Gail and Jenifer Harper.

Interment will be at South View Cemetery.

Dr. Carter Sr. dies in Augusta

AUGUSTA, Ga. — Funeral services for Dr. James E. Carter Sr., one of the city's oldest dentists, were held last Sunday afternoon at the Thankful Baptist Church with the Rev. N. T. Young officiating.

Survivors are his wife, Mrs. Cora Carter; son, Dr. James Carter Jr., daughter, Mrs. Ethel Robinson, grandson, James E. Carter III, granddaughter, Patricia Meadows, two great-grandchildren, and other relatives.

As NAACP Memoralizes White:

C. L. Harper, also native of Ga., dies

ATLANTIC CITY — While NAACP delegates memorialized Walter White as one of their fallen leaders at the 46th annual convention, word reached here that C. L. Harper of Atlanta, another of its stalwarts, had died at the age of 78.

Mr. Harper died as the NAACP eulogized Mr. White as the nation's most 'distinguished leader" at a program which saw his widow, Mrs. Poppy Cannon White seated on the dais as her late husband was honored.

MR. HARPER, who like Mr. White was a native of Georgia, was credited by NAACP leaders with having been the strong man in the coordinating of the NAACP program with the fight for equal teachers salaries and a giant in the fight to end school segregation both in Atlanta and throughout the South.

Born March 22, 1877, in Sparta, Ga., Mr. Harper was elected president of the NAACP's Atlanta Branch in 1942 and was its president when he died. He was an ardent worker in the Georgia Teachers Association, the American Teachers Association and many other national and state groups.

NAACP secretary Roy Wilkins, in commenting on his death, said:

* * *

PROFESSOR HARPER was not only an NAACP leader in Georgia, but he was an inspiration to the whole state and the South as far as the NAACP program was concerned.

"When others were hesitating on fighting for desegregation, he stepped forward with 100 per cent support for Thurgood Marshall, the national office and the Supreme Court battle.

"He was a key figure in rallying colored teachers behind the fight, thus knocking out the idea that they did not want desegregated schools.

"I recall one occasion where he supported the NAACP program to the tune of $5,000 in one single contribution."

Surviving Mr. Harper are his wife, Mrs. Carrie Harper, two children, W. N. Harper and Mrs. Mae Lucas; four grandchildren Emmett La Costa Proctor, Laverne, Gail and Jenefer Harper.

* * *

FUNERAL SERVICES were held June 24 at Big Bethel AME Church, the Rev. H. I. Bearden officiating.

The convention Thursday unanimously adopted a resolution deploring the death of Atlanta NAACP president Harper and praising him for his work in implementing the organization's program in the South.

The only thing that can be gained is a short time—what price is our section willing to pay for a short time? This is the issue. Segregation vs. desegregation is no longer an issue —it is no longer a debate—it is no longer a contest. The issue has been resolved. There is to be no more segregation.

Face it. Ask state officials to be honest. Then, move as close to objectivity as is possible when facing an emotional issue, and ask yourself what price you and your children want to pay for a short period of time.

* * *

THERE IS nothing "cowardly" about stopping a fight when you've been beaten — hands down. It is a little insane to waste your institutions, resources, progress, and possible future after you have lost the fight.

Segregation is going — it's all but gone. South Carolina and the rest of the South can't reverse the trend.

We can fight — and will fight; but let's be honest with ourselves and ask how hard we want to fight when we know we can't win.

Last Rites For Well-Known Local Tailor

The Negro citizen who operated one of the city's oldest down-town tailor shops and served as official tailor for the Atlanta and DeKalb County police forces and the local fire department will be funeralized Friday at 11 A. M. in the Ivy Brothers Chapel on Larkin St., S. W.

William J. Truitt, Sr., 73, of 761 Fraser St., S. E., died Tuesday of natural causes at his home last week. He was forced to close his tailoring business because of illness. For 55 years a tailor, he has for the past 38 years been proprietor of Truitt Tailoring Co. at 80 Forsyth St., S. W., where police and firemen got their uniforms made and fitted.

The funeral for the well-known dean of tailors will be officiated by Rev. Homer McEwen, pastor of First Congregational Church where Mr. Truitt was a member. Rev. McEwen will be assisted by Rev. Samuel W. Williams of Friendship Baptist Church.

Mr. Truitt received wide professional note here as a tailor and was a member of the International Tailors Union. He came to Atlanta from his native home in LaGrange, Ga. many years ago. His wife, the former Miss Sarah Alston, succumbed in 1952, ending 39 years of marriage.

Truitt's survivors include: two sons — William J. Truitt, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y. and Adolphus B. Truitt, of Atlanta; three daughters — Mrs. Bernice Suitt, Buffalo, N. Y., Mrs. Evelyn Smith, Danville, Ky. and Mrs. Edna Conley, Atlanta, member of the popular Tokye Trio.

Interment will be at Lincoln Cemetery.

Funeral Services Scheduled Today For Mrs. Maggie Gaines

Funeral services for Mrs. Maggie L. Gaines, well-known Atlanta matron, and president of Atlanta Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, will be held at 2 p. m. today at Big Bethel AME Church on Auburn Ave.

Mrs. Gaines, who suffered a decline in health within recent months succumbed on December 7 at her home, 286 Cain St., N. E. She was the wife of Lafayette Gaines.

She was affiliated with numerous organizations holding top positions in many of them. The eulogy will be delivered by her pastor Rev. H. I. Bearden.

In addition to the Atlanta Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, she played an active part in the following organizations up until the time of her death: Secretary of the National Council of Negro Women, member of the Eastern Star, daughters of Bethel the Golden Age Club, Court of Calanthes, the Young People's Department at Bethel Church, the Artistic Needlework Club, the Neighborhood Club and the Atlanta Women's Club. She was also a member of the American Bible Society. Mrs. Gaines was a graduate of Atlanta University.

Miss Rubye Wise, Retired Local Educator, Passes After Illness

BY MRS. ALICE WASHINGTON

Miss Rubye B. Wise, retired principal of the Yonge Street Elementary School died in a local hospital here early Friday morning following an illness which had caused her confinement for nearly a fortnight.

A native Atlantan daughter of the late Luke E. Wise and Mrs. Sylvia Chandler Wise, with whom she lived at 511 Tidnall Street, S. W., the prominent educator attended the old Mitchell Street School and was a four time graduate of Atlanta University: high school, normal, college and graduate school. Further graduate study was done at the University of Chicago, New York and Columbia Universities.

Miss Wise began a fruitful and brilliant career with a teaching post at Gray St. School which was followed by appointments to Yonge and Ware schools. She served as prihcipal of Wesley Avenue School and the Yonge Street School from which she retired in June, 1954.

A conscientious and ardent worker, she was active in many endeovors. An o
deavors. An organizer of the Atlanta Teachers Federal Credit Union, she also served as treasurer of this group. She was a vice president of the Atlanta Principal's Club and actively participated in the Gate City Teachers Association. Other affiliations were with the Girl Scouts and Atlanta Tuber-

culosis Association.

She gave long and wide service to tehAtal ..c to the Atlanta University Alumni Association as president of the West Side Club of the Atlanta organization, for many years secretary and for three years as president of the General Alumni Association. It was under her leadership that monthly meetings were initiated locally thus enabling the body to accomplish higher goals.

In preparation for her twentieth reunion this June at the Atlanta University Graduate School, Miss Wise was serving as chairman of a committee for the Annual Breakfast. She had attended each As-

(Continued on Page 4 Column 7)

sociation business meeting and commencement exercise of her alma mater since receiving the Master's Degree in 1935.

Her versatility was felt in other civic, social and religious connections. A charter member of the Eta Sigma chapter of the Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, she held many offices locally and at one time was Director of the Southern Region. She grew up in Friendship Baptist Church where she worked as Sunday School teacher, president and treasurer of the Up-Lifters Club. Recently she was associated with Williamson Realty Co.

Funeral services are to be conducted Monday, 3 p. m. from Friendship Baptist Church, the Rev. S. W. Williams officiating.

3,000 Attend Fountain Rites

ATLANTA—Over 3,000 high ranking clergymen and laymen attended last rites at Big Bethel AME church here Tuesday for Bishop William A. Fountain, senior bishop emeritus of the AME church.

The distinguished cleric died Saturday at his home, 242 Boulevard, N. E., at the age of 84.

Bishop Fountain was born in Elberton, Ga., the son of an AME minister and the eldest of 13 children.

Though at the age of 14 he had to assume responsibility for his brothers and sisters, Bishop Fountain managed to work his way through several colleges and ultimately receive the doctorate degree.

Elevated to the bishopric in 1920, Bishop Fountain served in several Western states, So. America, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia before his retirement in '52. He was bishop of Georgia from 1928 until 1948. At the same time he was chancellor of Morris Brown college. He previously was president for nine years.

Dr. Fountain was graduated from Allen university in Columbia, S. C., and Morris Brown and received his master's degree from Garrett Theological Seminary at Northwestern university. He held a doctorate from the University of Indiana.

Bishop Fountain was a member of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. and a member of Sigma Pi Phi Boule, professional fraternity, and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

He was a member of Allen Temple AME church which he once pastored. He was also a member of the national executive board of the Boy Scouts and was one of the organizers of the Interracial Committee of Georgia.

Bishop S. L. Greene, senior bishop of the AME church and president of the Bishop's Council, presided at final rites for Bishop Fountain. The eulogy was delivered by Bishop William R. Wilkes, presiding bishop of the 12th Episcopal district.

Most of the bishops of the AME church attended funeral services. They included Bishops D. Ward Nichols, I. H. Bonner, C. A. Gibbs, Frank Madison Reid, A. C. Hatcher, H. T. Primm, A. W. Baber, Methodist bishop J. W. E. Bowen and Bishop W. E. Fuller of the Fire Baptized Holiness church also paid last respects.

Other dignitaries present included Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta university; Dr. John H. Lewis of Morris Brown, and Dr. Charles L. Hill, president of Wilberforce university.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Julia A. Fountain, Bishop Fountain leaves three daughters — Mrs. H. C. Perrin of Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Hubert Jackson and Mrs. Sujette F. Crank of Atlanta — two sisters — Mrs. A. M. Jordan and Mrs. A. J. Lockhart of Atlanta; five brothers — S. J, M. H. and Henry Fountain, all of Chicago; the Rev Charles Fountain of Greensboro, Ala., and Dr. Richard Fountain of Atlanta.

Bishop Fountain is the sixth bishop to die since the last General Conference which met in Chnicago in 1952. Other recently deceased prelates are Bishops Noah W. Williams, retired; John A. Gregg, of the Florida district, who succeeded Bishop Fountain as senior bishop; Monroe H. Davis, partially retired; John H. Clayborn of the Tennessee-Kentucky area, and L. H. Hemingway of the Maryland Washington, Virginia and North Carolina district.

Vacancies created by the three active Bishops — Gregg, Clayborn and Hemingway — will be filled at the next General Conference in Miami, Florida in 1956.

Closing years of his episcopacy, Bishop Fountain became partially blind, but continued to dicharge his duties with the aid of his assistants, until his retirement.

Among his major contribution to the church are the following:

President of Morris Brown college, named for Bishop Morris Brown, who succeeded Bishop Richard Allen, founder of the AME church, organized and built AME churches in Washington and Atlanta, Georgia, and paid off mortgages on several others.

He organized the Second AME church, Washington, Ga., and later built St. Luke in that city.

During his presidency at Morris Brown, he brought the AME-related college out of bankruptcy. An educational rally in Georgia in 1944 netted over $260,000 for the school.

He built several connectional schools in his district, and during his administration in Georgia, hiked church membership to a record 104,000.

PROF. C. L. HARPER, CIVIC LEADER AND EDUCATOR, DIES

Distinguished Leader Lived To See Fruits Of His Work

Professor Charles L. Harper, educator, civic leader and humanitarian, died early Wednesday morning at his home, 1290 Hunter Street, S. W.

Executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association and president of the Atlanta Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he devoted his life to improving the educational, economic, social and cultural life of his people and pointed the way to good citizenship to thousands of girls and boys.

FINAL RITES SATURDAY

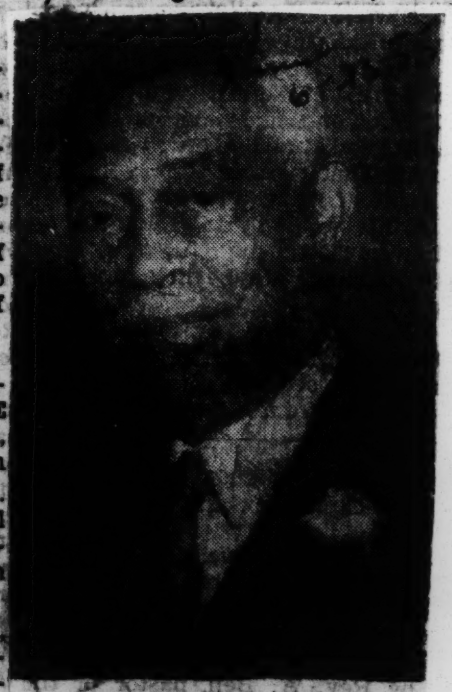
Funeral services will be held Saturday, 11 a. m., at Big Bethel AME Church, with Dr. H. I. Bearden, officiating. The body will lie in state at the residence until 9 a. m. Saturday and at Big Bethel from 9:30 a. m .to 11 a. m. Saturday. Interment will be at South View Cemetery.

Born in Hancock County, Sparta, Ga., Professor Harper lived to become one of the most distinguished leaders and educators of his day. He graduated from Morris Brown College more than 55 years ago and entered the field of education about the same time. He did graduate work at Columbia University, Northwestern University, State Summer School, Athens, Ga., and was recipient of an honorary LL. D. degree from Morris Brown College.

SERVED AS PRINCIPAL

The pioneer Atlanta leader served as principal of the Morris Brown College High School Department and taught Mathematics for several years. He also worked as principal of Yonge Street Evening School. From this position he went to Booker T. Washington High School as principal in 1924 and remained there until his retirement in 1942.

The educator who lived a colorful and busy life was back of many of the achievements by Negroes



PROF. C. L. HARPER

both in Atlanta and over the state of Georgia.

While still principal of Booker T. Washington High School, Professor Harper became president of the Gate City Teachers Association. Before retiring he was elected president of the GTEA, Georgia Teachers and Educational Association. Following this the distinguished educator was made executive secretary of the GTEA, a position he held until his death.

INTEREST AMONG NEGROES

Professor Harper has been a significant factor behind the fight for equality for Negroes in the state of Georgia. He was first to stimulate interest among Negroes over the state and in Atlanta for the equalization of salaries for Negro teachers. His work for equal educational opportunities for Negroes has been a part of Professor Harper's life and interest every since he became associated with civic and community work. Responding to tributes paid him at a testimonial at the Butler Street YMCA in June of 1950 Professor Harper said:

"There is not a single first class accredited college in the state for the education of Negro students."

He further pointed out that Negro children have to attend school in churches, lodge buildings, and in several communities, in tobacco barns and under the name of 'separate but equal theory."

WORKED FOR EQUALITY

The noted educator maintained his stand for equality right to the last. He worked hard and diligent in the area of education for his people. It was long his philosophy that Negroes must be admitted to schools on the basis of citizenship qualifications and not on the basis of race.

He extremely liked young people and he worked with them throughout his distinguished career.

It was Prof. Harper, who while principal at Booker T. Washington High School, initiated the building of the Booker T. Washington Monument which stands in front of the school today. He sponsored educational tours for his students and frequently took them on trips to Washington, D. C., and other parts of the nation.

Founder of the first student government group at Booker T. Washington High School, Professor Harper gave Atlanta its first uniform band. The first athletic field to be obtained by Negroes in the city came about through his efforts. The field, located back of the school on Hunter Street has been named 'Harper's Field."

In June of 1950, citizens of Atlanta and over the state paid tribute to Professor Harper. A testimonial was held at the Butler Street YMCA at which time key citizens came to pay tribute extoling Professor Harper's unselfish service, his untiring efforts, his loyalty and his matchless courage in the vanguard for full citizenship rights.

The noted educator worked hard for parks, recreation facilities and expanded public services for Negro citizens throughout the state.

Professor Harper was president of the Atlanta branch NAACP and had spent years working with the organization as a top official. Aside from holding the executive position with the organization, he was back of much of strategy the orgniation has initiated in recent years in its fight against segregated schools. He lived long enough to see his life's work produce outstanding results. He lived to see the Supreme Court of the United States rule against segregated education in public schools and witness the handing down of the final decree for implementation of desegregation in public schools of the South.

Ill at the time, Professor Harper could not make the trip to the NAACP national convention now in session in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Prof. Harper is survived by his wife, Mrs. Carrie Harper, his daughter, Mrs. Mae Harper Lucas of Cleveland, Ohio, and his son, Dr. W. N. Harper of Atlanta. He is also survived by four grandchildren, Laverne, Gail, Jenifer Harper and Emmett Proctor, II. Funeral services had not been announced at the time of this writing.

Professor Harper was elected president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1942 and began serving in 1943.

The educator initiated all suits for equal schools for Negroes in Ocilla, Ga. In 1939 he initiated the suit for equal pay for Atlanta teachers. He was the first executive secretary for the GTEA, and he pioneered for the headquarters of that organization, located on Ashby Street.

Under his administration the Atlanta NAACP budget rose from $900 in 1943 to $2,100 last year. He is credited for doing more for Negro youth in Georgia than an yother single individual.

C. L. Harper, NAACP Chief Here, Is Dead

Atlanta, Ga.

C. L. Harper of 1920 Hunter St., SW, president of the Atlanta branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, died Wednesday. He was 78.

Mr. Harper was born in Hancock County and attended Morris Brown College, Columbia University and Northwestern University. He held an honorary LL.D degree from Morris Brown College.

He was the first principal of Young Street Night School. He also served as principal of Washington High School for 18 years.

Funeral arrangements have been tentatively scheduled for 3:30 p.m. Friday at the Bethel A.M.E. Church. The Rev. H. I. Bert will officiate.

He is survived by one son, Dr. W. N. Harper of Atlanta, and several grandchildren.

Funeral Services For Dr. Arnett At Spelman Tues.

World Sun. 4-3-55 p. 1

Funeral services for Dr. Trevor Arnett, who died March 31 in Florida, will be held in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College campus, at 3 p. m. Tuesday.

Dr. Arnett served as president of the Spelman Board of Trustees continuously from 1924 until last year when he relinquished the presidency although retaining his membership. He was also a member of the boards of both Morehouse College and Atlanta University.

The 84-year-old native of Little Hereford, England, was known as an authority on college finance and was formerly president of the General Education Board. He was also a former vice president of the University of Chicago.

He had received his A. B. degree from the University of Chicago in 1899; he previously attended the University of Minnesota. He worked as an accountant and as chief clerk in the auditor's office of the Chicago Great Western Railway previously, in 1893.

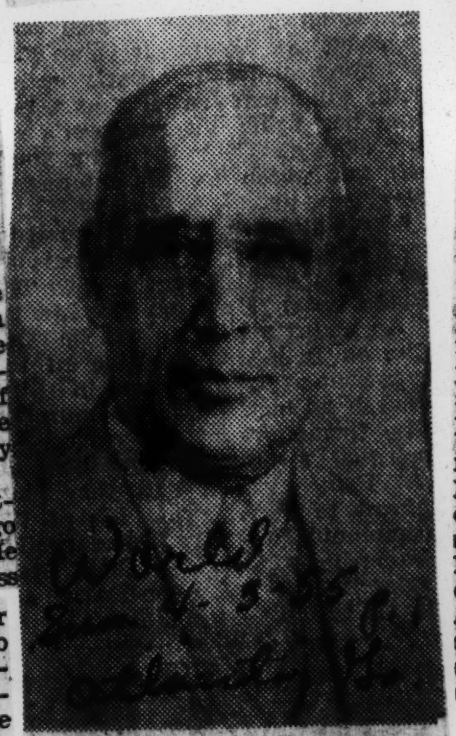
In 1899, he became chief accountant for the University of Chicago and was made auditor in 1901. He served as vice president and business manager from 1924 to 1926. For the four previous years (1920 to 1924) he was secretary of the General Education, a Rockefeller philanthropic organization to promote education. During the period from 1928 to 1936, he was president of both the General Education Board and the International Education Board.

In addition to his local board connections, he was also a trustee of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the University of Chicago and Rockford College.

At the November, 1954 meeting of the Spelman Board of Trustees in New York (the first meeting that Dr. Arnett failed to attend in 30 years) a scroll reflecting his service to the school was read then sent to him in Michigan where he was currently living.

The scroll, said, in part: "Everything about Spelman is, in part at least, a reflection of him or some facet of his character or personality. Its present financial soundness reflects both his innate integrity and his business acumen. The plant, the grounds, the equipment, the physical evidence of a spiritual and intellectual entity, all reflect his love of the beautiful. The campus and its people breathe his quiet, calm, unobtrusive humanitarianis."

Dr. Arnett was frequently on the campuses of the Atlanta University System. On many occasions, he addressed their chapel services. His last Atlanta visit was in April, 1954 the spring meeting of the Board of Trustees.



DR. TREVOR ARNETT

Dr. Arnett, Former Atlanta Univ. Board Chairman. Dies In Florida

World Thu. 4-1-55 p. 1

Dr. Trevor Arnett, former Chairman of the Boards of Trustees of Atlanta University and Spelman College and for many years a member of the Board at Morehouse College, died in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, at 4:30 a. m., on March 31. Funeral services for the deceased will be held in Atlanta in Sisters Chapel on the campus of Spelman College at three p. m., on Tuesday, April 5.

For eight years Dr. Arnett was President of the General Education Board, an organization which has done much to advance both Negro and white educational programs in the South. While serving in this office he was mainly responsible for many of the major physical developments taking place on the campuses of Spelman College and Atlanta University. He spearheaded the drive for generous grants which resulted in the erection of the Atlanta University Library (which was dedicated in April, 1949, in his honor); the erection of the University Power Plant; and the substantial increases in the endowment funds for Atlanta University, Spelman College and Morehouse College. It was due mainly to his vision and his interest that the program of the Atlanta University Center has attained the success it has today.

Dr. Arnett was born in Little Hereford, England, on November 8, 1970. He was the recipient of an honorary degree of doctof of science from Carleton College and an honorary degree of doctor of laws from Colby College. Before joining the staff of the University of Chicago, where he was elevated from the position of chief accountant to the vice presidency and business managership, he was an accountant and chief clerk with the Chicago and Great Western Railway.

Dr. Arnett earned an A. B. degree at the University of Chicago in 1899 and did post graduate work at that institution for two years, during one of which he was a University Fellow. He was married to the former Bertha Stetson in 1900 who also was deeply interested in the program of Negro education in the South. She died on July 18, 1950.

Dr. Arnett was widely experienced in both business and college finance and he won nation-wide recognition as an authority in this field. His published writings include Fraternity Accounting for Chapters, Teachers Salaries in Certain Endowed Colleges and Universities in the United States and College and University Finance.

Dr. Arnett served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees at Spelman College, 1924-1954, and as Chairman of the Board of Atlanta University, 1944-1949. After giving up the Chairmanship of both Boards, he continued to serve as a member. Since 1949 he has held the title of Honorary Chairman of the Atlanta University Board and since 1954 he has been Honorary President of the Spelman College Board. He also served as a member of the Executive Committees of Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College.

The distinguished benefactor also served on the board of trustees of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and a member of the board of the Rockefeller Foundation. He was auditor for the Baptist Theological Union and trustee for the University of Chicago.

Local College Figures Bid Dr. Arnett A Final Farewell

World Wed. 4-6-55 E. 1

BY GEORGE COLEMAN

A final farewell of a grateful Atlanta educational system was paid yesterday to Trevor Arnett in a gathering of dignitaries in Sisters Chapel at Spelman College, described by one speaker as "his heart."

It was a short, quiet service, attended by some 700 people on an April afternoon whose morning rains had left the beautiful campus soaked and soggy, and last words of thanks were spoken of the 84-year old Englishman who came to America and understood the problems of the Negro more than most who had been born here.

Dr. Arnett died March 31 in Florida. And at the time of his death he was credited with doing more for the cause of Atlanta colleges than any other single person. He was friend to the late John D Rockefeller and John Hope.

Friends, comprising several groups began gathering in Sisters Chapel at 2:30 p. m., half an hour before services were to begin and a mingling of organ music chimes was only slightly audible in the atmosphere where the faint odor of freshly painted walls blended pleasantly with the scent of roses and Easter lillies.

There were short outstanding declarations of praise by educators.

GOOD FRIENDS

President Emeritus Florence M. Read, Spelman declared Dr. Arnett was "a good friend in every sense of the word. He believed in us. He worked for us."

But Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President of Morehouse College, used one word to describe the educator.

INTEGRITY

"If you were to ask me to sum up in one word Trevor Arnett, that one word would be integrity.

"Integrity," he declared, "shone all over the man. It was in his eyes. It was in his countenance. It was in his personality, his walk, his talk."

Dr. Mays declared that "everyone knew that Spelman was his heart, but they also knew he loved Atlanta University, Morehouse, Clark and Morris Brown."

"It's a mighty good thing to know a man like Trevor Arnett,"

Mays said. "It strengthens my faith in man and increases my faith in God."

And still another tribute came from President Rufus E. Clement, of Atlanta University.

NOBLE-BRAVE

He was described by Dr. Clement as being "simple, noble and brave."

And further, Dr. Arnett was described as being "interested in all people and particularly in a disadvantaged group.

"His friends became friends of Atlanta University," Dr. Clement held.

"Here was a man who touched many lives and did many things but was never too busy to talk to students."

And finally Dr. Albert E. Manley, President of Spelman declared that in Arnett's death the Atlanta University system had "lost the central figure of the system."

Heads of other colleges were also present, Dr. John H. Lewis, President of Morris Brown came, along with Bishop Sherman L. Greene. Dr. Harry V. Richardson, President of Gammon Theological Seminary gave the Benediction and Dr. Curtis Dixon, Exexcutive Secretary, Southern Education Foundation, Inc., read the scripture.

John P. Whittaker, president of Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Ass'n, gave the prayer and the Spelman College Glee Club offered vocal selections.

Pallbearers were: Dr. O. N. Eagleson, head of Physics Dept. A. U., B. F. Bullock, Agriculture; Dr. R. R. Brazeal, Dean of Morehouse, Dr. S. M. Nabrit, Dean graduate school, C. A. Bacote, History Dept. Spelman, Dr. N. P. Tillman, English Dept., A. W.; and Dr. K. A. Huggins, Science Dept. A. U.

The body is being shipped to Kalamagoo, Michigan, where it will be cremated.

Bishop William Alfred Fountain

"Let the music of his death,
Be the feet of marching men;
Let his heart a thousandfold—
Take the field again."

A tree is measured best after it is cut down and this measurement involves time and on that same score, will rest a just appraisal of the sterling worth and high tone of Christian statesmanship in the contributions of Bishop W. A. Fountain, whom today the state and nation mourn.

A true son of Georgia and along the pattern of genuine Georgia initiative and pioneer prowess of the creative genius, he employed the busy hours of his long and useful life.

In the early days of the South's struggle for rehabilitation and the building of first class citizenship through the efforts of Christian ideals, he chose the role of an humble minister of the gospel. All over this state, from every tent and pine-thicket, his voice still rings in that clarion and melodious tone, so peculiarly native to him. His work as a minister took him to every nook and corner of this nation and time alone can call the long roll of young men and women he brought to Christ as well as into the heritage of a liberal education.

The church was early to command his services in the trying days of Morris Brown college in her educational struggle. In sheer industry and trying sacrifice of the flower days of his life, he spent his best energies as president of that institution, bringing it up in credit and prestige to the standard of great colleges and universities of his time.

When he was called from the chair of president of Morris Brown to the Bishopric, his clear eyes never left the flag-pole of Morris Brown. To it he dedicated his whole career and the story of education in this nation could not be told without his name and his contributions.

His long tenure of some thirty odd years as a Bishop in the AME Church, is strewn with that sincerity of effort with which he started out.

It would not be within the keeping of fairness to leave out what he meant to his own immediate family. Being the older of a large family numbering in the teens, at an early age he became the god-father of the whole. Taking them one by one and sometimes, two by two's, he saw to it that they obtained a liberal education. He never lost sight of them during his long and fruitful career and he left here a high shining mark of the devotion of a son to the lasting memory of his father, in his sensitivity to the family welfare.

His church gave him honorable retirement at the last General Conference, but he stayed in the picture to the last, preaching the gospel and counseling his bretheren. Not like Napoleon, who wished a thousand times he had died at Waterloo, at the high tide of his glory, this tall son of God, passed on from the triumphant crest of his abundant achievements—beloved and honored by all men.

WILLIAM FOUNTAIN, BISHOP EMERITUS, 84

ATLANTA, April 23 (AP) — Bishop William A. Fountain, senior Bishop emeritus of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, died here Saturday at his home. His age was 84.

He was Bishop of Georgia from 1928 to 1948 and chancellor of Morris Brown College in Atlanta.

A native of Elberton, Bishop Fountain was the oldest of eighteen children.

A graduate of Allen University, Columbia, S.C., and Morris Brown, he received a master's degree from Gammon Theological Seminary. He studied at Northwestern University and received his doctorate from the University of Indiana.

He was ordained a Bishop in 1920 and served in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Alabama and Louisiana before coming to Georgia. He retired in 1952.

Bishop Fountain took a public stand in 1940 against "white" primaries as a violation of the Constitution.

He was a member of the Church Cooperation Committee in Atlanta, the executive board of the Boy Scouts and the Interracial Committee of Georgia. He was a trustee of Atlanta and Wilberforce Universities and Morehouse and Daniel Payne Colleges.

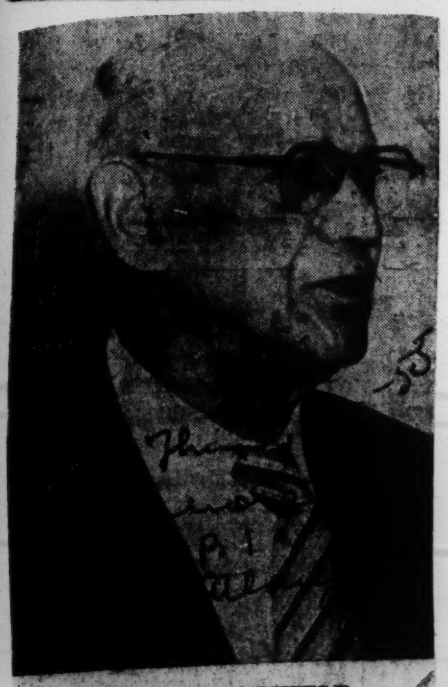
Atty. Prather Passes After Brief Illness

J. B. F. Prather, attorney and former teacher of the Atlanta school system, died yesterday at a local hospital after a brief illness. He had resided at 146 Griffin St., N. W. Atlanta, Ga.

Before becoming an attorney-at-law, he taught at Paine College in Augusta, Ga., served as principal of Lincoln High School in Paducah, Ky., and taught for 25 years at Washington High in Atlanta.

A member of West Mitchell St. CME Church, Atty. Prather had served for many years as Church School teacher, secretary of the Quarterly Conference, recording secretary, financial secretary and other positions of responsibility.

At the time of his passing he was a member of the Senior Steward and Trustee Boards of the church where he had served for many years. Atty. Prather was a member of he Judiciary Court of the CME Church and had been the writer of the Constitution of that Court. He was also a member of the Atlanta Bar Association. Will be supervised by Haugabrooks Funeral Home.



CYRUS CAMPFIELD

Cyrus Campfield, Prominent Insurance Pioneer, Dies At 73

BY SAMUEL L. ADAMS

Cyrus Campfield, prominent Atlanta business man, died at his residence 753 Hunter St. N. W. early Tuesday morning, terminating 34 years of service with the Atlanta Life Insurance Co.

His death came shortly after he celebrated his 73rd birthday.

His wife, the former Miss Ida Aiken of Worcester, Mass., and youngest son, Osborne, were at his bedside during the last months of his illness.

A native of Savannah, Mr. Campfield has been for many years a resident of Atlanta where he became a member of the board of directors of the Atlanta Life. Other positions held with the Atlanta Life were educational director, field auditor, and agency officer.

FORMER PRINCIPAL

Prior to his employment by that company, he served as principal of Schofield High School in Charleston, S. C., and an executive of the Atlanta Urban League.

Among other achievements, Mr. Campfield was one of the founders of the National Negro Insurance Association and was its first statistician. (This organization recently dropped "Negro" from its title.)

In 1951 Tuskegee Institute honored Mr. Campfield as one of its outstanding alumni and awarded him a certificate commemorating his Golden Anniversary as a Tuskegee graduate.

He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, having served in this church before it was moved from the corner of Auburn Avenue and Fort Street to its present location. At the time of his passing, he was a member of the Church Vestry and the men's St. Christopher Club. He had formerly served in the capacity of Senior Warden and Treasurer.

His survivors include his wife Ida; one daughter, Mrs. Laura Hooper, Cincinnati, Ohio; two sons, Cyrus of Chicago and Osborne of the U. S. Air Force stationed in Los Angeles; one niece and other relatives.

Last Rites For J. B. F. Prather

BY T. J. FLANAGAN

At the West Mitchell CME Church eulogies were said in memory of Attorney Joseph B. F. Prather, well known Atlanta citizen, educator and lawyer.

Having come to Atlanta at an early age to attend Clark College (from which he was later graduated), Attorney Prather had served as college professor in the state of Texas, at Paine College, Augusta and for twenty five years had served as an instructor at Booker Washington High School in Atlanta.

After retiring from the profession of teaching, he entered into the practice of law in Atlanta and was a member of the Gate City Bar Association.

Amid wide spreads of flowers which bespoke the great admiration in which he was held, friends from every walk of life sat with bowed heads in homage to the great spirit that had emerged into another sphere.

The Rev. L. C. Jones, minister of West Mitchell Church, of which the deceased was a member, acted as master of ceremonies.

After a special selection by the choir, the chorus of Booker Washington High School gave a musical rendition.

Bishop Womack of the Georgia diocese, in his touching and effective eulogy, was loud in his praise for the powerful and progressive layman that had made his footprints in the soil and soul of that great church. He was cited as the prince, the gallant knight, who placed his church first and who carried off some of his rich laurels.

Among the speakers who paid high tribute to Attorney Prather were, Dr. J. C. Culcough, Prof. W. L. Graham, Attorney A. T. Walden, C. C. Howell, Prof. C. N. Cornell, Dr. J. B. Gilbert, Dr. Robert B. Shorts and President J. P. Brawley of Clark College.

Mrs. N. P. Huggins sang prior to the eulogy, delivered by Bishop A. W. Womack, the tender lines of "I've Done My Work."

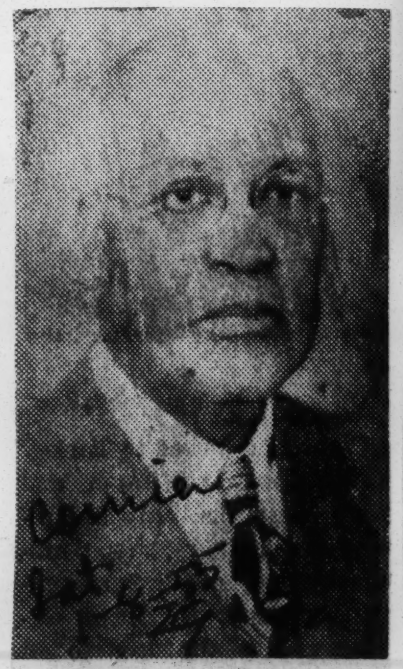
Final Respects Paid to Walker

ATLANTA, Ga. — Georgians last week paid finah respects to Solomon William Walker, founder and chairman of the board of directors of Pilgrim Life and Health Insurance Company.

Mr. Walker, who died following a lengthy illness, rose from a collector to the highest position his company could offer.

Speakers at the Reed Street Baptist Church funeral included Dr. B. E. Mays, president of Morehouse College; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; Dr. B. F. Bulloch of Spelman College; Dr. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church; Dr. D. H. Stanton of the American Bible Society;; Burney Patrick, Grady Bennett, A. M. Carter, W. S. Reden, Warren R. Cochrane and H. S. Murphy.

— BIGGEST and the BEST —



S. W. WALKER

... from the bottom to the top

Mrs. E. C. Fuller Dies In Florida

Mrs. Emma C. Fuller, wife of Bishop W. E. Fuller of the Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas, died Saturday while attending the annual convention of the Florida District of her church convening in Jacksonville.

MRS. E. C. FULLER

Mrs. Fuller, who had been a mild diabetic patient for some time became ill Friday evening. She and her husband had arrived in the Northern Florida metropolis Thursday for a convention which lasted through Sunday.

Mrs. Fuller served her church in many capacities. She had been National Superintendent of Sunday Schools, Supervisors of Young People's Institute, Secretary, Treasurer of Foreign Mission; Vice-President of Fuller Normal and Industrial Institute in Greenville, S. C., Secretary to the Bishop, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Church, as well as a member of the Church Trustee Board and General Trustee Board.

She is survived by her husband, four sons, H. B. Fuller of the Fuller Press, Dean W. E. Fuller, Jr.; Eldred Fuller and Douglass Fuller of New York City; four daughters: Mrs. Betty Taylor, Miss S. J. Fuller, Mrs. Ruth Luter, Long Island, N. Y. and Mrs. Mattie Westbrooks, Gainesville, Ga.

The funeral has been scheduled

for 12 noon Friday at Fuller's Tabernacle FBH Church, 839 West End Avenue, Rev. W. E. Ayers, pastor. Bishop S. C. Chiles of Thomasville, N. C. and Bishop G. G. Gary of Philadelphia, will officiate the final rites. Hauga Brooks Funeral Home is in charge of the arrangements.

Cyrus Campfield, Prominent Insurance Pioneer, Dies At 73

BY SAMUEL L. ADAMS

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — Cyrus Campfield, prominent Atlanta business man, died at his residence 753 Hunter St., N. W. early Tuesday morning, terminating 34 years of service with the Atlanta Life Insurance Co.

His death came shortly after he celebrated his 73rd birthday.

His wife, the former Miss Ida Aiken of Worcester, Mass., and youngest son, Osborne, were at his bedside during the last months of his illness.

A native of Savannah, Mr. Campfield has been for many years a resident of Atlanta where he became a member of the board of directors of the Atlanta Life. Other positions held with the Atlanta Life were educational director, field auditor, and agency officer.

FORMER PRINCIPAL

Prior to his employment by that company, he served as principal of Schofield High School in Charleston, S. C. and an executive of the Atlanta Urban League.

Among other achievements, Mr. Campfield was one of the founders of the National Negro Insurance Association and was its first statistician. (This organization recently dropped "Negro" from its title.)

In 1951 Tuskegee Institute honored Mr. Campfield as one of its outstanding alumni and awarded him a certificate commemorating his Golden Anniversary as a Tuskegee graduate.

He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, having served in this church before it was moved from the corner of Auburn Avenue and Fort Street to its present location. At the time of his passing, he was a member of the Church Vestry and the men's St. Christopher Club. He had formerly served in the capacity of Senior Warden and Treasurer.

His survivors include his wife Ida; one daughter, Mrs. Laura Hooper, Cincinnati, Ohio; two sons, Cyrus of Chicago and Osborne of the U. S. Air Force stationed in Los Angeles; one niece and other relatives.

Cyrus Campfield—Modest And Pious Man

A modest man of piety and poise, whose life was a prosy path, laid for the tread of young men and women of business urge and honest endeavor, passed on in the close of the life of Cyrus Campfield, former educator and local business man. He was 73.

A tree is measured best after it is cut down, but it did not take death in all its bereft and sorrow to draw out the admirable essence in the life of Cyrus Campfield.

Known as a quiet man of a powerful mind and the mysterious magnetism that drew men to him, he kept the even tenor of a fruitful way.

Many who merely knew him by sight, have lost much in not knowing the virtues and refined qualities he possessed.

While he was a top executive in a leading insurance concern, the Atlanta Life, his activities could in nowise be confined to the venture of business. In social, civic and religious circles, no worthy cause escaped Cyrus Campfield. He blew no horns, made no flashy outshow and claimed no preferential place in society.

He will best be summarized in the excellency of humane principles, the dignity of forthrightness and honesty through the lives in which he propogated the humility of the Messiah and the gospel of Paul in which he enjoined: "Let no man think more of himself than he ought. — but think soberly."

C. C. Shanks, Veteran Bookkeeper, Stricken

Christopher C. Shanks, pioneer Atlantan and husband of Mrs. Lula C. Shanks, of 524 Johnson Avenue, N. E., died suddenly around 2 p. m., Monday in Yates and Milton Pharmacy, Auburn Avenue and Butler Street, N. E., where he was employed for the past eight years.

After completing his work for the day in the bookkeeping department, located on the second floor of the Auburn Investment Bldg., the veteran bookkeeper stopped in the drug store, and before leaving ordered some ice cream to carry home.

While waiting for the cream, he went to the cigar counter and was talking to Mrs. Emma Lester, the cashier.

FELL SUDDENLY

City Detectives W. S. Acree and O. W. Jordan quoted Mrs. Lester as saying she thought he had turned to go to the fountain, when suddenly he fell to the floor. He was pronounced dead by Dr. Saade, of the Grady Hospital staff.

Detectives Acree and Jordan contacted his physician, Dr. H. E. Nash and quoted him as saying he had treated Mr. Shanks for a heart condition some months ago.

Mr. Shanks had not complained of being ill however, he had confided to Mrs. Margaret Hodge, his assistant bookkeeper Monday that he was not feeling well and indicated he ought to take a few days off.

NATIVE OF ARKANSAS

A native of Pine Bluff, Ark., he was a graduate of Branch Normal College, of Pine Bluff. He worked as a bookkeeper in Pine Bluff and in Birmingham, Ala., before coming to Atlanta approximately forty years ago.

He and his wife were married in Pine Bluff by Rev. A. M. Moseley and after living in Birmingham for four years moved to Atlanta.

In Atlanta, Mr. Shanks served as bookkeeper for three insurance companies, Union Mutual Standard Life, and Commercial Union, and at intervals for the Butler St. YMCA, for about 25 years. He left the YMCA to work as bookkeeper for a white insurance company for a short period. Then after returning to the YMCA in 1942, he was recommended for his position at Yates and Milton eight years ago.

He was a loyal member of Friendship Baptist Church, where he served as chairman of the Trustee Board and sang in the choir.

In addition to his wife, Mrs. Lula C. Shanks, immediate survivors include a daughter, Mrs. Hazel Shanks Bynson, of Little Rock, Ark.; and a brother, Albert Shanks, of Atlanta.

Funeral plans will be announced later pending arrival of Mrs. Bynson and Mrs. Shanks two sisters.

Mrs. Ella Loman Dies On Farm

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — Mrs. Ella Loman died at her farm home in Crawford County on Wednesday, March 16. She was approximately 90 years old at the time of her death. Mrs. Loman was the widow of Henry Loman, one of the founders of the Fort Valley High and Industrial school.

C. C. Shanks

The passing of C. C. Shanks, local businessman calls to mind those pioneers of yesterday in the life of Negro business in Atlanta.

There are few active today who remember when the veteran bookkeeper came to Atlanta some forty-four years ago. That was in the days of the late Dr. T. W. Walker, who had a vision of a great insurance company up at 167 North Broad Street near Henry Grady Square. His company was named the Union Mutual and a flourishing business was carried on under that name until it was taken over by the Atlanta Life.

Mr. Shanks saw service with the Standard and in nearly every worthwhile business of that era, his ripe experience and counsel was felt in its fiscal reaches.

He came to Atlanta from Pine Bluff, Ark. and Birmingham, where he was engaged in a like business.

In spite of his long years of service, he was strictly up to par to the last. Youthful, well met and always patient with those among whom he moved, his death was unexpected.

Negro business will continue to take a leaf from C. C., as he was called. He will be remembered for his efficiency, his kind-hearted approach to religious and civic enterprises and will be greatly missed on the Avenue, which he loved and literally worshipped.

Bury Dr. Moten In Indianapolis

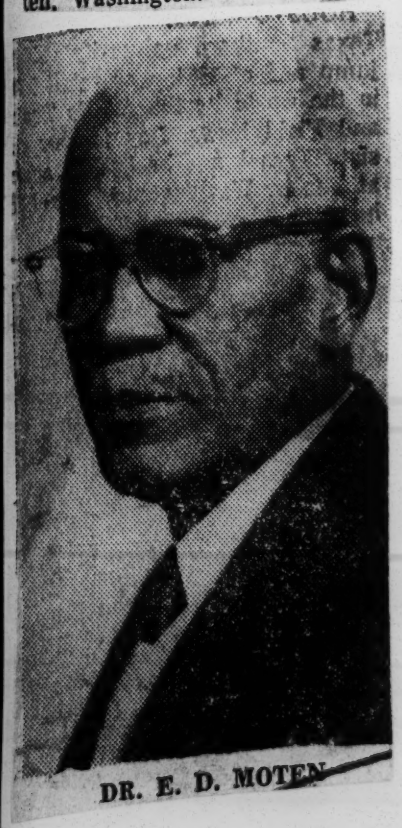
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Funeral services were held last week for Dr. Edwin D. Moten, prominent physician here for more than 36 years.

Dr. Moten died in his home of a heart attack. Prior to coming here from his native Winchester, Texas, he had been in the practice of medicine more than 15 years.

He was educated at the Hampton Institute, in Virginia, and the Leonard School of Medicine at Raleigh, N. C. In World War I, Dr. Moten was a first lieutenant with the Army Medical Corps.

Dr. Moten was a member of the American Medical Association, the Indiana Medical Association, the NAACP and was a 33rd Degree Mason.

Surviving are the widow; a son, Dr. Edwin D. Moten, jr., Chicago, and two daughters, Annetta Lawson, Indianapolis, and Myrtle Moten, Washington.



DR. E. D. MOTEN

Physician Who Did Work At Mayo Dies

INDIANAPOLIS. — (ANP) — Funeral services were held last week for a physician who served in this city for 36 years and for more than 14 years in Texas.

Dr. Edwin D. Moten Sr., a first lieutenant in the United States Medical corps during World War I, was a graduate of Hampton Institute and Shaw university as well as the Leonard School of Medicine at Raleigh.

Dr. Moten constantly kept abreast of the latest changes in medicine and did graduate work at famous Mayo clinic in Rochester, Minn., as well as work at the Polytechnic School of Medicine in New York City.

A native of Winchester, Texas, Dr. Moten practiced in Denton, Texas, where for 12 years he was an active member of the Texas State Medical association.

Active in religious, civic, fraternal and professional circles here, the physician was one of the founders of the Hoosier State Medical society.

In December, 1953, a plaque was awarded him for his outstanding medical, civic and Christian activities by the Meharry Alumni club of Indiana.

Dr. Moten was also a member of the American Medical association and Indiana Medical association and served on the board of trustees at Bethel AME church for 34 years.

Survivors are the widow, Mrs. E. D. Moten Sr.; a son, Dr. E. D. Moten Jr., Chicago optometrist, and two daughters, Mrs. Annetta

Final Rites Paid Physician Who Once Worked At Mayo Clinic

INDIANAPOLIS —(ANP)— Funeral services were held last week for a physician who served in this city for 36 years and for more than 14 years in Texas.

Dr. Edwin D. Moten Sr., a first lieutenant in the United States Medical Corps during World War I, was a graduate of Hampton Institute and Shaw University as well as the Leonard School of Medicine at Raleigh.

Dr. Moten constantly kept abreast of the latest changes in medicine and did graduate work at famous Mayo clinic in Rochester, Minn., as well as work at the Polytechnic School of Medicine in New York City.

A native of Winchester, Tex., Dr. Moten practiced in Denton, Texas, where for 12 years he was an active member of the Texas State Medical Association.

Active in religious, civic, fraternal and professional circles here the physician was one of the founders of the Hoosier State Medical Society.

In December, 1953, a plaque was awarded him for his outstanding medical, civic and Christian activities by the Meharry Alumni Club of Indiana.

Dr. Moten was also a member of the American Medical Association and Indiana Medical Association and served on the board of trustees of Bethel AME Church for 34 years.

Survivors are the widow, Mrs. E. D. Moten, Sr.; a son, Dr. E. D. Moten, Jr., Chicago optometrist; and two daughters Mrs. Annetta Lawson of Indianapolis and Mrs. Myrtle Moten of Washington, D. C.

Willard Ransom, recently appointed business manager of Madame C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company, served as an active pallbearer.

Among the honorary pallbearers were Dr. Paul Batties, physician on the staff of Indianapolis General Hospital; Atty. R. Lee Brokenburr, former state senator; F. E. De Frantz, former executive secretary of Senate YMCA; Dr. Joseph H. Ward, the only Negor Army major during World War I and former head of the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee Institute; and Dr. Ezra Alexander, a founder of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

Noted Poet Dies at Home After Stroke

RICHMOND, Ind.—Prof. Henry Allen Laine, 85, poet, author and educational figure, died recently at his home following a stroke.

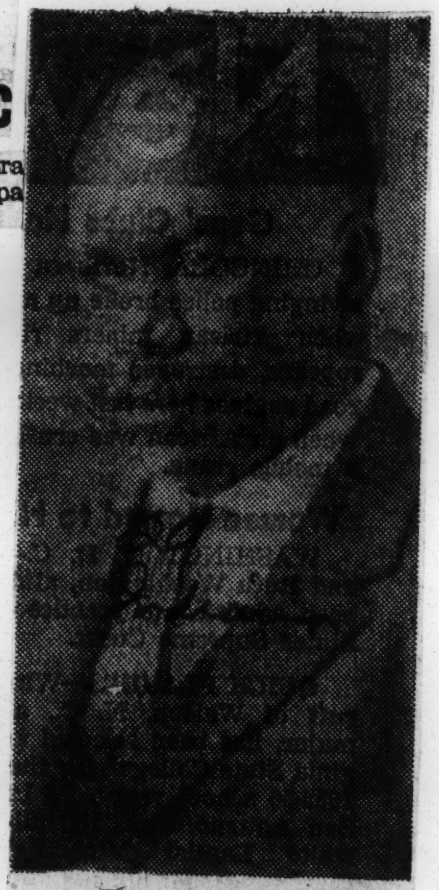
Mr. Laine, who began a teaching career in 1895, taught continually for twenty-one years. Most of his educational work was done in and around Madison County, Ky., where he also held the position of chairman of the County Teachers Association for twenty years.

As a poet he gave many recitals of original works in the early '20s. His book of poems, "Foot Prints," has been published three times, the writer adding his latest writings to each edition.

PROF. LAINE'S great love for his race, his educational, religious and literary contributions to his people, all are evident in Dr. J. A. Dorris' book, "Glimpse of Historic Madison County, Ky."

Prof. Laine was born at College Hill, Ky., in 1870. He was educated in Madison County, Ky., public schools, Berea College, Hampton Institute, Morgan State College, West Virginia State College and the University of Kentucky.

Survivors include his widow, Mrs. Florence Benton Laine; a son, Kelly Miller Laine, assistant manager, F. W. Woolworth Store, Cleveland, Ohio; six daughters: Mrs. Helen L. Phelps and Mrs. Henrietta Stone, Richmond, Ky.; Mrs. Mary E. Warren, Mrs. Tommie Holland, Mrs. Sarah L. Stone and Mrs. Clara E. Mitchell, all of Richmond, Ind.



HENRY ALLEN LAINE
. . . educator dies

29 1955

ILLINOIS

Prelate's Funeral Is Thursday; Area Ministers Attend Rites

Journal
Dat. 10-21-55

CHICAGO — Bishop John W. Martin, a prelate in the AMEZ Church since 1924, died here early Sunday morning. Funeral services are set for Thursday morning, October 20, ten ~~o'clock~~.

P. 7

Bishops, general officers, and ministers and laymen from all over the country are expected here for the last rites.

Wilmington N.C.

Bishop Martin headed the Second Episcopal District, which comprised the Cape Fear, Michigan, and Ohio conferences. His wife, Mrs. Ola Martin, is missionary supervisor of his area. There are no children.

Considered one of the most brilliant of bishops in the connection, Bishop Marin succeed the late Bishop J. S. Caldwell as head of the Second Episcopal Disrict. A graduate of Lincoln University (Pennsylvania), Bishop Martin held three degrees from that school. He was one of Lincoln's most famous sons.

Attending the funeral of Bishop John W. Martin from the Cape Fear Conference, over which he presided, are the Revs. S. J. Howie, Hassell, E. H. Stewart, U. S. Johnson, and Roy Allen.

Bishop Martin was well known in the Wilmington area. He was scheduled to appear at the annual conference of the district in November. To date, it is not known who will substitute for the bishop, although Bishop Herbert Bell Shaw, of the 9th Episcopal District, was scheduled to assist Bishop Martin in the conducting of the conference.

Clifford H. Tavernier, Retired Lawyer, Dies

Defender 10-21-55

CHICAGO — Clifford H. Tavernier, well known attorney here is dead. He was 80.

Tavernier, who was born in Barbados, British West Indies, retired from practice a few years ago. He is survived by his widow, Lida, well known patron of the arts.

Hold Rites For Charles Murray

Charles Murray — the man who parlayed an idea for a hair pomade into a million dollar empire is dead.

The 83-year-old president of the Murray corporation died Friday at his home, 4614 Michigan.

Murray was born in Houston, Texas and had only a seventh grade formal education. As a young man he worked as a railroad barber and valet. It was while doing this work that he realized the need for a hair preparation for Negroes.

In 1915 — the year he married the former Lillie Perkins of Petersburg, Ind. — Murray decided to settle in Chicago. Eight years later, in 1923, he perfected the formula for Murray's Hair Pomade and went into business.

During the early years Murray continued his barbering work to make ends meet and peddled his product in barber shops during his free time.

The cosmetic pioneer began his business in the kitchen of a building in the 3300 block on South Parkway, on the present site of the Lake Meadows development. Two years later he moved to 3610 Cottage Grove.

As the business grew, Murray called in private tutors to teach him mathematics.

The present Murray manufacturing plant is located at 8440 So. Chicago ave. The company maintains a huge sales staff and his agencies throughout the world, including such places as London, Hong Kong and Pearl Harbor.

With Murray's Hair Pomade but now manufactures and distributes a complete line of cosmetics. The business is now valued at more than $1,000,000.

Murray, who always expressed his desire to advance his race, was active in civic organizations. He served as president of the Chicago Chapter of the NAACP and held membership in numerous other organizations. He was a Mason and a member of the Washington Park Rod and Gun club.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Lillie Murray, he leaves a son, Charles Murray, jr., of Chicago, an official of the Murray corporation.

Final rites were held Tuesday at Jackson's funeral home. Interment was at Mt. Glenwood cemetery.

William Creditt, Attorney, Dies

William H. Creditt, practicing Chicago lawyer for 19 years, died a heart attack at his home, 7468 South Parkway, on Thursday.

Although he had been in an out of the hospital for the past seven months, he was getting along fine and in apparent good health when he was suddenly stricken, and died within two hours.

Creditt was a senior law partner of Joseph Clayton. He practiced all types of law, criminal and civil.

Although born in Baltimore, Md., he was reared in Chicago attended Doolittle Grammar school and graduated from Wendell Phillips High School. Later he graduated from Crane Junior college. He received his law degree from Chicago Law School after taking his early law studies at Loyola.

Before setting up private practice, Credit was a postal worker. He was a member of Park Manor Congregational Church.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Pauline Nelson Creditt; his mother, Mrs Roberta C. Ole of 1138 West 112th st.; a sister, Mrs. Adelle Fernandis; nephew Benjamin; two nieces Thelma Ward and Jocelyn Rondeau.

Pioneer Medic Dies At 74 On Michigan Farm

Funeral services were held last Saturday in Chicago for Dr. James R. White, 84, of 6110 Rhoder ave. He was the oldest living alumne of Provident hospital.

Dr. White died July 26 on the Mean, Mich. farm of Mr. and Mrs. David Duncan. He had celebrated his Golden Wedding anniversary there in 1952.

In retirement since 1935, Dr. White had lived in Chicago since 1897.

He was born in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1870. A graduate of Fisk and Meharry, Dr. White was assistant to William E. Shroeder, professor of surgery at Northwestern university from 1900 to 1905, when he joined the staff of Provident.

In 1919, when Provident became affiliated with the University of Chicago, Dr. White became senior gynecologist and was chief of the gynecological staff from 1931 to 1934.

Dr. White had studied in Paris and Vienna.

He was commissioned a major in the Army in 1916 and served in the Mexican border campaign. As a member of the AEF in World War I he won the French Croix de Guerre for special bravery.

Dr. White is survived by his widow, the former Helen M. Brown of Chicago. The couple have no children.

Dr. James R. White Physician, Is Dead

CHICAGO—(ANP)— Dr. James R. White, 84 pioneer Negro physician died at the resort near Sears, Michigan.

Dr. White was senior gynecologist on Chicago's Provident hospital staff until his retirement in 1935. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Helen White.

During World War I, Dr. White served in the United States Medical corps and received the croix de guerre from France.

AT FUNERAL of Charles Murray, sr., at Jackson Funeral Home Tuesday, were, Murray's son, Charles, jr., and his widow, Mrs. Charles Murray, sr. Murray was founder and president of Murray's Incorporated, an internationally known cosmetics firm. Defender photo.

Fred Long's Mother Dies In Decatur

DECATUR, Ill. — Mrs. M. L. Cummings, 80, mother of Fred T. Long, former football coach at Wiley, Prairie View and Tyler college, died here last week, following a long illness. A native of Princeton, Ky., Mrs. Cummings had been a resident of Decatur for 60 years.

As Idlean Barber Smith, she came to Decatur in the early nineties and married Hinton A. Long, to which union two sons were born — Fred T. and Harry, also prominent in Southwestern athletic circles until his death a decade ago.

Mrs. Long married Mark Cummings in 1943. She is survived by her husband, Mark; Fred T. Long, Tyler, Texas, son; Dr. Carolyn J. Long, Austin, Texas, granddaughter; Mrs. Hattie Solomon, Muskogee, Oklahoma, sister; Mrs. Fern White, Springfield, Ill. daughter; Nelson Cummings, sr., Springfield, son; Mrs. Victoria McDonald, Tuskegee, Ala., daughter; Mrs. Lillian McCoy, San Mateo, Calif., daughter and Jessie Cummings, Decatur. son.

Bury Mother Of Henrine Banks

Mrs. Cora L. Ward Arnett, 81-year-old widow of one of the pioneer investors in the free-state of Liberia, was buried in Chicago on Monday in Lincoln cemetery.

She died Oct. 12, of a heart attack, in her home at 1012 W. 115th st.

Funeral serbices were held at Metropolitan Funeral parlors, with Rev. Damon Young, pastor of St. Mark Methodist church, officiating.

Mrs. Arnett, a resident of Chicago for 43 years, was the widow of Sidney H. Arnett, a Chicago real estate broker who was one of the first investors in Liberia, West Africa. He died in 1932. Her first husband, Price Ward, still resides in Chicago.

Mrs. Arnett was also the mother of Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, dean of women, Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Among other survivors are four sons, Atthelson Ward, Casey Ward, Harold Ward, all of Chicago and Maceo Ward of New York City. She is also survived by seven grandchildren and nine great grandchildren.

Bishop J. W. Martin dies of hemorrhage

By REV. J. W. FINDLEY

CHICAGO — Bishop John W. Martin, 76, of the AMEZ Church died suddenly here at Provident Hospital Sunday morning from a cerebral homorrhage after a four-day illness.

Funeral services were held Thursday at the Greater Walters AMEZ Church with Senior Bishop William J. Walls in charge.

Assisting the bishop were Dr. D. D. Thomas, pastor; Bishop Herbert B. Shaw, Wilmington, N.C.; and the Rev. R. H. C. Lee, pastor of Martin Temple AMEZ Church, Chicago, which bears the deceased's name.

* * *

BISHOP MARTIN, a long-time resident of this city, was born in Lebanon, Va. and later moved with his parents to Nashville, Tenn. where he attended high school.

He earned the B. A., M. A. and S. T. M. degrees at Lincoln (Pa) University and holds honorary degrees from Livingstone College and Lincoln University.

Active in the schools and college of the AMEZ Church, he was chairman of the board of Christian education and on the board of trustees of Livingstone and Clinton Colleges.

* * *

SURVIVORS ARE his wife, Mrs. Ola Martin; three sisters: Mesdames Misnie Spurgeon, Johnson City, Tenn.; Cynthia Waff, Philadelphia; and Melinda Carson of Marion, N.C.

Also many nieces and nephews —one of whom is Dr. F. Claude Spurgeon, general secretary of the denomination, of Washington.

Bishop Martin Buried In Chicago

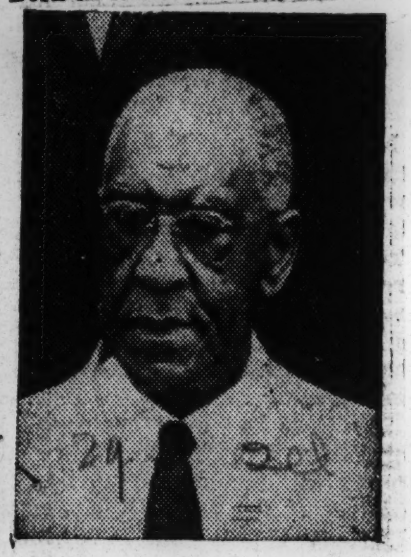
HEAVILY VEILED, Mrs. Ola Martin is assisted up stairs at Greater Walters Metropolitan AME Zion church. She was attending the funeral of her husband, Bishop John W. Martin, who died at 76, and had been bishop for 31 years. Defender photo.

Funeral services for Bishop John W. Martin who worked on the revised edition of the Bible, were held at 11 a.m. Thursday at Greater Walters Metropolitan AMS Zion church, 3800 Dearborn, Chicago.

The presiding prelate of the second Episcopal district died Sunday morning in Provident hospital. He was 76 and had been bishop for 31 years.

Bishop Martin lived at 4550 S. Michigan. He came to Chicago in 1928 after having been elected bishop in 1924 at a general conference at Indianapolis.

Born in Russell county, Va., the



BISHOP JOHN W. MARTIN

prelate was graduated from Lincoln (Pa.) university, where he also received his theology training. He also was a graduate of Maryville college in Tennessee which at that time was an interracial school.

One of the outstanding honors to come to the AME Zion bishop was selection to a board to revise the Bible. Bishop Martin worked on the Book of Isaiah.

At the time of his death, Bishop Martin was active in the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, the Knights of Phythian, a director of the YMCA and chairman of the AME Zion board of schools and colleges.

The only known survivor is the widow, Ola. The couple had one child, a daughter, Ione.

Atty. Anthony Beasley Dies, Heart Victim

Funeral services were held Thursday morning at St. Edmonds Church in memory of the late Attorney Anthony Beasley of 4949 Forrestville, who died Monday morning at his home, victim of a heart attack following a siege of influenza.

Born in Macon, Georgia, Attorney Beasley, 54 at the time of his death, had been one of the city's most prominent attorneys. A graduate of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, and the John Marshall Law School, Mr. Beasley affiliated with the Liberty Life Insurance Company during his school days.

After passing the bar, he entered into partnership with Atty. Joseph Bibb, now Public Safety Director for the State of Illinois, then later became associated with Attorney Eugene Woods. The deceased's association with Mr. Woods was in force at the time of his death.

Active in Republican circles, Attorney Beasley was a member of the Cook County Bar Association and St. Edmonds Church, whose pastor, Father Samuel J. Martin, conducted the final rites.

Surviving the deceased are his wife, Violet Kennedy Beasley, a son, Anthony, grandsons, Anthony, III; sister, Ethelyn Ross and brother, Dr. Edward Beasley, outstanding pediatrician. Services were under direction of the Metropolitan Funeral Home. Interment was from Burr Oak Cemetery.

EX-JUDGE DIES

CHICAGO (ANP) — John H. Kelly, 92, first of his race to serve as a circuit judge, died here last week. He presided in St. Joseph, Mo. in 1904.

First Negro Circuit Judge in St. Joseph Dies In Chicago

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Funeral services for Atty. John H. Kelly, 92, were held here last week.

Kelly was the first Negro c judge as well as the first Negro attorney to practice in Buchanan county and St. Joseph, Mo. A graduate of the University of Michigan in 1887, Kelly entered law practice in St. Joseph in 1896, practicing for 50 years. He moved to Chicago three years ago.

Surviving are the widow, Mamie E., and a step-daughter, Mrs. Irene B. Gaines, president of the National Association of Colored Women.

First Negro Circuit Judge in St. Joseph Dies in Chicago at 92

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Funeral services for Atty. John H. Kelly, 92, were held here last week.

Kelly was the first Negro circuit judge, as well as the first Negro attorney to practice in Buchanan county and St. Joseph, Mo. A graduate of the University of Michigan in 1887, Kelly entered law practice in St. Joseph in 1896, practicing for 50 years. He moved to Chicago three years ago.

Surviving are the widow, Mamie E. and a step-daughter, Mrs. Irene B. Gaines, president of the National Association of Colored Women.

Mother Of Nat King Cole Dies

CHICAGO—(INS)— Mrs. Perlina Coles, 62, mother of popular singer Nat (King) Cole, died yesterday in her north Chicago home after a long illness.

Cole flew in from Las Vegas Nev. Tuesday night and was at her bedside.

Mrs. Coles was the wife of Rev. E. J. Coles, pastor of the First Baptist Church of north Chicago. She was a choir leader at the church.

She was survived by four other children: Isaac, Eddie, and Lionel Coles and Mrs. Evelyn Collins.

Services will be announced later.

Funeral Rites For Nat Cole's Mother Held

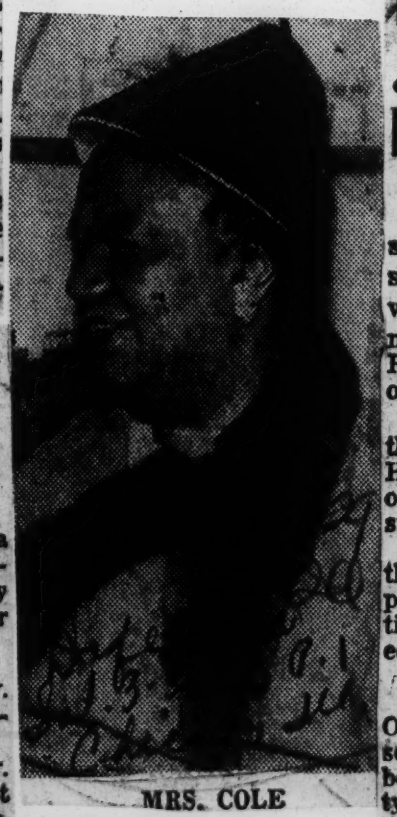
Final rites were held Saturday at Tabernacle Baptist church in Chicago for Mrs. Pelina Adams Cole, internationally famous pianist and singer.

Mrs. Cole died last Wednesday morning at the family home, 1412 Greenfield ave., in North Chicago.

The famous entertainer, his three brothers, sister and father, Reverend Edward J. Cole, were with her when she passed.

Mrs. Cole, according to members of the family, had been ailing for several months. Rev. Cole is pastor of Greenfield Baptist church here.

Other survivors include Evelyn, a daughter and four sons, Isaac, Lionel, Edward, jr., and Nathaniel.



MRS. COLE

Wife Of Late Sen. Roberts Dies At Home

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

Mrs. Adelbert H. Roberts, wife of the first Negro member of the Illinois State Senate, died early Thursday evening at her home, 4906 South Parkway.

She had previously lived at 3440 South Michigan Avenue for over 40 years. Her husband died several years ago. She was active in social and civic circles for four decades.

A kidney ailment is said to have caused her death. At press time, funeral arrangements at the Charles S. Jackson Chapel, 3600 S. Michigan Ave., were incomplete.

Funeral held for Afro-American insurance executive

CHICAGO (ANP) — Funeral services for W. Ellis Stewart, insurance man and civic leader, were held last week in the Monumental Baptist Church with the Rev. Morris H. Tynes, pastor, officiating.

Mr. Stewart, 63, died earlier in the week at St. Luke's Hospital. He was executive vice president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co.

Assisting the Rev. Tynes was the Rev. William J. Faulkner, pastor of Park Manor Congregational Church who formerly served at Fisk University.

ACTIVE PALLBEARERS were Othello Evans, Harry H. C. Gibson and Edward S. Gillespie, both officers in Supreme Liberty; Edgar A. Hawley, Calvin Webb and Lloyd G. Wheeler.

Among t hose attending the services were:

Archie A. Alexander, governor of the Virgin Islands; Claude A. Barnett, director of ANP; J. D. Bibb, Illinois director of public safety; Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, secretary of the Baptist Sunday School publishing board.

Also The Rev. Archibald J. Carey, AME minister and former alternate delegate to the UN; Earl B. Dickerson, counsel for Supreme Liberty; A. L. Foster, executive director of the Chicago Colored Chamber of Commerce; T. K. Gibson Sr. and T. K. Gibson Jr.

* * *

AND JUDGE Wendell E. Green, Jefferson G. Ish Jr., Supreme Liberty; Arthur B. Knig Unity Mutual Insurance Co.; O. O. Morris, executive director of the Washington Park YMCA; Bishop J. W. Martin, of the AME Zion Church, Sidney R. Williams, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League; A. W. Williams, president of Unity Mutual Insurance Co.; Jo Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor, and John Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender.

Miss Frankie Carrington sang "The Lords Prayer" and "I've Done My Work."

Born in Columbis, Ind., Mr. Stewart graduated from the University of Illinois and the Chicago Law School.

He is survived by his wife, Cora; one son, Frank Lehman, and one grandson.

W. ELLIS STEWART

Dr. J. H. Dent Dies On Way To Hospital

Funeral services for Dr. John H. Dent, 56, of 5139 Indiana, were held Friday at 2 p.m., in the chapel of Miller and Major, 730 E. 63rd st.

Dr. Dent was pronounced dead on arrival at Provident hospital Monday morning following an attack in his home.

He was accompanied to the hospital by Miss Louise Wells, his receptionist, and Mrs. Sunny Edwards Garner, a neighbor.

His widow, Mrs. Lula Dent, was in Los Angeles visiting their daughter, Mrs. Vivian Landry, who recently gave birth to a baby girl, Robin Joy.

Dr. Dent was born in Augusta, Ga. and attended Morehouse college, the Uni ersity of Michigan and Chicago Medical college, where he received his M.D. in 1928. He had practiced on the Southside since then.

Dr. Dent was a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Surviving besides the widow and daughter, are a brother. Dr. McKinley Dent of Los Angeles; a niece, Mrs. Bertha Baker of Los Angeles, and an uncle, Dr. Don Wilbur of Montgomery, Ala.

Interment was to be at Lincoln cemetery.

Hold Funeral For Chicago Club Woman

Final rites for Mrs. Birdie Electa Powell, 75, a retired postal clerk and leader in Chicago civic and social circles, were held on Monday at Coppin AME Church. Interment was in Mt. Glenwood cemetery.

Mrs. Powell was born in Lovejoy, Ill., and came to Chicago 45 years ago. She was a friend of Robert S. Abbott, late founder of the Chicago Defender, and was closely associated with the paper for over 40 years. She was active in church and civic affairs and a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and other fraternal organizations.

She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Marion Frederick and Mrs. Lucille Webb, of Chicago; four grandchildren, Mrs. Muriel Jackson, Mrs. Juanita Thomaston, Mrs. June Jones, and James Frederick all of Chicago; 10 great grandchildren and a stepdaughter.

Mrs. Julia Curtis Of St. Louis Dies

CHICAGO—(A N P)—Mrs. Julia Curtis, widow of Dr. William P. Curtis, physician who practiced here for 53 years, died here last week.

Mrs. Curtis, 78, was a teacher at Sumner High school in St. Louis from 1904 to 1912, and a member of the board of curators of Lincoln university from 1921 to 1925 and 1929 to 1931.

Survivors include her sister, Mrs. James A. Bray; a son, William C. Curtis of Camden, N. J.; a daughter, Miss Constance H. Curtis of New York, and a nephew, L. Simington Curtis.

Final Rites For Brother Of Congressman Dawson

CHICAGO (ANP) — Funeral services for Dr. Julian D. Dawson, brother of Rep. William L. Dawson, were held Monday in St. Edmunds Episcopal Church here.

Dr. Dawson, a veteran surgeon, died on the way to a hospital. Death of the 68-year-old physician was attributed to pneumonia.

Born in Albany, Ga., Dr. Dawson was graduated from Fisk University and the Medical School at Northwestern University.

He was senior surgeon at Provident Hospital when he retired in 1941. In that year he also retired from the Illinois National Guard with the rank of Brigdier General.

Besides having been on the staff of Provident, the surgeon spent some years as an operating member of St. Johns Hospital, Budapest, Hungary, and the University Hospital, Pechs, Hungary. He also served on the surgical staff of Kaiser Franz Josef Hospital, Vienna, Austria.

A World War I veteran, Dr. Dawson was a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and the alumni associations of Fisk and Northwestern Universities.

Survivors include:

The widow, Aline; a brother Cong. Dawson; sister, Mrs. Blanche Roney, Indianapolis, and four children, Julian Dawson Jr., Mrs. Alice Harris, Mrs. Irma Morton and Ira T. Dawson, all of Chicago.

Won Renown As Medic, Soldier

By MATTIE SMITH COLIN

Final rites were held in Chicago Monday for Brig. Gen. Julian Dawson (retired) former commander of the 184th Field Artillery Regiment of the Illinois National Guard and senior surgeon at Provident hospital for 20 years.

Dr. Dawson, brother of Illinois Congressman William L. Dawson, died Thursday night at his home in Chicago, following a long illness. He was 68 years of age.

A veteran of World War I, General Dawson joined the Medical Officers Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, in 1916, and was called to active service in August of 1917 and sent to Officers' Training camp at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

WORLD WAR I VET

Dawson finished at the head of his class, was promoted to captain and assigned as regimental surgeon, 265th Infantry Regiment of the 92nd Division.

After serving with the 92nd Division in France in numerous campaigns, Dawson returned to the United States and was discharged in 1918. He joined the famous "Old Eighth" Infantry, Illinois National Guard, in 1922.

He was later promoted to Lt. Col. and assigned commanding officer of the 184th Field Artillery from 1940 until the unit was called into federal service in 1941. Dawson was retired in 1941, because of a cardiac condition, with the rank of Brigadier General.

NATIVE OF GEORGIA

A native of Albany, Ga., Gen. Dawson was graduated from the Northwestern Medical school in 1914 and engaged in general practice at Jacksonville and Galesburg, Ill., until 1917, when he was called to active military service.

He joined the surgical staff of Provident hospital in 1919 and was retired from the active staff as emeritus senior attending surgeon in 1951, because of his health.

The surgeon attended Fisk university and did post graduate work at the University of ZuWein in Vienna, Austria.

He was a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and of St. Edmund's Episcopal church, where final rites were held.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Aline Dawson, and his brother, Congressman Dawson, Gen. Dawson leaves four children — Julian Dawson, jr., Ira Dawson, Mrs. Alice Harris and Mrs. Irma Morton, and a sister, Mrs. Blanche L. Roney, of Indiapolis, Ind. Eight grandchildren also survive.

BRIG. GEN. JULIAN DAWSON

Pioneer Topekan Dies

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Mrs. Julia B. Roundtree, 87, one of the pioneer settlers of Topeka, Kans., passed away here Thursday at the home of her son, Harry C. Abbott.

John Wright of Topeka Is Dead

Courthouse 'Dean' Served in County Posts 50 Years

TOPEKA, Kas. — John Mercer Langston Wright, 88-year-old religious and civic leader who had served as both county clerk and county treasurer of Shawnee county, died early Saturday morning, Jan. 8, at a Topeka hospital.

Although he had been failing in health for several months, his death came suddenly.

Funeral services were held Monday afternoon, Jan. 10, at the Grace Episcopal cathedral with the Very Rev. Dean John Warren officiating.

Mr. Wright was known as "the dean of the courthouse." He was twice elected county clerk and four times was appointed county treasurer.

Began In 1891

He first entered the employ of the county in 1891 as a deputy county clerk under Col. John M. Brown. He resigned the next year to take a job in the post office but in 1894, he was again appointed deputy county clerk and he served continuously in the courthouse from that year until February, 1953, when he took sick leave—a period of 59 years.

In 1895, John Wright helped move the county offices into the present court house. By popular vote, Mr. Wright was elected county clerk in 1897 and served two terms.

He then became deputy county treasurer, serving under nine successive treasurers. At four different times, Mr. Wright served as treasurer himself, filling the unexpired term of county treasurers.

During World War I, Mr. Wright had a leave of absence to serve as executive secretary of the YMCA at Camp Grant, Ill. He returned to his county job and remained until last year.

Surprised With Party

When he had served as a county official for 50 years, Mr. Wright's fellow employes gave a surprise party for him on June 17, 1941. In a resolution praising him at that time, Judge George A. Kline said in part: "We do hereby commend Mr. Wright for his continuous faithful service and ask that these congratulations be made a matter of record."

Taxpayers of Shawnee county will recall Mr. Wright as the man who took the descriptions of their property and read it in a sing-song chant for a clerk to take down.

Born in Cassopolis, Mich., on April 29, 1866, Mr. Wright had lived in Topeka since 1880. He taught school before coming here and planned to teach here but instead went into government work.

Mr. Wright and his wife, Mrs. Josephine M. Wright, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in 1950.

Wright was a member and former vice president of the National Negro Business League, joining it when it was organized by Booker T. Washington. He was a member of the board of directors of the Carver YMCA, the N.A.A.C.P. branch, was president of the Ambassador club and vice president of the Ambassador Improvement association. He was a member of the St. Simon the Cyrenean's Episcopal church, serving as a vestryman and treasurer; a member of Euclid lodge No. 2, F. and A.M.; the Kaw Valley consistory and former chairman of the Masonic building committee. Mr. Wright was named "man of the year" in 1952 by the Omega Psi Phi fraternity which he helped to found.

Wright also was one of the founders and a member of the board of trustees of the Kansas Technical institute, former Kansas Vocational school.

Mr. Wright is survived by his wife, Mrs. Josephine Wright of the home, 634 Western; two nephews, Leon M. Jordan of Kansas City, Mo., and Monrovia, Liberia, and John Wright Jeffries of Detroit; several nieces and three grandchildren.

Burial was in Mt. Hope cemetery. The family requested that no flowers be sent and that any contributions be sent to the St. Simon church to establish a trust fund in Mr. Wright's memory.

John Wright, Kansas County Clerk, Passes

TOPEKA, Kans. — (ANP) — Funeral services were scheduled here for one of the first Negroes ever to hold public office in this state.

County clerk of Shanwee county and Topeka during the Spanish American war, John M. Wright, 88, died last week after a long illness.

A close friend of Booker T. Washington and for 12 years an executive member of the National Negro Business League, Wright is generally considered the first of his race to hold office in Topeka.

He served as county clerk for two terms, later served two terms as county treasurer, and then later served as chief clerk in the office of the county clerk who succeeded him.

Pioneer Topekan Dies At 87

Mrs. Julia B. Roundtree, 87, one of the pioneer settlers of color in Topeka, Kans., passed away in Chicago Thursday at the home of her son, Harry C. Abbott.

For 60 years, Mrs. Roundtree, former teacher, was an important factor in the cultural and civic life of Topeka. She was widely known throughout Kansas, Missouri and the Middle West.

Mrs. Roundtree's outstanding qualities were enumerated during a memorial for her held last Sunday. Speakers included Rev. A. Wayman Ward and Rev. Russell Brown, both of whom came under the influence of Mrs. Roundtree during their youthful days in Topeka where her other son, Aaron Abbott, resides.

A feature of the memorial was the reading of a remarkable letter written by Mrs. Roundtree to her son, Harry, on her 70th birthday. Her body was shipped to Topeka.

Funeral for Veterinarian Is Set for Tomorrow

Courier-Journal

The funeral for Ernest Beauchamp, Louisville's only Negro veterinarian, will be at 1:30 p.m. tomorrow at Central Baptist Church, 11th and Jefferson. Burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Thur. 8-25-55

Beauchamp, 64, suffered a heart attack at 10 a.m. Tuesday at Elmes Pharmacy, 2201 W. Broadway. He was dead on arrival at General Hospital.

He had only an elementary-school education, in his native Hancock County, but had practiced veterinary medicine here since about 1912.

P. 8

Treated Small Animals

For the past 12 years he boarded and treated dogs, cats, and other small animals where he lived, at 653 S.22d. A large proportion of his clients were white.

Ky.

Beauchamp received a State license to practice veterinary medicine only after a two-year court fight which ended in 1951.

The State Board of Veterinary Examiners denied him a license in 1948, after the General Assembly specified that persons practicing before 1916 were entitled to a license without examination.

Circuit Court here in 1949 ordered him to stop practice. But the State Court of Appeals voided the order. It said the evidence showed Beauchamp was in practice before 1916.

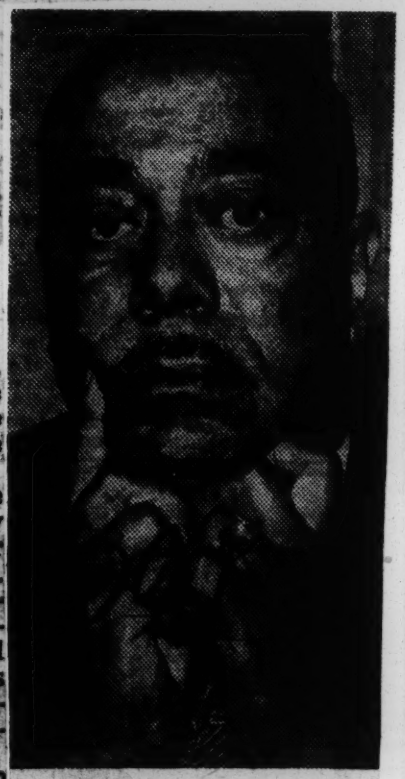
Was 33d-Degree Mason

Before opening his "pet hotel," as it was called for several years, Beauchamp worked for other veterinarians and animal breeders.

Beauchamp had been chairman of trustees of Central Baptist Church. He was a 33d-degree Mason. He had a country place, family members said, on Poplar Level Road and Gilmore Lane, where he raised chickens, turkeys, and other animals.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mamie Beauchamp; a daughter, Mrs. Christine Watkins; a son, Ernest Beauchamp, Jr.; a sister, Mrs. Viola Rice, and a brother, Gilbert Blincoe, Detroit.

The body is at the residence.



ERNEST BEAUCHAMP
Dies of heart attack

Lucy Harth Smith Dies In Lexington, Ky. Home

Courier

Sat. 10-1-55

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, nationally known clubwoman, died here Wednesday, Sept. 21, following a brief illness. She had just returned from a speaking tour in California when she was stricken and confined to the hospital.

P. 10

Pittsburgh, Pa.

A prominent figure in the National Association of Colored Women, having held various positions in the cabinet, she was national historian when she died. Mrs. Smith was a big cog in the wheel of the Kentucky Association of Colored Women, having served as president 1943-1945. Her pictorial directory of that group made history in her state.

ORGANIZED CAMP

29 Ky

Through Mrs. Smith a health camp for children was organized in Lexington and is now a member agency of the Community Chest. A woman of dignity and charm, she was a member of practically every important committee which met with the governor of the state.

The wife of Paul V. Smith, educator and former principal of Booker T. Washington Elementary School, Mrs. Smith was her husband's assistant until he resigned to go into vocational work. Then she moved up into the post as principal.

Mrs. Smith served as trustee of the American Teachers Association for four years, worked with the late, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, historian for twenty-five years and was a member of the executive council of the National Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. She was also a member of the Governor of Kentucky's Committee on Children and Youth.

ZETA SOROR

A member of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Mrs. Smith was a member of Asbury M. E. Church where she served as secretary.

Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith
. . . dies in Lexington, Ky.

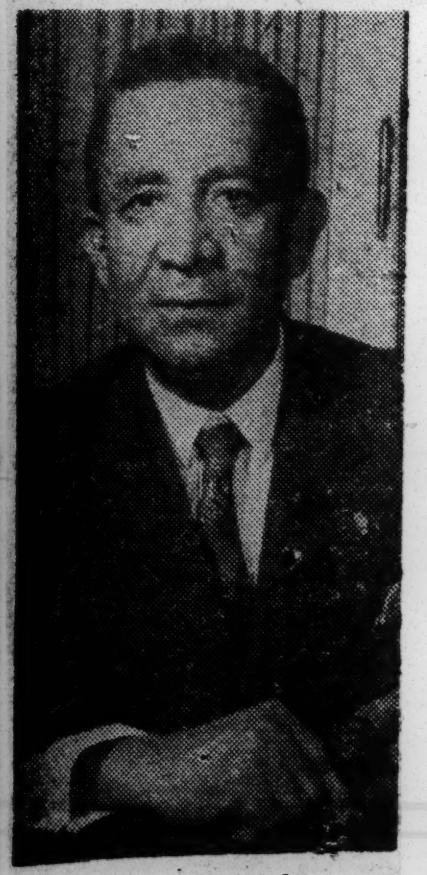
A native of Roanoke, Va., she was the daughter of the late D. W. and Rachel Harth, and was graduated from Hampton Institute and Kentucky State College with a Master's degree from the University of Cincinnati.

Besides her widower, survivors are her sons, Vernon C. Smith, Atlanta; the Rev. Paul Vincent Smith, Beloit, Wis.; Dr. Daniel Earl Smith, Battle Creek, Mich., and Dr. Edwin Smith, Louisville; three sisters, Mrs. Maggie Armstrong, Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. Alma Leach, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mrs. Beulah Bradford, Washington, D. C.; a brother, Daniel W. Harth, Chicago, and ten grandchildren.

Tubman's Predecessor

Death Calls E. J. Barclay, Ex-President

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP)—Edwin J. Barclay, former President of Liberia, died here at Firestone Hospital, where he had been under treatment for several weeks.



Edwin J. Barclay
... three score and thirteen, then death

The 73-year-old statesman, who served as Liberia's chief executive from 1930 to 1944, had been in failing health for a year although he remained active politically.

Earlier this year he headed the Independent True Whig party's ticket in the presidential election and was soundly beaten by President William V. S. Tubman. Unconfirmed reports charged him with spearheading the recent unsuccessful assassination attempt of Tubman.

Barclay was Secretary of State when he assumed the presidency in 1930, after President C. D. B. King resigned under fire because of charges that Liberian officials aided by King were sending natives into forced labor in Fernando Po, an adjoining country controlled by Spain.

* * *

IN 1935, Barclay was re-elected to the office by an overwhelming vote of 344,569 to King's 7,784 in the national election. He held the office until 1944 when Tubman, a member of the Liberian Supreme Court, won in a landslide.

Prior to his presidency, Barclay served his country as Secretary of Education, Judge of Circuit Court, Attorney General and Secretary of State.

In 1943, on an invitation from the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, he visited the United States and became the first chief of a Negro state so honored.

* * *

BARCLAY WAS noted for his intimate knowledge of the customs and traditions of Liberia's aboriginal population.

Extremely fond of music and books, he authored a book of verse and composed one of Liberia's two national anthems, "Lone Star Forever."

Surviving are his widow, Euphemia Davis Barclay; one daughter, Mary Barclay Dunbar, and two grandchildren. Mrs. William V. S. Tubman, Liberia's first lady, and George A. Padmore, assistant secretary of state, are among the many other surviving relatives.

DEATHS AND OBITUARIES

Barclay, ex-Liberian President, 73, buried

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP)—Edwin J. Barclay, former president of Liberia, died here, Nov. 6, at Firestone Hospital, where he had been under treatment for several weeks.

The 73-year-old statesman, who served as Liberia's chief executive from 1930 to 1944, had been in failing health for a year although he remained active politically.

Earlier this year he headed the Independent True Whig Party's ticket in the presidential election and was soundly beaten by President William V. S. Tubman.

BARCLAY WAS secretary of state when he assumed the presidency in 1930, after President C. D. D. King resigned under fire of charges that he aided Liberian officials in sending natives into forced labor in Fernando Po, an adjoining country controlled by Spain.

In 1935 Barclay was re-elected to the office by an overwhelming vote of 344,560 to Kings' 7,784 in the national election. He held the office until 1944 when Tubman, a member of the Liberia Supreme Court, won in a landslide.

Prior to his presidency, Barclay served his country successively as secretary of education, judge of circuit court, attorney general and secretary of state.

IN 1943 on an invitation from the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, he visited the United States and became the first chief of a colored state so honored.

Barclay was noted for his intimate knowledge of the customs and traditions of Liberia's population. Extremely fond of music and books, he authored a book of verse and composed one of Liberia's two national anthems, "Lone Star Forever."

Surviving are his widow, Euphemia Davis Barclay; one daughter, Mary Barclay Dunbar, and two grandchildren. Mrs. William V. S. Tubman, Liberia's first lady, and George A. Padmore, assistant secretary of state, are among the many other surviving relatives.

Died. Edwin Barclay, 73, onetime (1930-44) President of the Republic of Liberia; in Monrovia, Liberia.

Divorced. By Peter M. Churchill, 46, top British secret agent in occupied France during World War II (no kin to Sir Winston): Odette (full name: Odette Marie Celine Brailly), 43, famed French-born allied spy who was arrested with Churchill by the Gestapo in 1943; after eight years of marriage, in London. Odette saved the life of Churchill (her commanding officer) by convincing the Nazis that he was only her husband who had entered spying at her insistence. She was tortured and imprisoned for two years, escaped to the U.S. lines in 1945, rejoined Churchill in London, where she later married him.

Barclay, Ex-President Of Liberia, Dies at 73

MONROVIA, Liberia. (ANP) — Edwin J. Barclay, former president of Liberia, died here Nov. 6 at Firestone hospital, where he had been under treatment for several weeks.

The 73-year-old statesman, who served as Liberia's chief executive from 1930 to 1944, had been in failing health for a year although he remained active politically.

Earlier this year he headed the Independent True Whig party's ticket in the presidential election and was soundly beaten by President William V. S. Tubman. Unconfirmed reports charged him with spearheading the recent unsuccessful assassination attempt of Tubman.

Barclay was secretary of state when he assumed the presidency in 1930, after President C. D. B. King resigned under fire because of charges that Liberian officials aided by King were sending natives into forced labor in Fernando Po, an adjoining country controlled by Spain.

In 1935, Barclay was re-elected to the office by an overwhelming vote of 344,569 to King's 7,784 in the national election. He held the office until 1944 when Tubman, a member of the Liberia Supreme court, won in a landslide.

Prior to his presidency, Barclay served his country successively as secretary of education, judge of circuit court, attorney general and secretary of state.

In 1943, on an invitation from the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, he visited the United States and became the first chief of a Negro state so honored.

Barclay was noted for his intimate knowledge of the customs and traditions of Liberia's aboriginal population. Extremely fond of music and books, he authored a book of verse and composed one of Liberia's two national anthems, "Lone Star Forever."

Surviving are his widow, Euphemia Davis Barclay; one daughter, Mary Barclay Dunbar, and two grandchildren. Mrs. William V. S. Tubman, Liberia's first lady, and George A. Padmore, assistant secretary of state, are among the many other surviving relatives.

Barclay, 73, Ex Liberia Chief, Dies

MONROVIA, Liberia — Edwin J. Barclay, 73, former president of Liberia, died here Nov. 6 at Firestone hospital, where he had been under treatment for several weeks.

The statesman, who served as Liberia's chief executive from 1930 to 1944, had been in failing health for a year although he remained active politically.

Earlier this year he headed the Independent True Whig Party's ticket in the presidential election and was beaten by President William V. S. Tubman.

Unconfirmed reports charged him with spearheading the recent unsuccessful assassination attempt of Tubman.

FORCED LABOR ISSUE

Barclay was secretary of state when he assumed the presidency in 1930, after President C. D. B. King resigned under fire because of charges that Liberian officials aided by King were sending natives into forced labor in Fernando Po, an adjoining country controlled by Spain.

In 1935, Barclay was re-elected by an overwhelming vote of 344,569 to King's 7,784. He held the office until 1944 when Tubman won in a landslide.

Prior to his presidency, Barclay served as secretary of education, judge of circuit court, attorney general and secretary of state.

In 1943, on an invitation from the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, he visited the United States and became the first chief of a Negro state so honored.

Barclay was noted for his intimate knowledge of the customs and traditions of Liberia's aboriginal population. Extremely fond of music and books, he authored a book of verse and composed one of Liberia's two national anthems, "Lone Star Forever."

Surviving are his widow, Euphemia Davis Barclay; one daughter, Mary Barclay Dunbar; and two grandchildren. Mrs. William V. S. Tubman, Liberia's first lady and George A. Padmore, assistant secretary of state, are among the many other surviving relatives.

29 1955

LIBERIA

JESSE LOCKER, 64, U. S. ENVOY, DEAD

Ambassador to Liberia Was Noted Cincinnati Lawyer and Active in N.A.A.C.P.

MONROVIA, Liberia, April 10 (AP)—Jesse D. Locker, United States Ambassador to Liberia, died here today at the age of 64. He suffered a cerebral hemorrhage last Monday that left his right side paralyzed.

Before his appointment as Ambassador in 1953, Mr. Locker was a prominent attorney in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The State Department in Washington said President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had sent messages of condolence to Mr. Locker's family.

The messages read:

"The President and I extend our sincere condolences to you and your family."

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia also sent condolences to Mrs. Locker, the State Department said.

The Liberian Government has provided a courtesy guard around the Embassy and will provide a guard when the Ambassador's body is lying in state. The Embassy has requested a military plane to return the Ambassador's body to the United States. It will leave Liberia Thursday.

A memorial service to Mr. Locker is to be held here tomorrow.

Members of the Liberian Cabinet called on Mrs. Locker today to express their condolences.

Led Cincinnati Council

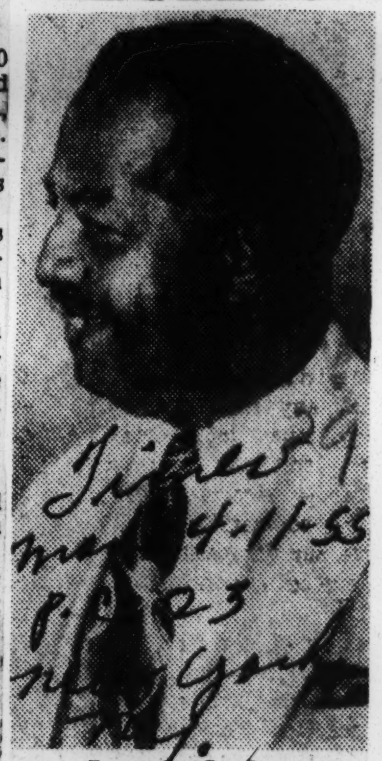
At the time of his appointment, Mr. Locker, a Republican, was president pro tempore of the Cincinnati City Council. He had been elected to the council in 1941 and re-elected for five two-year terms.

An attorney since 1919, Mr. Locker was a former president of the Hamilton County (Cincinnati) Bar Association for Negro Lawyers as well as the Negro Sightless Society of Ohio. He was active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Locker was the son of the Rev. and Mrs. Laban S. Locker. He studied in the public schools of Cincinnati and the School of Law at Howard University in Washington.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan Locker, whom he married in Washington in 1915; four daughters, Mrs. Mary Hines and Mrs. Juanita Ivie of Los Angeles, Mrs. Vivian Hall of Cleveland and Mrs. Bunny Leslie of Blanchester, Ohio, and an adopted son, Preston French Locker, also of Blanchester.

Mrs. Locker was with the Ambassador in Liberia.



Jesse D. Locker

J. D. Locker, 64, Envoy to Liberia, Dies

MONROVIA, Liberia, April 10 (AP)—Jesse D. Locker, sixty-four, American Ambassador to Liberia, died here today. He suffered a cerebral hemorrhage last Monday which left his right side paralyzed.

Before his appointment as ambassador in 1953, Mr. Locker was a prominent attorney in Cincinnati.

Was City Official

Mr. Locker was elected to six two-year terms to the Cincinnati City Council. He resigned in 1953 to accept President Eisenhower's appointment as ambassador to the West African coastal state. He had been an attorney since 1919.

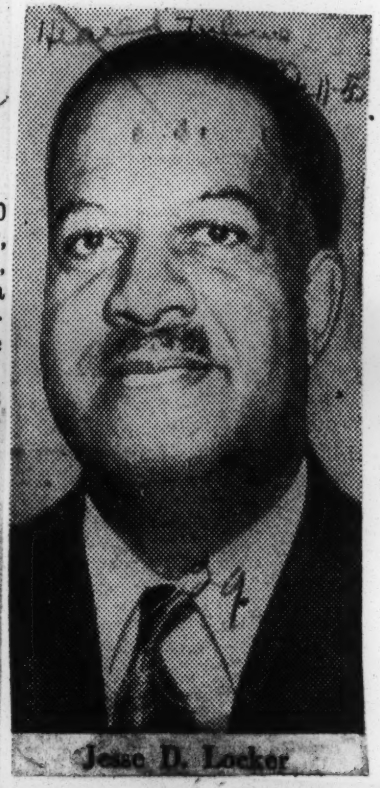
He was a past president of the Negro Sightless Society of Ohio and the Hamilton County Bar Association for Negro lawyers. He was active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan Locker; four daughters, Mrs. Mary Hines and Mrs. Juanita Ivie, both of Los Angeles; Mrs. Vivian Hall, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Bunny Leslie, of Blanchester, Ohio, and an adopted son, Preston French Locker, also of Blanchester, and six grandchildren.

Mayor Carl W. Rich, of Cincinnati, said his death "comes as a terrific shock to not only our city, but to the entire Ohio Valley, where Jesse Locker was admired, respected and loved by people of all walks of life."

"He was my personal friend for over thirty years as well as my colleague in City Council," the Mayor said. "And my admiration for his many fine qualities and his acceptance of public responsibilities increased with the years."

The State Department in Washington said President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles had sent messages of condolence to Mr. Locker's family.



Jesse D. Locker

Mr. Locker, a lawyer, was appointed by President Eisenhower in 1953 after having served six terms as a member of the Cincinnati city council.

Liberian Ambassador dies; had two daughters here

His survivors including two daughters who live in Los Angeles, Ambassador Jesse D. Locker died at his station, Monrovia, Liberia, Monday at the age of 64.

The diplomat, a former six-term Cincinnati City Councilman, suffered a cerebral hemorrhage April 4 that left his right side paralyzed.

His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan Locker, to whom he had been married 40 years, was with him when death struck. The local kin are Mrs. Mary Hines and Mrs. Juanita Ivie. Two other daughters and an adopted son, residents of Ohio, also survive.

Condolences of President Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles, also of President Tubman, of Liberia, were sent immediately to the late diplomat's family.

The Liberian Government provided a courtesy guard around the United States Embassy in Liberia where the Ambassador's body is lying in state. The Embassy requested a military plane to return the Ambassador's body to the United States. It left Liberia Thursday after a memorial service was held on Tuesday.

Locker, a Republican, was president pro tempore of the Cincinnati Council when he was named Ambassador in 1941. He was elected in 1941, and re-elected for five two-year terms.

Son of a minister, the Ambassador had been an attorney since 1919. He took his law degree from Howard university.

J. D. Locker Afro-American passes away in Liberia

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 4-16-55

P. 1

MONROVIA, Liberia — Jesse D. Locker, 63, United States ambassador to Liberia, died Saturday in Monrovia following a cerebral hemmorhage with which he was stricken on April 4.

Mrs. Locker was at his bedside at the time of his death. Messages of condolence were sent to the family by President Eisenhower, Liberian President William V. S. Tubman, and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Death Claims U. S. Official Sunday Morning

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jesse D. Locker, Former City Councilman in Cincinnati, Ohio, Suffered Stroke Week Ago . . . Was Only Negro Ambassador

Sat. 4-16-55

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The State Department announced that America's only Negro Ambassador, Jesse D. Locker, died early Sunday at his post in Liberia. P. 1 29 Liberia

The diplomat suffered a cerebral hemorrhage, and had been under medical care for the past week.

Locker was from Cincinnati. He would have been 64 years old next month, and had been Ambassador since July 22, 1953.

Messages of condolence were sent to Locker's widow in Liberia by President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

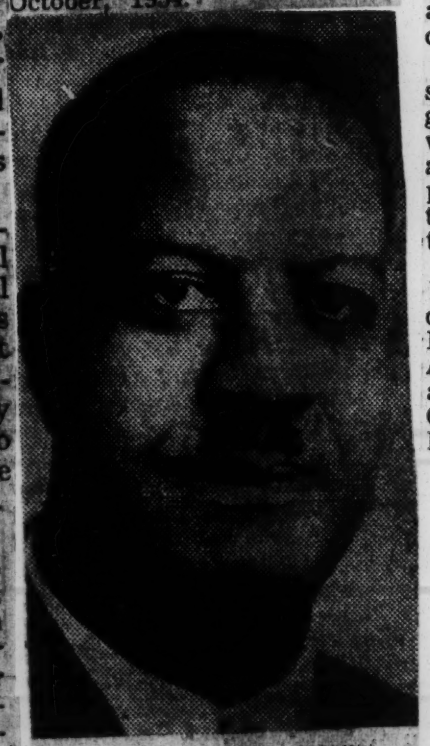
A native of Cincinnati, whose political and administrative gifts attracted Republican leaders, and led to election as city councilman, the late Honorable Locker was felled by a prior cerebral hemorrhage last week, suffering paralysis along his left side.

His condition was reported "serious" for several days, leading to the final and fatal attack. He was nominated by President Eisenhower to succeed Ambassador Edward R. Dudley of Washington, D. C., who held the post under the Democratic administration.

* * *

IT WAS HINTED that the deceased diplomat was not happy in the post, although it paid him $15,000 per year with an additional $12,000 for expense allowances. The office maintained very harmonious relationships with the Republican administration, according to the official staff of the Cincinnatian.

The Liberian Ambassador to the United States is Hon. Clarence Lorenzo Simpson. William V. Tubman, President of Liberia, was an official visitor in the United States during October, 1954.



JESSE D. LOCKER
. . . mourned by Ike

Locker's body flown home to Cincinnati

Afro-American

29

MONROVIA, Liberia — The body of Ambassador Jesse D. Locker, 64, who died of a cerebral hemorrhage in the U.S. Embassy here Sunday was scheduled to be flown home (Thursday) today.

Memorial services for the former Cincinnati lawyer and City Council member were held here Monday. The Liberian government provided a courtesy guard at the embassy.

Mrs. Locker received condolences from President Eisenhower, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Liberian President William V. S. Tubman.

* * *

MEMBERS OF the Liberian Cabinet called on Mrs. Locker Sunday to express their condolences. In addition, she received a cable from Liberian Ambassador Clarence L. Simpson in Washington which read:

"Mrs. Simpson and I beg to extend to you our sincere condolences on the demise of your beloved husband."

Mr. Locker was a prominent attorney and member of the Cincinnati Ohio City Council before becoming chief U.S. envoy to Liberia in September, 1953. He served on the council since 1941 and was active in civic and church affairs.

HE STUDIED in the public schools of Cincinnati and was a graduate from the Howard University School of Law. He was active in the NAACP, former president for the Hamilton County Bar Association and also of the Sightless Society.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Locker; four daughters, Mesdames Mary Hines, Juanita Ivie, both of Los Angeles; Vivian Hall, Cleveland and Bunny Leslie, Blanchester, O. Also an adopted son, Preston F. Locker also of Blanchester.

29 1955

LOUISIANA

Mourn Jazz Pioneer

Throngs Jam NO Streets For Celestin's Funeral

Courier p. 16 Pittsburgh, Pa

29 1/

By BUTCH CURRY

NEW ORLEANS—Thousands of mourners lined Simon Bolivar Boulevard and Louisiana Avenue last Saturday to pay last respects to 70-year-old Oscar (Papa) Celestin, one of the immortal founders of New Orleans jazz music and the man who taught Louis Armstrong in his early days. Papa got his last wish, too—brass bands playing along his funeral route—reminiscent of his time when he played for over 1,000 funerals.

The venerable trumpeter, one of the most noted jazz musicians who came out of obscurity in 1946 to reach his greatest successes, died of cancer in his sleep at his home following a period of illness.

They came from all over the city and surrounding towns—white and Negro—to see Papa's body in a magnificent bronze casket. Two oldtime brass bands formed outside — the Eureka Brass Band and the Tuxedo Brass Band—to play the fabled old funeral marches as Papa's body was borne from the Gertrude Geddes-Willis Funeral Home to Mount Zion Methodist Church, some thirteen blocks.

Many cried; white admirers doffed hats and shed tears as they witnessed the great jazz leader's remains being lifted into a hearst amid the strains of "Westlawn Dirge" played by the Eurekas.

Traffic policemen re-routed traffic from the funeral route and had their hands full holding back the crowds as the procession started. The opening funeral march was "Open Up the Gloryland" with the Eurekas hitting the notes. As the procession moved slowly up the boulevard, the Tuxedo band swung into "Eternal Peace" and then "Flee as a Bird."

Many jazz dignitaries mourned along the route—Lizzie Miles, the Black Rose of Paris, France, in the 1920's; Joe Robichaux, one of Papa's longtime friends who came from San Francisco; William (Baby) Ridgley, who played with Celestin in his first and lean years, and who is now crippled; Tony Almerico, the white jazz trumpeter. Tears flowed freely. Mayor Morrison, who visited the funeral home, sent his personal representative, Councilman Vic Schiro, to attend the funeral.

At Mount Zion Church, the band, with William Houston leading the marchers, played "Nearer My God to Thee" as a mass of humanity clogged the area with bowed heads.

It was youthful Rev. Robert D. Hill, pastor of Mount Zion who delivered a spectacular sermon before a mixed congregation which overflowed the church onto the street. Delivering a short, descriptive eulogy, he termed Celestin, who was a member of his church, "A master of interpretation of the Negro spirituals and jazz.' Later he told the mourners, "As he closes his life, he closes a chapter in the history of America."

It was high tribute to a great man who thought little of himself. It was in 1953, after his band had played for the White House correspondents' annual banquet at Washington when President Eisenhower told him: "Mr. Celestin, you are a fine gentleman and a credit to your race and our country." He said "It was the greatest moment of my life." The music he played then and the President's remarks were made into a recording and Papa remarked later, "The sweetest sounds were not the music, but the words of the President."

During the services, Mrs. O. A. Smith delivered a short talk on Celestin's life. The impressive rites concluded, the giant procession moved into the street where the bands outside played "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," one of Papa's favorite hymns. His pallbearers were members of his famous band — Edward Pierson, trombonist; Joseph Thomas, clarinetist; Sidney Brown, bass fiddlist; Louis Barbarin, drummer; Adolphe Alexander, saxophonist and clarinetist; Albert French, guitarist. Mrs. Jeanette Kimball, pianist, marched along with the procession. A list of thirty-eight honorary pallbearers included many prominent civic leaders.

A magnificent death mask in plaster of Paris was done by Andrew Hamilton Jr., a graduate of Worsham College of Mortuary Science, Chicago, and was on display before the funeral started.

This was the kind of funeral Papa wanted — the kind he played for so many times before his turn came. It was the end of a fruitful life of the young boy who came to New Orleans from the bayou country of Assumption Parish in 1906. At 10, he took up the trumpet, in 1910 he had formed his own band. the Original Tuxedo Band, and during the period that followed such jazz luminaries as Jimmy Noone, Louis Armstrong, Zutty Singleton, Alphonse Picou, Shots Madison, Abby Foster and Lorenzo Tio played for Papa. Ironically, it was Armstrong who named him Papa. Louis could not make it here for the funeral.

Papa almost got "it" in 1944 when he was seriously injured in a hit-and-run automobile accident. His broken leg failed to knit properly and he limped the rest of his life. In 1946, the National Jazz Foundation brought him out of obscurity and on the way to his greatest heights. Before he died, he estimated that he had played before 40 million people.

The brass bands did not shake down into a rambie like they used to in the old times after the body was in the ground. A bus transported them to the Mount Olivet Cemetery after leaving the church and brought them back. But their funeral marches brought back memories to thousands of old-timers.

Papa's survivors include his widow, Mrs. Sarah Jackson Celestin, and a niece, Mrs. Hannah Parker, of Berkeley, Calif.

REV. H. H. DUNN TAKEN BY DEATH

Times Picayune

Was Leader in Negro Community for 50 Years

Rev. Henderson H. Dunn, 82, leading member of the Negro community here for about 50 years, died at Flint-Goodridge hospital at 2:45 a. m. Wednesday. He resided at 2924 Louisiana ave.

Funeral services will be conducted at 3:30 p. m. on Friday at the Central Congregational church, Bienville and Tonti. Burials will be in Mt. Olivet cemetary. The Federal Funeral Home, 2226 Thalia, is in charge of arrangements.

He was noted as a pastor, teacher, news writer, organizer of the first Negro day nursery school here, and founder and driving force of the Colored Educational Alliance.

The alliance was an organization of outstanding Negro members of the community whose purpose was to get more and better facilities for Negro children here.

More than a dozen schools were either built or conducted for Negro children because of the efforts of the group, a spokesman said.

Graduate of Straight

Rev. Dunn was born near Thibodaux and attended Straight college, now a part of Dillard university.

After he was graduated in 1903, he taught school briefly, then became affiliated with the Congregational church, becoming pastor in 1908 of the Central Congregational church here.

He established the first day nursery for Negro children in the city in 1914. It is now known as the Isabel Hume Child Development Center, an agency of the Community Chest.

Some years later he left the pastorate to become executive secretary of the American Missionary Association of New York city, an educational organization of the Congregational church.

In 1929 Rev. Dunn began a teaching career in the New Orleans public school system. He taught in Milne Boys' Home and the Richard school before retiring in 1950.

He was secretary of the Christmas Gift Fund of The Times-Picayune for a number of years. The gift fund distributes toys for underprivileged Negro children at Christmas.

Rev. Dunn wrote religious and educational news concerning Negroes for many years for The Times-Picayune and was honored in 1947 at a testimonial meeting upon completion of 25 years service as a news writer.

Praised for Service

At the testimonial he was praised for his service in the schools, as a field representative for the educational department of the Congregational church and minister of the church, for his work as secretary of the educational alliance and for his annual Thanksgiving sermons published in The Times-Picayune.

He delivered an annual Thanksgiving report at meetings of the Louisiana Educational Association for approximately the past 20 years.

In a 1946 Thanksgiving Day speech, he said the war "allowed government paid college educational and skilled training for tens of thousands of young Negro men and women who otherwise could never have achieved higher education."

In 1953, he reported in another Thanksgiving speech that, "The Negro in America, despite seemingly insurmountable handicaps, has been able, to a very notable degree, to make progress along social, economic, and religious lines.

"He (the Negro) is generally using to advantage the advanced educational opportunities afforded him and there are represented among members of the race people highly skilled and efficient in the various human endeavors. This evidences on the part of the Negro a sense of social responsibility."

'Always in Evidence'

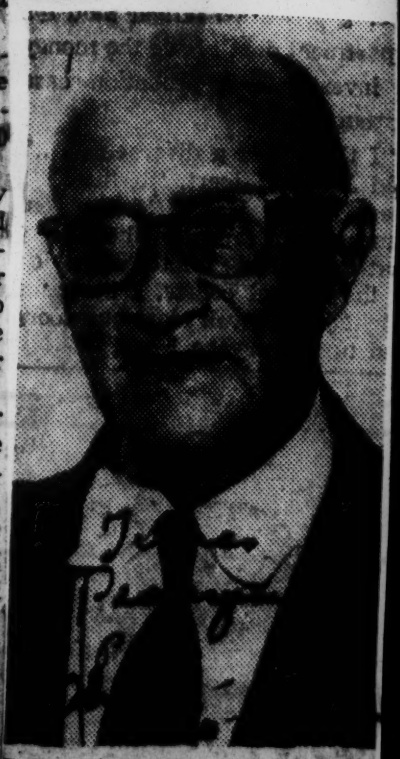
Dr. P. P. Creuzot, president of the educational alliance founded by Rev. Dunn, said the pastor-educator was "always in evidence" at meetings of Negro groups who were interested in education or religion.

Rev. Dunn was the main force behind the alliance and during the 30-35 years of the group's existence, the level of Negro education in New Orleans has been raised tremendously, Dr. Creuzot added.

Active in state Negro school conventions, Rev. Dunn was also connected with several churches in Thibodaux and New Iberia which he visited regularly.

He is survived by his widow and five daughters. Four of the daughters are teachers and one is a secretary in a school. Mrs. Dunn has been active in church choir work, has taught music, and is active in congregational women's work on the national and local level.

His widow is Mrs. Lillian Landry Dunn and his daughters are Mrs. Lillian Perry, Mrs. Beatrice Wilson, Mrs. Florence Swann, Miss Eloise J. Dunn, all of New Orleans, and Mrs. Elise Cain, Atlanta.



REV. HENDERSON H. DUNN

Rev. Henderson H. Dunn

Clergyman, teacher, writer and a leading member of the New Orleans Negro community, the Rev. Henderson H. Dunn devoted his lifetime to the interests of his race. As organizer of the first Negro day nursery school here in 1914, and as the founder and long the driving force of the Colored Educational Alliance, the Rev. Dunn has left lasting memorials.

That first day nursery has become the Isabel Hume Guild Development Service Center, a Red Feather agency of the Community Chest. And the educational alliance, an organization working to obtain more and better schools for Negro children, is credited with getting more than a dozen schools either built or converted for Negro children.

In his reports to this newspaper for which he wrote for many of his 82 years, is only a part of a record thus belongs to the credit of an indefatigable worker for church and school.

N. O. Insurance Offical Dies

NEW ORLEANS — Prudhomme John Earl Dejoie, insurance executive, died here last week in Flint-Goodridge Hospital. He was president of the Louisiana Undertaking Company and chairman of the board of the Louisiana Life Insurance Company, the largest in the state.

Mr. Dejoie

A requiem mass for the deceased was held Epiphany Catholic Church. Interment was in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

The late Mr. Dejoie was the son of the late Dr. and Mrs. P. H. V. Dejoie and son-in-law of the late Dr. and Mrs. Rivers Frederick.

Rev. Dunn Eulogized for Gaining Recognition for Negroes in News

The journalistic pioneering of Rev. H. H. Dunn, his unceasing efforts to improve opportunities for Negro youth and his success in bringing harmony out of disunity were commended by clergymen who spoke at his funeral Friday.

Services for the church leader-teacher-reporter were conducted at the Central Congregational church. Interment was in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

The pioneering by Rev. Dunn was praised in the eulogy by Rev. Nicholas Hood. "In his work for the Picayune," said Rev. Hood, Henderson Dunn was a real pioneer. Through this work he showed that Negroes perform deeds deserving mention in the newspapers other than committing crimes."

During the many years that Rev. Dunn served as a writer for The Times-Picayune, said Rev. Robert D. Hill, pastor of Mount Zion Methodist church, he gave true service to all denominations.

Other speakers reminded that whenever Negro educational and religious organizations met in Louisiana, "Brother Dunn always was there—at the press table."

Dev. Dunn, who was 82 year old died Wednesday at Flint-Goodridge hospital. He has been active until shortly before his death, completing duties as secretary of The Times - Picayune Christmas Gift Fund.

P. J. DeJOIE DIES

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Funeral services were held last week for Prudhome J. E. DeJoie, boafd chairman of the Louisiana Life Insurance Co. He had been ill several weeks.

Hold Rites For Prudhome Dejoie

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP)—Funeral services were held here last week for Prudhomme J. E. Dejoie, chairman of the board of directors of the Louisiana Life Insurance company, and president of the Louisiana Undertaking company.

George Murphy Of Baltimore Afro Is Dead

BALTIMORE. — (NNPA) — Dr. George Benjamin Murphy, Sr., 84, died at his home here, 1741 Druid Hill Avenue, Thursday, night January 20, after an illness of two years.

A noted educator, Dr. Murphy, who retired as a principal of Baltimore schools 19 years ago, had been a director of the Afro American newspapers for 45 years, resigning only three years ago. He was one of the original incorporators of the Afro.

Referred to as Baltimore's "elder statesman," he had also been president of the boards of the Y.W.C.A. and of Provident hospital and an elder of Madison Avenue Presbyterian church.

Surviving Mr. Murphy are his widow, Mrs. Grace Hughes Murphy; four sons, Howard H. Murphy, George B. Murphy, Jr., James H. Murphy and William H. Murphy; two daughters, Mrs. Rebecca Young and Sister Constance, S.S.J.D.; three brothers, Carl J. Murphy, president of the Afro American; D. Arnett Murphy, and John H. Murphy, Jr.; a sister, Miss Frances Murphy; nine grandchildren and one great grandchild.

Funeral services were held Monday mornig at 11 o'clock at the church. Burial was in Mount Auburn cemetery.

Friends were asked that, instead of sending flowers, they remember the Provident hospital, one of Mr. Murphy's favorite charities.

Honor Dr. Murphy

ANNAPOLIS, (Md.) — A resolution commending the late Dr. George B. Murphy for his half century of service as a teacher, citizen and civic leader was introduced into the Maryland House of Delegates Tuesday.

Members of Dr. Murphy's immediate family were present when the bill was offered by Delegate Truly Hatchett of the Fourth District. Dr. Murphy, 84, was buried Jan. 24.

Dr. J. E. Fisher, physician, dies

BALTIMORE

Dr. J. Edward Fisher, who for 45 years had his offices at 1612 E. Monument St. and was once a staff physician at Provident Hospital, died at his home Wednesday.

Known throughout East Baltimore as an outstanding civic worker, Dr. Fisher resided at 1825 McCulloh St. He had been ill for more than two months.

A 32nd degree Mason, he was also a member of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church where he was clerk of the sessions for 23 years.

* * *

A GRADUATE of Virginia State College and the Shaw University Medical School, Dr. Fisher was also a member of the Monumental Medical Association and the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. Born in Middleburg, Va. he was 73-years-of age.

Funeral services were held at 1 p.m. Sunday at Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The body was on review at [illegible] Funeral Home, 578 W. Biddle St., on Friday. [illegible] was in Mt. Auburn Cemetery.

Dr. Fisher is survived by his wife, Mrs. Rosalee Grimes Fisher, a daughter, Mrs. Jean Turpin; two sisters, Mrs. Evelyn Martin and Mrs. Edna Hunter of Washington; and two grandchildren, Rosalee Rebecca Turpin and J. Edward Fisher Turpin.

EDUCATOR

● L. H. Murray, teacher, dies

BALTIMORE

Death came to Lewis H. Murray, pioneer Baltimore educator, at his home, 2021 Madison Ave., Friday morning.

Mr. Murray, 68, at the time of his death, had suffered from a heart condition for several years, but continued his teaching career until July 1, 1954.

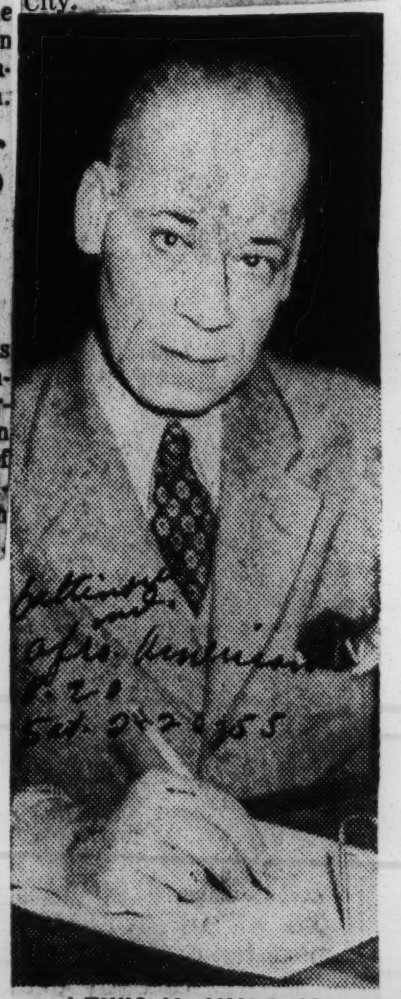
At that time he had served for almost a half-century years as teacher, acting principal and teacher-in-charge in the city's largest schools.

HE GRADUATED from the first high school here in 1902, enrolled in the Teacher's Training School and became one of the first non-white teachers in the system.

Among posts he held was acting principal of what is now Coppin State Teachers' College and teacher-in-charge of School No. 130-A.

Mr. Murray, a bachelor, had devoted his life to the interests of rearing of his nieces and nephews, who now include his only survivors. They are:

Mrs. Grace M. Grynn, this city; Mrs. Mildred F. Fearing, Washington; William H. Murray Jr., this city; Miss Pauli Murray, New York City; Mrs. Rosetta M. Stevens, Washington; and Raymond R. Murray, New York City.



LEWIS H. MURRAY
Educator, dies . . .

Rites held for Dr. B. A. Greene

Veteran pharmacist died at work

BALTIMORE

Funeral services for one of the city's oldest and best-known pharmacists were held Tuesday afternoon at Payne Memorial AME Church.

More than 200 persons paid homage to Dr. Benjamin A. Greene 69, who died while working in his drugstore at 416 Laurens St., last Saturday.

Dr. Greene who resided at 2521 McCulloh St., served the public for more than 45 years

* * *

BORN IN Howard County, Md. he attended the public schools in Ellicott City and started working under the supervision of a pharmacist there after graduation.

He first went into business for himself at the intersection of Druid Hill Ave., and McMechen St. and later studied at the University of Maryland.

He was a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and was an Elk. Burial was in Western Star Cemetery.

Survivors include five brothers, James of Ellicot City; John of Philadelphia and Harry and Rueben Greene of Baltimore; and Samuel Greene of Catonsville.

His first wife, Mrs. Lola Greene, died in 1928. His second wife, the former Grace Johnson, died in December 1951. There were no children of either union.

29 1955

MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs. M. T. Steward, pioneer editor, dies

Afro-American P. 21

Baltimore, Md.

BOSTON (ANP) — Mrs. Maude Trotter Steward, noted editor of the Boston Guardian and the oldest colored woman journalist in active service, was buried here last week following impressive funeral services at Peoples Baptist church. She was

Sch. 11-17-55

Mrs. Steward served as editor and publisher of the Guardian since 1934, following the tragic death of her famous brother, William Monroe Trotter, who died in a fall from a Boston building.

The brother-sister team gained national recognition for their fight for equal rights. Once, both were sent to jail after a clash with Booker T. Washington followers at a Boston meeting.

29

*

MRS. STEWARD was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, the daughter of President Grover Cleveland's recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. After graduating from Wellesley College in 1898, she joined her brother in the crusade against segregation.

Her brother founded the Guardian in 1901, and began waging a relenteless war on the second-class citizenship status given colored people.

Mrs. Steward is survived by her widower, Dr. B. G. Steward, a Boston dentist who has also served as co-editor of the Guardian since 1934.

Pioneer Physician Dies From Automobile Injuries

World Birmingham, Ala.

Fri. 12-2-55

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — (ANP) — John Jay Smith, physician of Cambridge and Greater Boston, died recently as the result of injuries received when he was struck by a car two days before.

29 P.4

Dr. Smith was educated in Washington, D. C., and graduated from Howard University Medical School, where he interned at Freedman's Hospital. He later passed the state board and started practice in Boston in 1909 as the youngest doctor in Massachusetts.

Dr. Smith's interests extended far into the community. For many years he donated his services to the Rosthaven Home for the Aged in Boston, was active in the local NAACP and held membership in many professional organizations.

Dr. John Smith was the namesake of his distinguished grandfather, the Honorable John J. Smith, first Negro member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and the son of the Honorable Hamilton and Julia Smith.

He is survived by his sister, Julia Hamilton Smith, who since her retirement from the Washington, D. C., public schools, has shared the family home at 12 Lee Street, Cambridge.

29 1955

MICHIGAN

TREVOR ARNETT, FINANCE EXPERT

Times

Former Vice President of University of Chicago Dies in Florida at 84

Fw. 4-1-55

Dr. Trevor Arnett of Grand Beach, Mich., an authority on college finance and former president of the General Education Board, died yesterday in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., at the age of 84. He also was a former vice president of the University of Chicago.

He was born in Little Hereford, England. He studied at the University of Minnesota and at the University of Chicago where he received an A. B. degree in 1898.

Dr. Arnett began as an accountant and chief clerk in the auditor's office of the Chicago Great Western Railway in 1893. He joined the University of Chicago as chief accountant in 1899, became auditor in 1901 and served as vice president and business manager from 1924 to 1926.

He was secretary from 1920 to 1924 of the General Education Board, a Rockefeller philanthropic organization to promote education within the United States. He was president from 1928 until his retirement in 1936. He also was president of the International Education Board from 1928 to 1936.

Dr. Arnett was auditor of the Baptist Theological Union from 1901 to 1922. He had been a trustee of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the University of Chicago and Rockford College.

Long interested in improving education for Negroes, he had been active in the Atlanta Center of Negro colleges. He has served as chairman of the board of Atlanta University and of Spelman College as a trustee of Morehouse College.

Bishop D. O. Walker Of AME Church Dead

Bishop D. Ormonde Walker, A.M.E. bishop, died Tuesday afternoon at 2:03 o'clock at the Douglass hospital in Kansas City, Kas., where he had been a patient for a week.

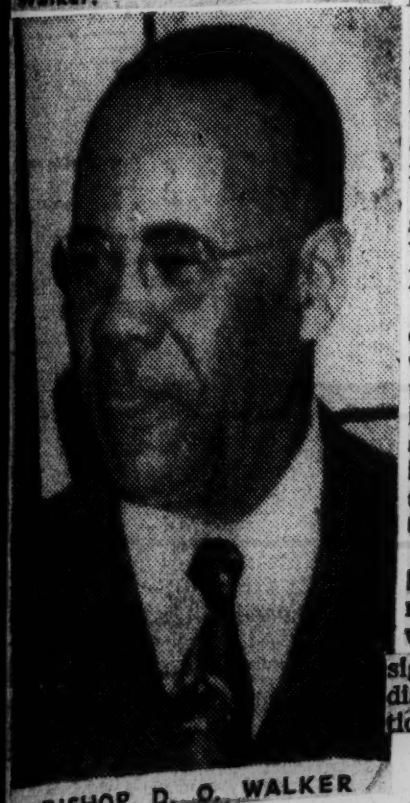
Bishop Walker was the presiding prelate of the fifth Episcopal district of the A.M.E. church.

He was taken to the hospital early Tuesday morning, June 21, from the Episcopal residence at 532 Washington Blvd., where he became suddenly ill.

Bishop and Mrs. Walker had been in Kansas City the past weekend due to several events including the marriage of his niece, Miss Emily Grant to Ralph Gatherer, which he solemnized, and the dedication of the Trinity A.M.E. church June 19.

He was enroute to the Bishop's Council which is meeting this week in Detroit, Mich.

At his bedside when the end came were his wife, Mrs. Walker and his daughter, Miss Yvonne Walker.



BISHOP D. O. WALKER

D. Ormonde Walker

Last Rites For Bishop

KANSAS CITY (ANP)—One of the most active leaders of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop D. Ormonde Walker, died last week at the AME Douglass Hospital.

Funeral services were scheduled for 11 A. M., Tuesday, July 5, in Kansas City, Kan., and for Thursday, July 7, at Wilberforce, Ohio. Burial will be in Wilberforce.

Bishop Walker

Bishop Walker died at 2:03 P. M., Tuesday, June 28, after being a patient for a week in the hospital. His death followed a lingering illness of several months.

His wife, Mrs. Eva Walker, and his daughter, Miss Yvonne Walker, were with him when he died.

The death of Bishop Walker ended the career of a man who was considered the champion of the little man and the minister in the AME Church. He was elected Bishop in Kansas City in 1948 after he had fought to curb powers of the Bishops' Council and the Bishopric.

Curiously enough, he was on his way to the Bishops' Council meeting held in Detroit last week when he died. He was assigned to the Fifth Episcopal district at the time of his election.

D. W. Bradshaw, Post-Dispatch Employe, Dies

By R. C. Fisheer

ST. LOUIS— (ANP)— Funeral services for D. Waymar Bradshaw, receptionist and interpreter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for 27 years, were held at Boyd Funeral home here, Sunday, Nov. 13.

Bradshaw died of a heart ailment after a long illness at his home at 1012 Clarendon Ave. He was 67.

Born in Kentucky, Bradshaw was brought to St. Louis as a small child. He attended the public schools here. During World War I he served in France and learned the language well enough to act as interpreter for the Post-Dispatch.

His duties at the newspaper were combined with these of receptionist and parttime reporter, especially of news involving Negroes.

In his spare time, Bradshaw made pencil sketches of personalities who visited the newspaper offices. He was also active in affairs of the YMCA and the American Legion. He retired in 1947.

Survivors include the widow, Mrs. Lillian Bradshaw; a sister, Mrs. Gladys Foster, and two brothers, Booker T., of Richmond, Va., and W. Tecumseh, deputy U. S. marshal of Washington.

His mother, Mrs. P. M. Bradshaw, died a month ago at the age of 96.

Chester A. Franklin

The venerable clan of brave men of the fourth estate of yesteryears is gradually crumbling to pieces. One by one they pass, leaving the alarming situation that their places will not be immediately filled.

We now come to Chester A. Franklin, the veteran founder and editor of the Kansas City Call, a weekly newspaper which won its spurs in wholesome news coverage and the succinctness of editorials of valued opinion.

The passing of Editor Franklin a few days ago at the high tide of his editorial career removes one of those placid figures known for decades as pioneers in the field of first class citizenship and the implementation of that civic machinery which inquired into the welfare of all the citizens.

On this plausible front, unpopular among the demagogues of the time, he made his most powerful contribution.

At a tender age, with his father who before him had a lust for printer's ink and that abiding faith in building up popular sentiment by the route of the press, he tried newspapering out in Colorado where there were few colored readers.

Finally, coming to the opportunity of his life in the founding of the Call he was to be heard from, for the last half of this century among those who felt that Democracy could never work with the mill-stones of second-class citizens about its neck. To this cause was the whole of his long life spent and he died in the triumph, that he had seen a new deal and a new day on the horizon of American citizenship.

One by one, they pass on. Let us light the lamps of hope and faith and resolve to pursue the trail they so brilliantly blazed.

AT FRANKLIN FUNERAL. — Shown above is a portion of the crowd which Wednesday attended funeral services for Chester A. Franklin, founder and editor of THE CALL, held in the pressroom at the newspaper plant. Flowers of all descriptions were banked high around the newspaper machinery and equipment, transforming the otherwise drab room into a colorful setting for the rites.—(Robinson photo.)

Missouri Legislature Praises C. A. Franklin

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — The Missouri House of Representatives passed a resolution here last week honoring the memory of Chester A. Franklin, founder and editor of THE CALL, who died on May 7.

The resolution, No. 134, reads:

"WHEREAS, the members of the House of Representatives of the Missouri General Assembly have learned with deep regret that C. A. Franklin, publisher and editor of the Kansas City Call, has departed this life and embarked upon that voyage from which no traveler may return; and

"WHEREAS, Mr. Franklin was loved by all who knew him as a great humanitarian, a true friend of the underprivileged, and a brilliant scholar, and

"WHEREAS, the heritage which he has left behind him shall live forever, and the principles and ideals for which he stood and upon which his great publication was built, shall remain as a monument to a life truly dedicated to the betterment of the community and the state of Missouri; and

"WHEREAS, with the passing of this great man an irreparable loss has been suffered by all, but especially by his people whom he loved and whom he guided in the path of righteousness in the belief that through tolerance and understanding they might achieve the ultimate in good for all citizens of this great nation and end forever the segregation of minority groups; now therefore

"BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the House of Representatives express in this manner their sincere regret at the passing of this esteemed fellow citizen; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the successors of this brilliant member of the fourth estate be encouraged to continue the work which he so nobly has carried on, and to dedicate their lives to the furtherance of his ideals and principles; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the chief clerk of the House be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the family home in Kansas City and to the offices of the Kansas City Call.'

Nine Speakers Eulogize Life Of CALL Editor

Funeral Services Held in Pressroom of Newspaper Plant at Founder's Request

The body of Chester A. Franklin, editor of THE CALL, borne by his staff members and friends, was consigned to the earth Wednesday following funeral services in the press room of the newspaper he founded 36 years ago.

But, it was quite evident that the spirit of the 74-year-old publisher, who died early Saturday morning, May 7, would live on in the hearts of those who knew him, the 65 members of THE CALL staff and the nine speakers who eulogized him at the funeral rites.

The unusual pressroom services were in keeping with the wishes of Mr. Franklin who several times during his lifetime said he wanted his funeral to be held from the place where he spent most of his working life and near the machinery which he loved.

And, though the request may have seemed unusual to many it was certainly not so to the man who had built from nothing one of the nation's most influential Negro newspapers.

For, Chester Arthur Franklin was an unusual man.

The nine persons who, following Christian Science services, paid tribute to him in the flower-banked pressroom before an audience of almost 500 people, recalled just how unusual Mr. Franklin was.

Representing different races and religious beliefs and from various walks of life, they were: Roy A. Roberts, president of the Kansas City Star; the Rev. D. A. Holmes, pastor of the Paseo Baptist church; Roy Wilkins of New York, executive-secretary of the NAACP; Frank A. Young of Chicago, representing the Chicago Defender; R. Carter Tucker, lawyer; Miss Lucile H. Bluford, managing editor of THE CALL; Ben Hurst, businessman; B. C. Franklin of Tulsa, Okla., lawyer, and Bishop R. R. Wright of Philadelphia, bishop of the AME church.

Roy A. Roberts said that the great American story was characterized by Mr. Franklin's life. He said Mr. Franklin started at the bottom and developed THE CALL from scratch, and in so doing, he proved that America, despite its many other problems and shortcomings, is "still the land of opportunity."

"I think it very appropriate," continued Mr. Roberts, "that these services should be held in the pressroom where Mr. Franklin lived. Because when you're in the newspaper business, you don't just own a paper, you don't just run it—you live it."

Mr. Roberts asserted that the paper built by Mr. Franklin embodied all the elements which make a good newspaper: character, integrity, organization, personnel, physical plant and devotion to the truth, adding:

"I don't think a greater monument could be left or built for him than to carry on this institution. The presses are stilled now, but only momentarily."

The Rev. D. A. Holmes described Mr. Franklin as a crusading editor and a man of strong character and determination "who used his newspaper not for himself but for all people."

The minister recounted many of the battles against racial discrimination and other injustices waged by Mr. Franklin through editorials and news stories in THE CALL and said:

Always Fought Fair

"Chester Franklin was never a coward. He was never afraid to fight, but he always fought fair."

Roy Wilkins, a former managing editor of THE CALL, said Mr. Franklin was a "great teacher" who taught him to live without hate and with humility and to be fair in his crusading.

"Thirty years ago," Wilkins related, "Mr. Franklin guided me and helped to shape my destiny and only ten days ago, he wrote me a letter congratulating me upon my elevation to executive secretary of the NAACP and advising me always to use humility in my dealings with others. He was the greatest teacher I have ever known."

Frank A. Young, former sports editor of the Chicago Defender, and another former editor of THE CALL, told of his admiration for Mr. Franklin and of how they worked together during the years that Mr. Young was here. Young recalled that he is only four years younger than Mr. Franklin and said that "every second that ticks away takes me that much nearer the grave." Young told Mrs. Franklin that if he ever could be of service to her, he was just as close to her as her telephone.

R. Carter Tucker, said he had never heard the editor nor his wife utter one unkind word about anyone during the many years in which he served them.

"Mr. Franklin had a high regard for everybody and he was a Christian in every sense of the word," said Mr. Tucker.

"I am glad to have had the opportunity of serving him."

Miss Lucile H. Bluford said that Mr. Franklin was more like a friend and co-worker than an employer. "He was not a boss," she said. "He never bossed his employes around, but rather made suggestions and gave advice."

"To many of us," she added, "Mr. Franklin was as close a father. Employes frequently went to him for advice not only on matters pertaining to the business but with personal problems.

"Mr. Franklin frequently took long trips, leaving THE CALL in our hands. We shall think of him now as on another one of his extended trips and THE CALL staff will gather around Mrs. Franklin and together we shall hold high the ideals and standards set by Mr. Franklin and endeavor to continue building THE CALL into the kind of paper he wanted it to be."

Ben Hurst said he grew up with Mr. Franklin when they both were boys in Omaha, Neb.

"Mr. Franklin had been my friend for many years," Mr. Hurst said, "and I knew him well. We used to play together and we went to the same school together, and in those days we didn't worry about civil rights. All I know is that we played together and I had a Negro teacher and Chester had a white teacher."

Mr. Hurst said that Mr. Franklin was one of the most sincere friends he ever had.

B. C. Franklin, attorney from Tulsa and long-time friend of Mr. Franklin, spoke of the great institution that Mr. Franklin had built and called him a man of great character and accomplishment.

Bishop R. R. Wright, a brother-in-law of C. A. Franklin, told of his great admiration for Mr. Franklin. He said that he admired his keen mind, his straight-forwardness, his courage and determination. He said that he liked Chester Franklin from the time he met him as the man who was preparing to marry his sister-in-law, the then Ada Crogman.

After reviewing some of Mr. Franklin's achievements, Bishop Wright paraphrased the St. Luke in the Bible by saying: "And Chester increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man."

Dowdal Davis Presides

Presiding at the services was Dowdal H. Davis, general manager of THE CALL, who said:

"Chester Franklin belonged to many, many people. We are here to pay tribute to him. But we are also here to pay tribute to what he stood for. It is fitting that we should be gathered beside the press he loved. They were his voice. This was his heart."

Mrs. Lula Knight conducted the Christian Science service in which she read from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook.

Mrs. Gertrude Keith and John E. Stevens sang a Christian Science hymn, "Eternal Mind."

An organ prelude was played by Mrs. Louise W. Beck and the Rev. Frank W. Haynes, pastor of the St. Mark's Baptist church, gave the benediction.

Mr. Franklin's body lay in state for five hours Tuesday evening, May 11, preceding the funeral services, in the main office of THE CALL. The office was filled with floral tributes from sorrowing friends and associates. More than 750 persons filed by the bier to pay their last tribute to the editor. At the head and foot of the metallic casket, CALL employes stood as honor guards during the period from 5 to 10 p.m. About 100 others viewed the body Wednesday morning.

While Mr. Franklin's body was being viewed in the office, the rumble of the press could be heard in the background as the Texas and national editions of THE CALL were published on the regular Tuesday evening schedule.

In the pressroom where the funeral rites were held the next day, palms and flowers were banked around the four-unit Hoe press which prints THE CALL each week.

The mailing dock on the Woodland Ave. side of THE CALL building from where the papers are wrapped, mailed, counted and sold to newsboys each Friday morning became the funeral chapel with more than 200 chairs replacing mailing tables and sacks.

The family and members of THE CALL staff sat next to the press just behind the casket. The program was held on the upper dock with loud-speakers carrying it to other parts of THE CALL building. Behind THE CALL staff, friends sat and stood among rolls of newsprint which had been brought into the pressroom on Monday.

Rains On Procession

It was raining as the funeral to the Highland cemetery where graveside services were conducted by the Rev. John W. Williams, pastor of the St. Stephen Baptist church.

All but two of the pallbearers who carried Mr. Franklin's body from the hearse to his grave were members of THE CALL staff. They were: General V. Lowe, Guiou Taylor, Jack Baker, J. Delmas Escoe, Reuben Benton and Alpha O. Riggs. The other two were among Mr. Franklin's most cherished friends, Leon M. Jordan and John LaCoste.

procession moved from THE CALL

Honorary pallbearers were members of THE CALL staff.

Mrs. Meek's Mortuary was in charge of arrangements.

Among persons coming from out of town for the funeral services were: Mrs. Franklin's sister, Mrs. R. R. Wright of Philadelphia and Bishop Wright; Mrs. Franklin's brother, William Crogman of Chicago; Mrs. Beatrice Evans of Chicago, Dr. Lillian Dove of Chicago, Mrs. Arthur Knight of Chicago, Mrs. Edwina Wright and Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner of the St. Louis Argus; Roscoe McCrary, St. Louis; Juan Campos of New York City, Nathan Smith, THE CALL agent in Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. P. M. Bell of Wichita, Kas.; Mortimer Marshall Jr. of Culpepper, Va.; Roy Wilkins of New York and Frank A. Young of Chicago.

Double funeral services for Bishop D. O. Walker

KANSAS CITY (ANP) — One of the fiercest leaders of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop D. Ormonde Walker, died last week at the AME Douglass Hospital.

Funeral services were scheduled for 11 a.m. Tuesday, July 5 in Kansas City, Kans., and for Thursday, July 7, at Wilberforce O. Burial will be in Wilberforce.

Bishop Walker died at 2:03 p.m. Tuesday, June 28, after being a patient for a week in the hospital. His death followed a lingering illness of several months.

His wife, Mrs. Eva Walker, and his daughter, Miss Yvonne Walker, were with him when he passed.

THE DEATH of Bishop Walker ended the career of a man who was considered the champion of the little man and the minister in the AME church. He was elected bishop in Kansas City in 1948 after he had fought to curb powers of the Bishops Council and the bishopric.

Curiously enough, he was on his way to the Bishops Council meeting held in Detroit last week when he died. He was assigned to the Fifth Episcopal district at the time of his election.

In Kansas City, the bishop also officiated at the wedding of his niece, June 19, Miss Emily Grant to Ralph Gatherer at Trinity AME Church.

Born a native of Layou, St. Vincent, British West Indies, Bishop Walker became a naturalized American citizen in 1930 after being in this country since 1908. He was married in 1915. He became an ordained minister in 1914.

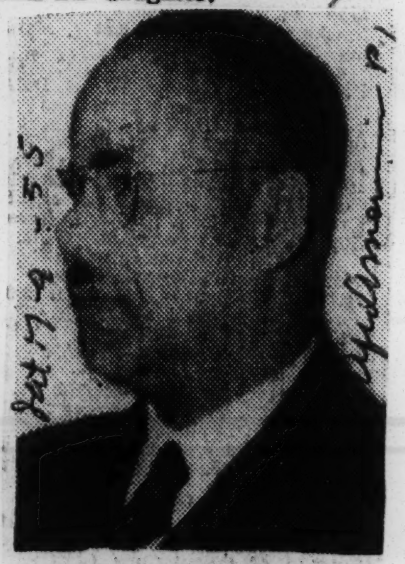
HIS EDUCATION included study at Howard and Boston Universities, Andover Divinity school, Harvard University; A. B. from Shaw University; A. M. from Western Reserve University, and honorary degrees from Allen university and Campbell college.

The deceased leader served as pastor of St. James, Winston - Salem, N.C.; St. Paul, Raleigh, N.C.; Bethel, Wilkes - Barre, Pa.; St. James, Cleveland, and Bethel, Buffalo, N.Y. before election as bishop.

From 1935 to 1941 he served as president of Wilberforce university, doing an ercellent job of administration and reducing debts.

He was a trustee of the school at his death. He also was a member of the Masons, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Foresters, Odd Fellows and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

He is survived by his widow and his daughter.



D. O. WALKER
Deceased bishop

Broussard Dies After Illness

Detective Berness Broussard died Tuesday at Homer G. Phillips Hospital following a long illness. He was 41 years old.

The veteran officer had been on sick leave from the department for some time.

BROUSSARD

Det. Broussard joined the police department 11 years ago after his discharge from the Army where he served in the Far East during World War II. He was assigned to the Lucas Ave. District and later transferred to the Secret Service Division.

Although illness hampered his police work during the last two years, Detective Broussard received citations for outstanding performance of duty while active. He was a native of Port Arthur, Tex.

Immediate survivors are his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Broussard, 2504 North Euclid avenue, a son, Berness, and a daughter, Annette.

Funeral arrangements were incomplete at press time. The Roberts Funeral Home, 1416 North Taylor avenue, will be in charge of the funeral.

Funeral Services Held For Publisher C. A. Franklin

KANSAS CITY — (NNPA) — Funeral services for Chester A. Franklin, 74, founder and publisher of the Kansas City Call, were held Wednesday morning from the press room of his newspaper plant at 1715 East Eighteenth Street.

Mr. Franklin died early Saturday in his sleep in the third-floor apartment above the newspaper offices at the Eighteenth Street address. He had suffered a heart attack at his hom on May 2.

A member of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, Mr. Franklin launched The Call in 1919, one room at 1301 East Eighteenth street, with one linotype and no press. For five years copies were printed on a contract basis in other press shops.

Mr. Franklin was not able to buy his first press, an 8-page duplex and folder, until 1924. Four years later he purchased a larger press, a used one, and not until some years after that was he able to finance the purchase of the four-unit Hoe press now used.

Before acquiring his own press, the publisher had bought his own building—the present three-story structure—when only two or three buildings were owned by colored people on that street.

Mr. Franklin came to Kansas City in 1913 and struggled six years with job print shops, starting in a small shop at 1408 Main Street, before he founded The Call.

The paper that started from scratch with a batch of free copies to attract readers has grown to become one of the outstanding colored newspapers, now printing more than 30,000 copies a week in three editions—a national, a local and a Texas edition.

Mr. Franklin has been a staunch fighter for civil rights. He was an early leader here in the fight to have colored persons serve on juries.

Adequate decent and sanitary housing for colored families was a cause he advocated over the years. During World War II, his paper spearheaded the sale of enough war bonds to purchase a plan which was named the "Brown Bomber."

In 1941, he was summoned to Washington where he took part in a conference that discussed the utilization of colored personnel in the armed forces.

His most recent crusade was in the interest of those colored teachers who had been dismissed as integration took place in all state schools.

Mr. Franklin has traveled widely in this country and had made several trips to Mexico. He had planned to visit Africa this summer.

In 1947, he was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of letters by Samuel Houston College. The School of Journalism at Lincoln University, Missouri, cited him in 1949 for meritorious newspaper service.

He was born in Denison, Texas. His father was a barber with a strong interest in the newspaper profession. When he was a small boy, his family moved to Omaha.

Young Franklin attended the University of Nebraska two years. He joined with his father in the founding and operation of the Omaha Enterprise.

In 1898, the family moved to Denver. He and his father bought the Denver Statesman, which they renamed the Star. It glimmered for thirteen years in a Colorado that had few colored inhabitants to make circulation.

The Call today has sixty-five employees. tIs founder is perhaps best known for his devotion to the cause of colored people. His employees point out that he wanted his readers to become first-class citizens.

Mr. Franklin's hobby was golf.

C. A. Franklin, Call Publisher, Dies At Home

KANSAS CITY — (ANP) — Chester A. Franklin, 74, publisher of the Kansas City Call, died at his home here Saturday morning of a heart attack.

The veteran publisher established The Call in 1919. Over its editorial page and principal columns he and his paper became leaders in this area. It became one of the most potent and influential papers in the mid-west. The Call, under his guidance, fought discrimination, police brutality, and for better educational opportunities and fuller citizenship for the people of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

as the area which the newspaper principally serves.

Born in Denison, Texas, June 7, 1880, Franklin attended the public schools of Omaha, Nebraska, where his family moved and briefly the University of Nebraska.

Franklin acquired the smell of printer's ink on a paper owned by his father, the Omaha Enterprise, where he worked as a printer's helper. Later his family moved to Denver where they operated the Denver Star. In 1913 he moved to Kansas City and opened a job printing shop, establishing The Call six years later. Active in civic and fraternal affairs, Franklin was a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was active in the building campaign for the Wheatley Provident Hospital. He formerly was chairman of the Committee of Management of the Paseo YMCA.

He was honored here June 7, 1950, with a testimonial dinner on his seventh birthday. Surviving him is his widow, Mrs. Ada Franklin.

An independent in politics, Mr. Franklin enjoyed the close friendship of notable figures in both parties, among them being former president Harry Truman and former Republican presidential candidate Alf Landon.

In 1925, he married Miss Ada [illegible], distinguished in the fields of social service and dramatics, and who survives him.

The funeral was held Wednesday morning from the [illegible] in which the plant of [illegible] located, the top floor of which he occupied as his residence. Pall-bearers were employees of The Call.

CHESTER A. FRANKLIN

C. A. Franklin, Call Editor, Dies In Sleep

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Chester A. Franklin, 74, founder and publisher of the Kansas City Call died in his sleep at his home here Saturday.

He had been ailing several years, but remained in active control of the paper until his death. His only survivor is his widow, Mrs. Ada C. Franklin.

A native of Dennison, Texas, he was educated in the public schools of Omaha and the University of Nebraska. Franklin was originally a printer and his father, a successful barber, financed his first newspaper venture, The Omaha Enterprise.

Later he bought and operated the Denver Statesman. In 1913 he moved to Kansas City and established a printing business. Out of this developed the Call in 1919.

He was an ardent Republican all his life and campaigned nationally for Alf Landon. Though a great personal friend of Harry Truman, he refused to endorse him for the

presidency, but retained a personal admiration for him until his death.

Numerous Telegrams Received

Mourn Death of C. A. Franklin All Over Nation

Telegrams mourning the death of Editor C. A. Franklin were received this week from friends and public figures all over the country.

Messages of condolence by telegram, card and telephone began to pour into the Franklin home and THE CALL office as soon as news of Mr. Franklin's death on Saturday morning became known. The word spread quickly in Kansas City and was carried to distant cities by Associated Press, United Press and International News Service wires.

Among the messages received was one from Alf M. Landon of Topeka, former governor of Kansas and the 1936 Republican candidate for President of the United States.

Mr. Landon wired: "Chester Franklin made a great contribution to this community and his country, not only as a publisher of an influential newspaper but also through his forceful intelligent leadership. I will always treasure his memory as a real and kindly, courteous and thoughtful man. His life is an example and inspiration to many people. With sincerest sympathy in your sorrow and lonesomeness."

Andrew F. Schoeppel, U. S. Senator from Kansas, sent the following messages:

To Mrs. Franklin: "Mrs. Schoeppel joins me in expressing sincere sympathy in the passing of your husband. Mr. Franklin has contributed much to your group and to both Kansas and Missouri. May God sustain you in these sad hours."

To THE CALL Staff: "My sincere sympathy to all in the passing of your employer, Mr. Franklin. He has done a grand job for his people in getting out the news contributing to the progress of the Middle West. Best wishes to you as you continue the good work."

Messages were received from the following fellow newspaper publishers:

From Carl Murphy, president of the Afro-American Newspapers and chairman of the NNPA Committee, to Mrs. Franklin: "Deepest sympathy in the loss of your husband, one of our finest newspapermen, co-founder of the Cooperative Newspapers association, a long-time friend and a great soul. On behalf of the National Newspaper Press association, I have requested the White House to send condolences."

From Roy A. Roberts, president of the Kansas City Star: "Please convey my sympathy to Mr. Franklin's family. He was a good citizen and always an intelligent and consistent spokesman for his people. My best wishes to all on THE CALL staff and your continued success."

From Carter Wesley, publisher of the Houston Informer: "We mourn the loss of C. A. Franklin as a son of Texas and we feel the loss of a great giant in the newspaper world. Our deepest sympathies to you."

From C. A. Scott, editor and general manager of the Atlanta Daily World: "We extend to Mrs. Franklin and members of THE CALL staff our sympathy in the passing of Editor Franklin who made constructive contributions to journalism in founding THE CALL. Hope you continue in this tradition."

From the Michigan Chronicle: "The guiding genius of Chester A. Franklin will be missed by the entire newspaper industry. Accept our deepest sympathy."

From Frank L. Stanley, publisher, Louisville Defender: "We have lost a great journalist in the untimely passing of Chester A. Franklin. As one of the pioneers of the Negro press and tireless champion of human rights, C. A. Franklin's success will be indelibly imprinted in history not necessarily as the contribution of a Negro but as an outstanding American whose life was dedicated to the cause of human decency.'

From William O. Walker, editor of the Cleveland Call and Post: "Please extend our condolences to the Franklin family and THE CALL's staff in the passing of C. A. Franklin."

From John H. Sengstacke, president, Defender Publications, Chicago: "News of the death of our great friend and colleague was a shock to all of us. It is a loss shared by the newspaper industry and by hundreds of thousands of people to whom Mr. Franklin's wisdom and leadership was a continuing inspiration. Please accept our most sincere condolences in your bereavement. Our mutual friend, Mr. Frank Young, will arrive in Kansas City to offer you what comfort he can as the representative of myself and Defender publications, the staffs of which join me in mourning our loss."

From Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner, president of the St. Louis Argus Publishing company: "We are indeed saddened with the news of the death of Chester A. Franklin an esteemed public servant. His passing constitutes a tremendous loss not only to the Kansas City area but to the nation. His noble principles as evinced in his civic and journalistic endeavor have made a lasting impression on the community of which he was a part will live on to enhance the memorial he built."

From Mrs. Edwina W. Mitchell, chairman of the board of directors of the St. Louis Argus Publishing company: "You have our deepest sympathy upon the passing of your distinguished husband, Chester A. Franklin. He will always be remembered as a champion of racial and human rights. His position was always clear and his advice always sound. The field of journalism has lost a great leader and we have lost a dear friend."

From Claude and Etta Barnett, Assoiated Negro Press, Chicago: "We send you our sincere sympathy and condolence on the occasion of the passing of Mr. Franklin. You cannot help but miss him neither can we, and neither can Kansas City nor the people in that great mid-western area where he wielded such helpful influence and power. The newspaper profession suffers a loss. He built a newspaper of which all of us are proud. He was a man of great strength of character. You never had to wonder where he stood. He fought for the principles in which he believed."

From D. Arnett Murphy, Baltimore Afro-American: "My deepest sympathy in your hour of bereavement."

From Val J. Washington, director of minorities, Republican National Committee: "I was shocked and grieved to learn of the death of my good friend Chester A. Franklin. We have been associated in many ways over a period of years. Our group has lost a great champion of the American way of life."

From Bishop and Mrs. Alexander P. Shaw, Los Angeles, Cal.: "We deeply sympathize with you in the death of your husband."

From Mr. and Mrs. George "Farmer" Jones, Oskaloosa, Kas.: "Please accept our sincere sympathy over the loss of Chester. Weekly we read his sound advice to his people. Daily we lived by it. Our kindly, earnest thought is who will be our Chester now."

From Dr. and Mrs. G. Lake Imes, Baltimore: "The career of your distinguished husband was a great public service on behalf of his people, his state and the West and THE CALL is an enduring monument to his enterprise, his genius for organization and his complete dedication to the common welfare."

Jane E. Hunter, Cleveland, Ohio: "A shock to learn of passing of your brilliant and noble husband, Chester Franklin. He was a leader in journalism, a fighter for full citizenship for all men, absolutely honest in his convictions, an unselfish leader who lived a full life for others."

From William R. Hudgins, president, the American Savings and Loan League, New York, N. Y.: "The American Savings and Loan League and Negro business people generally mourn C. A. Franklin's passing. The Kansas City Call will remain a monument both to him and to Negro progress to which he richly contributed."

From Armistead S. Pride, dean, School of Journalism, Jefferson City, Mo.: "We mourn with you the loss of your devoted husband, Editor Chester A. Franklin."

From Joseph B. LaCour, Associated Publishers, Inc., New York: "The death of Mr. Franklin is a severe loss to all who knew him and to the community and nation he served so long and so well."

From Norris G. Shervington, Chicago manager, Associated Publishers, Inc.: "As one of the sturdy pioneers in Negro journalism, C. A. Franklin will be long remembered for his untiring efforts in raising the standards of Negro newspapers. We extend to the family of Mr. Franklin and the staff of the Kansas City Call our condolences."

From Mrs. Tracy Thompson, State Safety Division, Topeka, Kas.: "Our deepest sympathy. Our race has lost a great leader."

Chester A. Franklin

In an atmosphere strikingly symbolic of the grave occasion, Chester Arthur Franklin, founder and publisher of the Kansas City Call was extolled by those who knew him in life.

The services, attended by about 200 persons were held in the pressroom of his plant in Kansas City. And the silent presses were a fitting background for his bier.

However significant the atmosphere for the occasion, since the man who had spoken through those presses had died, it did not presage the future, for the presses would roll again and again and again as they did during his life.

Chester Franklin began his newspaper career during the formative years of the modern Negro press. He did not start the Call until 1913, eight years after Robert S. Abbott founded the Defender in Chicago.

The Call, just as the Defender, was born out of a need. If it is true that need creates the man, then Franklin was a creature of the desire for articulation on the part of Negroes in the area his paper served.

Perhaps not so flamboyant as some of his contemporaries, Franklin, working assiduously in his quiet manner, performed in the tradition of the militant Negro editors who preceded him.

In building his paper he built well. He built a institution that will continue to be a spokesman, a teacher, an advisor, an entertainer and an informer for its vast readership.

We are happy that he lived to witness May 17, 1954, and from his vantage point in death along with other journalistic greats like Abbott, Vann, Perry, Murphy, he can see the conclusion of the race which he and the others so nobly started.

Editor of CALL Ends Colorful Career at 74

Funeral Services Held in Pressroom of Newspaper Plant at Founder's Request

Chester A. Franklin, editor of THE CALL, is dead!

The man who founded this newspaper in April, 1919, and remained its active head and guiding spirit for 36 years, died early Saturday morning, May 7, in his third-floor apartment in THE CALL building, 1713-15-17 E. 18th St.

He would have been 75 years old had he lived until June 7.

Mr. Franklin suffered a heart attack Monday, May 2, but recovered to the extent that he was able to be up and around the house on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. His death at 5:15 a.m. Saturday was unexpected. At his bedside when the end came were his wife, Mrs. Ada Crogman Franklin, and a Christian Science practitioner.

In keeping with his wishes, expressed several times during his lifetime, funeral services were held in the pressroom of THE CALL Wednesday morning, May 11, at 10 o'clock.

A Printer First

A printer before he was a newspaperman, Mr. Franklin loved printing presses and equipment and spent his happiest days setting type and operating presses along with his men. He wanted his funeral services held from the place where he spent most of his working life.

Although he had been in failing health for several years, Mr. Franklin continued to be semi-active in the business.

A militant fighter until the last, Mr. Franklin had just launched two weeks ago through the columns of THE CALL a campaign against the wholesale dismissal of Negro teachers simply because they were Negroes. The campaign stemmed from the failure of school boards in several Missouri towns to renew the contracts of Negro teachers with the beginning of desegregation.

Led Many Fights

This was the last of many fights carried on by Mr. Franklin for the rights of his people. His first, upon coming to Kansas City from Denver, Colo., in 1913, was to establish the right of Negroes to serve on juries. In that day, Negroes were excluded from jury service. Today, in Kansas City, Negro jurors are common-place.

Mr. Franklin also conducted vigorous campaigns for the right of Negroes to live where they please, for equal opportunities in employment, for the right to vote in the South without intimidation. He also campaigned against murders of Negroes by Negroes and was successful in reducing the number of slayings in the Kansas City Negro community. He constantly urged Negroes to register and vote.

He considered his most significant victory the opening up of defense jobs in the Missouri and Kansas area to Negro skilled workmen prior to and during World War II. His efforts resulted in the admittance of Negroes to the carpenters' and painters' unions.

Born in Texas

Chester Arthur Franklin was born in Denison, Texas, June 7, 1880, the son of George and Clara Belle Franklin. He was born at a time when Negroes were moving out of Texas in search of better opportunities for their children. The Franklins set out for Nicodemus, Kas., but changed their minds on the way and settled in Omaha, Neb., when Chester was 7 years old.

The elder Franklin was a barber and opened his own shop shortly after arriving in Omaha. Since young Chester, even at that early age, was sure that he did not want to be a barber, his father started a newspaper, called the Omaha Enterprise. Young Chester finished high school in Omaha and attended the University of Nebraska for two years. He was forced to leave the university when his father became ill. At the age of 17, Chester Franklin took over his father's business and found himself editor, printer and distributor.

Ran Denver Paper

In an effort to help the father regain his health, the family moved in 1898 to Denver where they bought the Denver Statesman, later renamed the Star because it was shorter and easier for the man in the street to pronounce.

In 1901, the father died and the team of son and mother began, not to be dissolved until her death in 1946 at the age of 89. "Mother" Franklin helped her son get THE CALL on a solid foundation.

After his father's death, Franklin continued to publish the Star in Denver until 1913 when he decided to move to Kansas City where a larger Negro population offered more opportunity for a newspaper to grow.

The people of Denver regretfully saw him depart for greener fields. Mr. Franklin had become a leading figure in the Colorado capital. Among other accomplishments, he was responsible for the employment of the first Negro in a white collar job in a government office there. The seed which he planted today has grown to more than 150 jobs now held by Denver Negroes in city, county, state and federal governments.

Franklin came to Kansas City with the definite idea of starting a newspaper, but World War I delayed his plans. He opened a job printing shop at 1408 Main St., now in the heart of downtown Kansas City. While "kicking" the job presses there, he dreamed and planned of the time when he would have another newspaper. In a few years, he moved his shop to 1008 E. 18th St., closer to the growing Negro business area that he hoped to serve. His next location was at 1309 E. 18th St., and then he moved to 1311 E. 18th St., where THE CALL was born in 1919 in a little room 20 by 40 feet.

Helped By Mother

Mr. Franklin started THE CALL on a shoe-string, so to speak, and developed it through the years, through the assistance of his staff, into one of the strongest weeklies in the country.

In the early days of the paper, he had his mother at his side. When Mr. Franklin first came here from Denver, his mother, then over 60, stayed in Colorado to homestead for two years before joining her son Chester in Kansas City.

Arriving in Kansas City, "Mother" Franklin plunged into the job of helping her son put THE CALL on a solid foundation. She walked many miles a day up and down the streets of Kansas City selling subscriptions and making collections. At the age of 70, she reluctantly retired from active participation in the business. She died in December, 1946, at the age of 89.

The first CALL paper was a four-page sheet of which 2,000 copies were printed the first week.

Mr. Franklin recalled how he got his first subscribers. He had a habit of playing volleyball at the Paseo YMCA. One day as the men were changing their clothes after a vigorous game, Franklin announced, "Fellows, I'm going to begin publishing a newspaper next week and I'd like all of you to give me a lift by subscribing to it."

He walked out of the Y with several subscriptions in hand. His reputation as a printer was such that the people of Kansas City believed in him.

Man of His Word

His word that he was going to publish a paper was as good as his bond.

The young Kansas City Call had many obstacles to overcome during its first years. When Franklin set up his first typesetting machine, there was no one to run it. The local printers' union forbade experienced persons to give him aid and Negroes were not at that time admitted to the union. Somehow, Mr. Franklin and his printer helper learned to operate the machine without outside aid.

When THE CALL was started, there already was one newspaper in the community, the Kansas City Sun, operated by the late Nelson C. Crews. Because of Franklin's reputation and his hard work, THE CALL thrived despite the competition from the older paper.

Bought First Press

In 1922, THE CALL's present home at 1713-15-17 E. 18th St. was purchased. In those days, CALL employes set their own type but the paper was printed by the Western Newspaper Union. In 1924, Mr. Franklin bought his first press. By 1927, it was too small for his growing circulation and in 1928, a 32-page Goss press, the first rotary press Franklin owned, was installed. The present 64-page four-unit Hoe press for which an addition to THE CALL building was erected by Mr. Franklin, was installed in 1948.

Mr. Franklin attributed any success that he had made to the two "women in my life." He spoke of his mother and his wife, Mrs. Ada Crogman Franklin.

Just as the editor had the helping hand and constant support of his mother during the early days of THE CALL, he had the inspiration and assistance in recent years of his wife. Mrs. Franklin, one of the three daughters of the late W. H. Crogman, president of Clark university for many years. Before her marriage, she was active in the feild of dramatic art. She will be remembered for her production, "Milestones of a Race" which was presented in many cities throughout the country.

First in ABC

Through the years, THE CALL has grown to be recognized as one of the leading weeklies in the country. It was the first of the Negro papers to join the Audit Bureau of Circulations which audits the circulation records of newspapers and guarantees that circulation figures are accurate.

In years past, newspapers had a habit of "stretching" their circulation figures in order to get more advertising. Mr. Franklin always believed in telling the truth about his circulation and joined ABC so that the world would know that there was no "padding" THE CALL's circulation. Since THE CALL led the way, many other Negro newspapers have joined ABC.

Through the years, C. A. Franklin fought for decent housing for Negroes. Back in the era when Negro families moving into "white" areas were bombed, Franklin and D. A. Holmes battled, sometimes risking their own personal safety, to fight for the right of Negroes to live where they pleased. The Supreme Court decision outlawing housing restrictive covenants, many years later, upheld their contention.

Until his health began to fail, Mr. Franklin was active in the civic life of Kansas City. He was active in the campaigns to establish the Wheatley-Provident hospital and to build the Paseo YMCA. He had served on the board of directors of both.

For a number of years, Franklin was active in national Republican politics and in 1936 campaigned for his Kansas friend, Alf M. Landon, the GOP Presidential nominee of that year.

Although he leaned nationally toward the Republican party, he had many friends in the Democratic party, among them Harry S. Truman. Franklin supported Adlai Stevenson for president in 1952.

In celebration of his 70th birthday anniversary on June 7, 1950, a testimonial dinner was held in Mr. Franklin's honor at which greetings were received from President Truman and Landon.

In 1941, Franklin was one of the newspaper editors called to Washington to a conference on the utilization of Negro soldiers in the Army. He was on his way to the capitol city when the nation was rocked with the first news flashes of the attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 6, 1941. On Dec. 7, he and other editors heard President Roosevelt read his message to Congress which resulted in the declaration of war.

During World War 2, Mr. Franklin headed a war bond campaign in the Kansas City area which resulted in the purchase by Negroes of $300,000 worth of bonds. The drive was called the "Brown Bomber" war bond campaign in honor of Joe Louis.

During post-war years, Mr. Franklin in his editorials had emphasized the necessity for Negroes to prepare themselves for first-class citizenship. During the past year, he had written front page editorials in THE CALL urging Negro citizens "to do more and grumble less."

In 1947, the honorary degree of doctor of letters was conferred upon Mr. Franklin by the Samuel Huston college in Austin, Texas. In 1949 he received a citation for meritorious service in journalism from the Lincoln university school of journalism.

In 1932, Mr. Franklin was one of the founders of the Cooperative Publishers association, an organization of newspapeer publishers which was the forerunner of today's National Newspaper Publishers association (NNPA).

He was a member of the Ninth Church of Christ Scientist.

Mr. Franklin is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ada Crogman Franklin. He had no children.

Mourn Editor's Death All Over The Nation

Telegrams, cards and other messages of condolence continue to pour into THE CALL office and into the home of Mrs. Ada Franklin expressing sympathy in the death of Editor C. A. Franklin.

Among the letters received was one from former President Harry S. Truman.

To Mrs. Franklin, Truman wrote: "You have my sincere sympathy in the death of Mr. Franklin. I thought very highly of him. He was a good citizen of this community and made a contribution to its welfare.

"I am certainly sorry I was not able to be present at his funeral. I wish I could have been there."

Among other messages received were these:

L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee institute: "Students, faculty and trustees of Tuskegee institute extend deepest sympathy to you in the passing of your husband, Chester A. Franklin. Though I did not have the pleasure of knowing Mr. Franklin personally, I know he was respected and admired by all who did. The excellent reporting of the KANSAS CITY CALL is a tribute to his pioneering efforts in the newspaper field."

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League: "I have just learned of the death of your dear husband and my very good friend. You must know, without the telling of it, how deeply all of us in the National Urban League feel the loss of a great leader in American journalism. Chester Franklin left the finest memorial that a man can leave, for the Kansas City Call is today a reflection of his sincerity of purpose, his devotion to the community's welfare, and his courageous defense of the right under the most difficult circumstances."

Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, retired, Washington, D. C.: "We have lost a good friend. Chester will always live in our memory as such. But he left something tangible in the Kansas City Call. That is his monument. He put so much of his life into it. His editorials were always outstanding and will be remembered. It is not often that one in his life-time can see all about him the success of his efforts. Love and sympathy and hope that our paths may continue to cross."

Guichard Parris, director of promotion and publicity, National Urban League: "Another great reporter and public servant has passed the scene. Not only the Kansas City community, but the nation, has suffered a loss which cannot easily be replaced. I want to express my sympathy to you. And may God bless you and keep you in this moment of sorrow."

Hubert T. Delany, justice, Domestic Relations Court, New York City: "I was distressed to learn of your husband's death. He was one of the few men I know who was so enthusiastic about life and so courageous about life and living. One of the many great contributions he made not only in his chosen field, but in the field of humanity, was the confidence that he had in young people and the inspiration he seemed to get from working and living with them. There are few people who have helped so many young people and have inspired them to go forward in the tasks to which they were committed. He will be sorely missed not only by those of us who knew him, but by the thousands who have been inspired by his greatness."

Mrs. Jessie L. Vann, Pittsburgh Courier: "I want you to have this note of sympathy from me in the loss of your beloved companion. I understand only too well what this means, especially when there are no children. However, I know that God will sustain you in your hour of bereavement just as He has me, and you will be given the strength to carry on."

City Manager L. P. Cookingham sent a letter expressing regret over the death of Mr. Franklin. He wrote: "The members of the City Council and the city department heads join me in extending to you our sincere sympathy in the loss of this public-spirited citizen and champion of his race. It is some consolation that he had the pleasure of a testimonial dinner in his honor on his 70th birthday so that he would enjoy the knowl dge that his unselfish service had not gone unnoticed.

"I trust that means have been provided for carrying on his work by the continuation of the great newspaper which he established and which serves so many citizens of our community."

Hampton S. Chambers, chairman of the board of election commissioners, wrote: "It certainly was a great shock to me to hear of Chester Franklin passing away. He has been one of my good friends for many years as you know and I will miss him very much. You certainly have my deepest sympathy and this expression also comes from the election board."

From Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university, Jefferson City, "We learned with deep regret of Mr. Franklin's death. The university family wishes speed to convey their sympathy to you in the loss of a great citizen."

From Representative and Mrs. J. McKiney Neal, "It is with sincere regret that we learned of the death of your distinguished husband, Kansas City, the state of Missouri and the nation have lost an outstanding citizen."

From James A. Hamlett, Jr., editor of the Plaindealer, Kansas City, Kas.: "The nation has lost one of its greatest newspaper publishers. Mr. Franklin has gone from this world in the flesh, but his spirit will forever live through his unselfish work and contributions to mankind. We extend our deepest sympathy."

From Cecil Newman, editor Minneapolis Spokesman and St. Paul Recorder: "We join countless others in expressing our deep grief in the passing of your dear husband. In founding and building the Kansas City Call, he erected a public institution of service and dedication to the best interest of his people and the nation. Chester Franklin gave inspiration and encouragement to thousands who otherwise would not have found it. His life and the paper he so successfully directed is a monument to a great career and a life fruitfully lived."

From C. C. DeJoie Jr., president Newspaper Publishers association and editor, Louisiana Weekly: "On behalf of the NNPA permit me to express our sincere sympathy in your great loss. The Negro newspapers mourn the passing of this truly great veteran publisher whose contributions, leadership and life have brought fuller citizenship for the people of his race not only in this area which his paper served but throughout the nation. His tireless efforts in the newspaper field will long be remembered by all."

From the Wilmington, N.C., Journal: "Deepest sympathy in the passing of Chester A. Franklin."

From Lewis O. Swingler, editor and publisher, the Tri-State Defender, Memphis: "As founder and editor of the Kansas City Call, Chester A. Franklin helped to usher in a new era of journalism which served to rally Negroes to united action. His editorial crusades, carried on with the penchant pen for which "C.A." was noted, were without the bitterness and rancor of the past, but they bespoke with courage and convictions the hopes and aspirations of a struggling people. As a product of the Southwest, I learned first-hand of the sterling qualities that went into the characters of men like the late Nick Childs, Roscoe Dunjee and C. A. Franklin. His passing is felt with a sense of personal loss that only members of his devoted staff could possibly experience."

From the Norfolk Journal and Guide: "The passing of Mr. Franklin is an irreparable loss to the Negro press. He pioneered so many efforts which ultimately brought recognition, influence, prestige and power to the newspapers serving our group..."

From Leon Washington, Los Angeles Sentinel: "The staff of the Los Angeles Sentinel extends its deepest sympathy in your bereavement.

Kansas City organizations sending messages included the following: Charles Sumner school faculty the Attucks school faculty, Pupils and teachers of W. W. Yates school, Alpha Alpha chapter, Delta Sigma Theta sorority, the Inter City Dames, Kansas City chapter, National Junior League, Missouri State Association of Colored Women, Northeast Junior high school, Wyandotte County Association of Club Women, Yates branch YMCA, United States Army Mothers post No. 12, Radio station KPRS, the Principals' Study club, Kansas City branch, National Association of Negro musicians.

Local churches and pastors sending messages included: the Metropolitan Spiritual Church of Christ, William B. Hurse, pastor; pastor, officers and members of the Second Baptist church, Rev. E. E. Chappelle; Ebenezer AME church; Rev. Preston Allen, Macedonia Baptist; Elder and Mrs. A. G. Nelson, East Side Christian church; Centennial Methodist church, H. L. Overton, pastor; Friendship Baptist church, Rev. I. H. Henderson Jr., pastor; Bishop and Mrs. V. M. Barker, Church of God.

(Other messages will be printed from time to time.)

Death Ends Notable Career Of Editor Chester A. Franklin, Kansas City, Mo.

News of the death of Editor and Publisher Chester A. Franklin, owner of the powerful Kansas City CALL on Saturday, May 6, came as a great shock to many Nashvillians, as well as to citizens throughout the nation.

Mr. Franklin was one of the Commencement Speakers at A&I on one occasion. He was 74 at the time of his death, having been born in Dennison, Texas on June 7, 1880.

He had attended the public schools of Omaha, Nebraska and briefly the University of Nebraska. But having acquired the smell of "printer's ink" while working on a newspaper owned by his father, he eventually entered newspaper work on his own.

He operated a printing shop in Denver from 1913 to 1919, when he established the Kansas City CALL, which had a wide circulation in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. It was recognized as one of the most forceful and successful weeklies in the Mid-west.

An independent in politics, Mr. Franklin enjoyed close friendship with former Kansas Gov. Alfred Landon, Repblican, who ran for President in 1936 ,and also of President Harry S. Truman.

In 1925 he married Miss Ada Crogman who was distinguished in the field of Social Service and Dramatics. At one time she was on the faculty of Tennessee A&I State College.

Funeral services for Mr. Franklin were held under the auspices of the Christian Science Church of which he was a member. Remarks were made at the funeral by Roy A. Roberts of the Kansas City STAR, noted daily paper. Dr. D. A. Holmes, Pastor of Paseo Bapt. church; Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Frank A. Young of the Chicago DEFENDER; R. Carter Tucker, Lucille H. Buford of the "CALL" staff; Attorney B. C. Franklin of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Ben Hurst and Bishop R. R. Wright.

Rev. John W. Williams, Pastor of St. Stephen Baptist church, conducted services at Highland Cemetery, where the remains of the publisher were laid to rest.

Mr. Franklin suffered a heart attack on May 2, but recovered to the extent he was able to be up and around. The last of the many brilliant fights Mr. Franklin had waged with his newspaper was against the wholesale dismissal of Negro teachers, solely because they were Negroes. This campaign stemmed from the failure of several Missouri towns to renew the contracts of Negro teachers, following the decision of school boards to adopt de-segregation policies, with regard to Negro pupils.

A most loving service was rendered Mr. Franklin by his mother, who came from Denver to Kansas City at the age of 60 and worked with her son in his endeavors to put the CALL on a solid foundation. She walked many miles, selling subscriptions to the paper and making collections. Mother Franklin retired at the age of 70. She died in 1946 at the age of 89.

The CALL wa sthe first of Negro papers to join the Audit Bureau of Circulations and this action proved a great boon to the CALL. As a leader, in association with able Rev. Holmes, he fought for decent housing and rejoiced when the Supreme Court handed down its decision against restrictive covenants, thus enabling colored citizens to live wherever they were able to buy and own homes.

He participated in the campaign to establish the Wheatley-Provident Hospital in Kansas City and the Paseo Branch of the YMCA. He served on the boards of both institutions. His widow and other relatives survive him.

Hold Rites For Franklin In Press Room Of Call

By FRANK A. YOUNG

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — The funeral services for the late Chester Arthur Franklin, president of the Kansas City Call Publishing company and editor and publisher of the Call, were held Wednesday morning, May 11, in the press room of the plant at 1715 East 18th street where Mr. Franklin had often requested that his funeral be held.

Flowers were banked high alongside and on the four-unit Hoe press and hundreds attended this unique service. The Christian Science service was read by Mrs. Arthur Knight, Chicagoan and close friend of the Franklins. Following this service, nine persons who had known the crusading publisher through the years had high praise as they commented on the life of this great editor who founded the Call back in May, 1919, at 1311 East 18th with one linotype machine and no press.

Roy Roberts, president of the Kansas City Star and long a friend as well as an advisor, was the first of the speakers to be introduced by Dowel H. Davis, general manager of the Call, who presided.

"In his life and in the institution which he built," declared Roberts, "is the story that in the United States we have a land of opportunity. I don't think a greater monument could be left or built for him than to carry on this great institution. These presses, the hum of which was sweet music to his ears, are stilled now — but only momentarily."

The Rev. D. A. Holmes, pastor of the Paseo Baptist church here, who fought side by side with Franklin on every issue of discrimination, said, among other things, "He was a man of strong character and determination who used his paper not for himself but for all the people."

Davis: "Chester Franklin belonged to many, many people. Perhaps more than to pay tribute to him, we are here to pay tribute to what he stood for. This press was his voice and it was his heart."

Roy Wilkins, New York City, executive secretary of the NAACP, joined Franklin after his graduation from the University of Minnesota school of journalism. He was managing editor until he moved to New York to join the staff of the Crisis. Said Wilkins of Franklin, "He was a great teacher who taught me how to live without hate and to be fair in crusading.'

Frank (Fay) Young, Chicago, representing the CHICAGO DEFENDER, was another former managing editor, having served with Franklin from 1931 to 1937. "I will not say goodbye to Chester who was employer, friend and counselor. I will not even say farewell because I believe he has gone on to join such great newspapermen as Knox of the Freeman, Perry of the Philadelphia Tribune, Abbott and Harper of the Defender, T. Thomas Fortune of the New York Age, George Harris of the New York News and others and when my time on earth is done I hope there will be a place there for me."

Atty. R. Carter Tucker lawyer for both Mr. and Mrs. Franklin and the Call company, opined that Franklin always was planning — planning. "At no time did they come into my office with a semblance of hate."

Miss Lucile Bluford, present managing editor and first student of her race to graduate from the University of Kansas school of journalism, praised Franklin as an employer. She had known him since she was a grammer school student. She referred to him as her "chief." "He never gave orders. He might suggest. We all did things because we knew what he stood for and because he wanted it done that way."

Ben Hurst, downtown business man and lifelong friend. "We attended Cass school together in Omaha. We played together. There wasn't any white or colored in my youth. It was Chester and Ben" I was glad to eat at his house at times. When he went on to high school I wasn't able to go with him. When I came here and found he had located here our friendship continued. I have lost a real friend and you folks a great leader."

Following Atty. B. C. Franklin Tulsa, was Bishop Richard R. Wright, Philadelphia, brother-in-law of Mr. Franklin. The AME church prelate had known the deceased for years. His wife is Mrs. Franklin's sister. "In fact, she (Mrs. Franklin) even asked my advise concerning Chester's proposal. We differed on many subjects but always as friends."

Benediction was by the Rev. Frank W. Haynes, pastor of St. Mark's Community church. Graveside services were by the Rev. John W. Williams of St. Stephens Baptist church. Pall bearers were seven employes and Leon Jordan, chief of the Monrovia, Liberia, police force and a life-long friend of the deceased. Burial was in Highland cemetery.

Surviving Mr. Franklin is the widow, Ada Crogman Franklin, formerly of Atlanta and one of the three daughters of the former president of Clark college. She will continue the Call in the role of president of the company and publisher.

C. A. Franklin Fights Last Fight

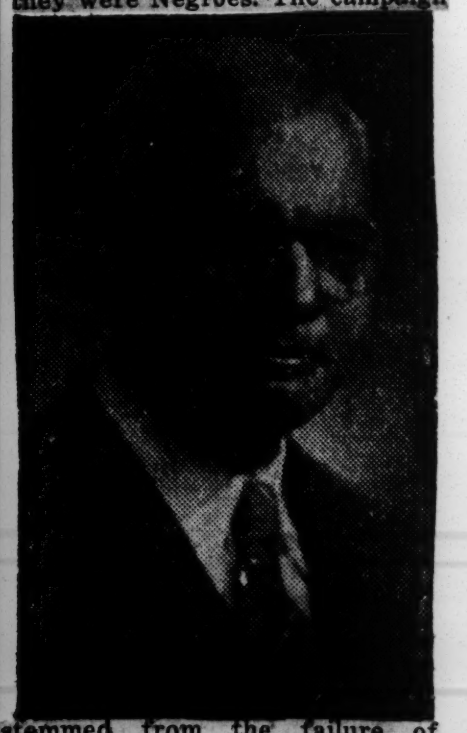
Last Rites Are Held For Militant KC Call Editor

Kansas City, Mo.—C. A. Franklin, founder and editor of THE CALL, died in his sleep early Saturday morning, May 7, at his home on the third floor of THE CALL building, 1715 E. 18th St. He would have been 75 years old on June 7.

Mr. Franklin suffered a heart attack Monday, May 2, but seemed to be recovering. He was up and about his apartment Friday. Although he had been in failing health for several years, Mr. Franklin continued to be semi-active in the business.

Funeral services were held Wednesday, May 11, at 10 a. m. in the pressroom of THE CALL, in accordance with the wishes expressed often during his lifetime.

A militant fighter until the last, Mr. Franklin had just launched two weeks ago through the columns of THE CALL a campaign against the wholesale dismissal of Negro teachers simply because they were Negroes. The campaign

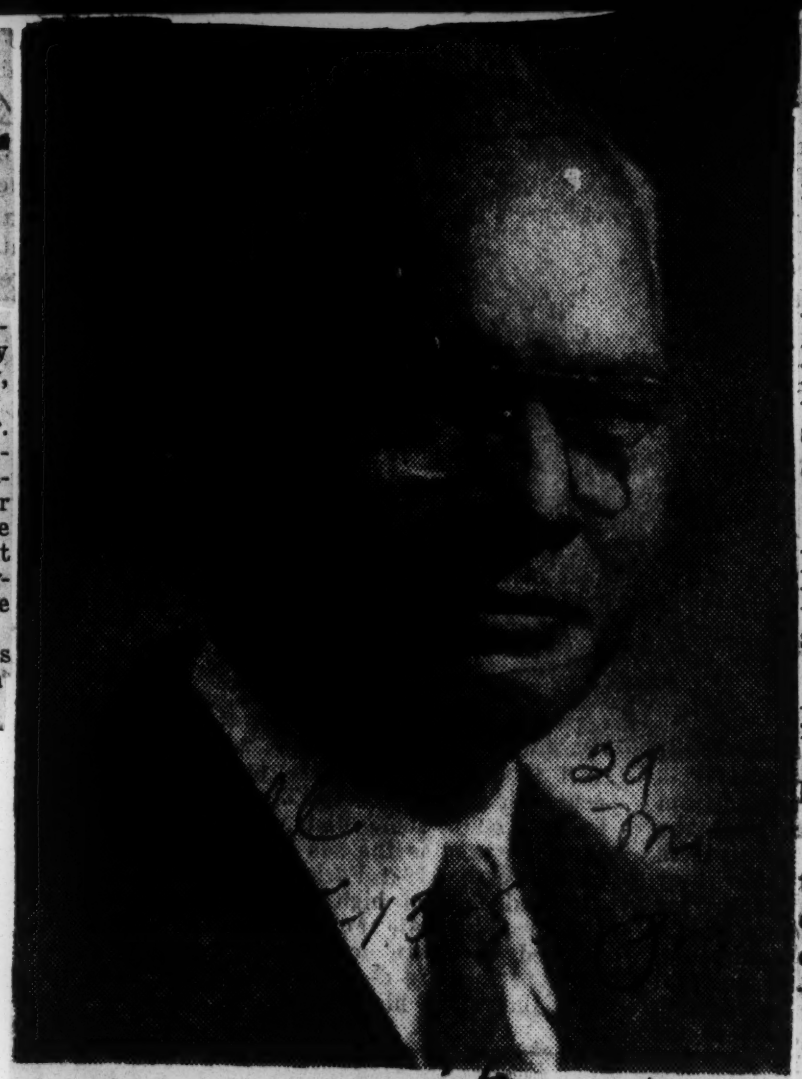


stemmed from the failure of school boards in several Missouri towns to renew the contracts of Negro teachers with the beginning of desegregation.

This was the last of many fights carried on by Mr. Franklin for the rights of his people. His first, upon coming to Kansas City from Denver, Colo., in 1913, was to establish the right of Negroes to serve on juries. In that day, Negroes were excluded from jury service. Today, in Kansas City, Negro jurors are common-place.

During post-war years, Mr. Franklin in his editorials had emphasized the necessity for Negroes to prepare themselves for first-class citizenship. During the past year, he had written front page editorials in THE CALL urging Negro citizens "to do more and grumble less."

Mr. Franklin is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ada Crogman Franklin. He had no children.



THIRTY"—Chester A. Franklin, founder and editor of THE CALL, who died early Saturday morning, May 7, at his home, 1715 E. 18th St., at the age of 74. With his death, "30" is written on a long and colorful newspaper career. Among newspapermen and printers, the symbol "30" denotes the end of a story or the last line or page of copy for a newspaper edition. Mr. Franklin began his newspaper career at 17. He was engaged in the newspaper business for more than half a century.

Our Chief Is Dead

THE CALL goes to press with a saddened staff this week. Our editor-in-chief and beloved employer, C. A. Franklin, is dead. The community and the nation mourn the death of Mr. Franklin, but it is his family at THE CALL who will miss him most.

Under Mr. Franklin's guidance, THE CALL staff was more like a family than an institution. The relationship between Mr. Franklin and his employes was warm and personal. He was more like a friend, a counselor and a father than a "boss."

Mr. Franklin was an inspiration to the members of his staff. He shared with them his courage and his determination, his wisdom and his wit, his optimism and his good humor. Most of all, he counselled and advised with them. He was an aggressive go-getter, but he was a man with a heart.

Mr. Franklin was a builder—a builder not only of an institution which will live on through generations as an eternal memorial to him, but a builder of men. Hundreds of young men and women have been trained in his plant to be efficient, dependable printers and newspapermen. He was proud of the workers who got their start at THE CALL.

One of Mr. Franklin's fondest hopes and dreams was that THE CALL should go on serving the people of Kansas City and the Mid-West after he was no longer here to guide it personally. During his latter years, he spent many hours preparing his staff members for the day when they would have to carry on without him.

THE CALL will never be the same without C. A. Franklin. But although he will not be with us physically, he will be with us daily in spirit and thought. The staff that he left behind will be ever mindful of the ideals and principles that he set forth during the 36 years that he was in active management of THE CALL. We shall strive to continue publishing the kind of newspaper that Mr. Franklin wanted THE CALL to be.

Mr. Franklin will never die. He will live on and on through the columns of this newspaper which he founded and developed and in the hearts and memories of his employes who loved him dearly.

Milestones In Life of C. A. Franklin.

1880—Born in Denison, Texas.
1887—Moved to Omaha. Parents founded "Omaha Enterprise."
1898—Moved to Denver. Operated Denver Statesman, later named Denver Star.
1901—His father died in Denver.
1913—Moved to Kansas City. Opened printing shop.
1919—Founded THE CALL.
1925—Married Miss Ada Crogman of Atlanta, Ga.
1946—"Mother" Franklin died at 89.
1955—Died in Kansas City, Mo., at age of 74.

Evaluating A Great Citizen

As an aftermath of the appraisal of the life and works of Walter White, who is still being remembered in the public press, it is interesting to note the reactions of such characters as have known and admired him through the years.

President Eisenhower was quick to relay his sympathies with high praise for the fireless worker, who literally gave his life to the cause of first-class citizenship for all people.

Vice President Nixon, who was with him a few weeks before his death, praised him as that sincere friend and outstanding citizen and friend of Democracy.

From these important stations on down to the humblest citizen in the land, for whom he fought and gave his life, there is a steady flow in a feeble attempt to summarize the worth of one of America's first citizens.

Walter White was not the prophet without honor in his own country, for it was here in Atlanta where he was born and reared that so many fine and befitting expressions emerged from his home folks and sorrowing friends. Men and women wept at the news or this untimely passing of the chief among their sponsors.

Not often does there appear upon the horizon, a man who embodies the admiration and spokesmaship of so many stratas in a social order.

But, Walter White's life and works belong to the man of the street. The discriminated village dweller, the dejected sharecropper the downcast school teacher and the humble toiler at public works, all felt his efforts and the enjoyment of their fruit.

And so on and on the story goes in its acclaim of the powerful little man who stepped out in front and placed his life upon the altars of sacrifice—for his people and his country.

Two Doctors From Howard Die Same Day

BROOKLYN, N. Y.— (ANP) — Final rites were held last week for two veteran Brooklyn professional men, Dr. George W. Wright and Dr. William R. Jones. Both were alumni of Howard University, both died on Wednesday.

Dr. Wright, also a graduate of Columbia University, succumbed at his home after an illness of three years duration. A native of Brooklyn, he and his wife had long been civic and social leaders in the borough. His son practiced dentistry with him a part of his more than 35 years in the profession. He had served as president of the popular Comus Club and was active in Republican political circles. He also belonged to the Masons, Elks and NAACP.

Funeral services were held at St. Philips Protestant Episcopal Church Aug. 20. Internment was in Ever Green Cemetery. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Blanche Wright, a school teacher, and his son, Dr. George H. Wright, Jr.

Dr. Jones, a native of New Bern, N. C., was buried in National Cemetery. He had lived in Brooklyn for 30 years, coming here after graduating from St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C., and Howard University. He was president of the St. Augustine's Alumni chapter of Greater New York and a member of the Oscar Jones Post of VFW. A former chiropractor, Dr. Jones gave up his practice a few years ago and was employed in the postal service at the time of his death.

Dr. Jones was eulogized Tuesday, also at St. Philips. He is survived by his widow, Viola; one daughter, Mrs. Virgil Kitrell; a sister, Mrs. Juanita C. Kennedy, and several nieces and nephews.

Restaurant Owner Wood Dies in Harlem at 51

NEW YORK—Friends from all parts of the country mourned the death Friday morning of George Edmund Wood Jr., famed owner of Harlem's Red Rooster. Fifty-one, he died at Sydenham Hospital, having entered three days after a heart attack.

Known affectionately as a fabulous character, Mr. Wood built the Red Rooster into one of the colorful and respected bar-restaurants in Harlem. It is commonly considered one of the few such places uptown where family groups with children can have quiet and unmolested dinners.

* * *

A flamboyant host, Mr. Wood was often compared to New York's famous Toots Shor of the downtown eatery. He was a close friend and fan of members of the baseball Giants and football Giants. So fervent was his support for the baseball Giants that he was known as New York's No. 1 Giant fan. On occasions Mr. Wood had been advised by his doctors not to listen to or look at any Giant games because he got too excited.

Something of an enigma to even many of his close friends, Mr. Wood could be at one time one of the most dapper and elegant of men, and at another time he would be most nearly like a beachcomber. During his latter moods he was most interesting. His beard, beret, jeans and T-shirt became trade marks. Then suddenly he would turn up at the opera or at an opening night in top hat and tails, always in the company of his long-time friend and business associate, Vivian Wright.

He made the Red Rooster one of the city's most popular meeting places for the nation's top athletes. Leo Durocher and his whole team were often guests at the Rooster. Ethel Waters, Joyce Bryant, and other theatre luminaries are regulars.

Funeral services were held Tuesday at Memorial Baptist Church. Arrangements were handled by Rodney Dade.

Among survivors are Zemoria Wood, a sister; Leon Wood, a brother; and his friend, Miss Wright.

GEORGE EDMUND WOOD JR.
. . . death shocks Seaboard

James P. Johnson

James P. Johnson, the composer and jazz pianist, died last week in New York at the age of 61 years.

He had lived a full and active life.

He began playing piano in the public schools of his native Brunswick, N.J.

A serious musician, he studied composition, orchestration and piano under such classicists as M. Deustch, E. Aldama Jackson and P. Mahnni.

The results of his early training were reflected in such symphonic compositions as "Fantasia in C Minor," "Sonata in F Major" and the semi-classical, "Manhattan Street Scene."

But like so many musicians of his era, he became best known for his compositions in the popular field.

He composed such hits as "Charleston," "If I Could Be With You," "Old Fashioned Love," "Don't Cry Baby" and "Mama and Papa Blues."

As a piano teacher, he was proudest of his protege Thomas (Fats) Waller, who before his death in 1943, was recognized as one of the era's greatest piano stylists.

A prolific composer, Mr. Johnson leaves a rich and tune-filled memorial in his music.

The world is a happier place for his having lived.

WILLIAM BLACK, ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE DIES IN NEW YORK

Daily World
Sat. 9-3-33

NEW YORK, N. Y. — William G. Black, 47, the nation's foremost Negro advertising executive and president of Interstate United Newspapers, Inc., died early Saturday morning in Sydenham Hospital, New York City, after a prolonged illness.

As head of an organization that served as the national advertising representative of the largest bloc of Negro newspapers in the world, Mr. Black was largely responsible for making national advertisers conscious of the vast potential of the Negro market.

Atlanta Ga.

At an early age, Mr. Black showed unusual enterprise in selling advertising space in Negro newspapers. While a student at Howard University, of which he was a graduate, he joined the advertising staff of the Washington Tribune and distinguished himself as one of their foremost salesmen. The quality of his work attracted the attention of the publishers of the New York Amsterdam News and he subsequently headed the advertising department of that newspaper.

Later, Mr. Black moved on to the New Jersey Herald News where as advertising manager, he was able to bring many important advertisers to that newspaper. While still in Washington, D. C., Mr. Black founded Flash Magazine, the forerunner of Negro picture magazines.

JOINS INTERSTATE

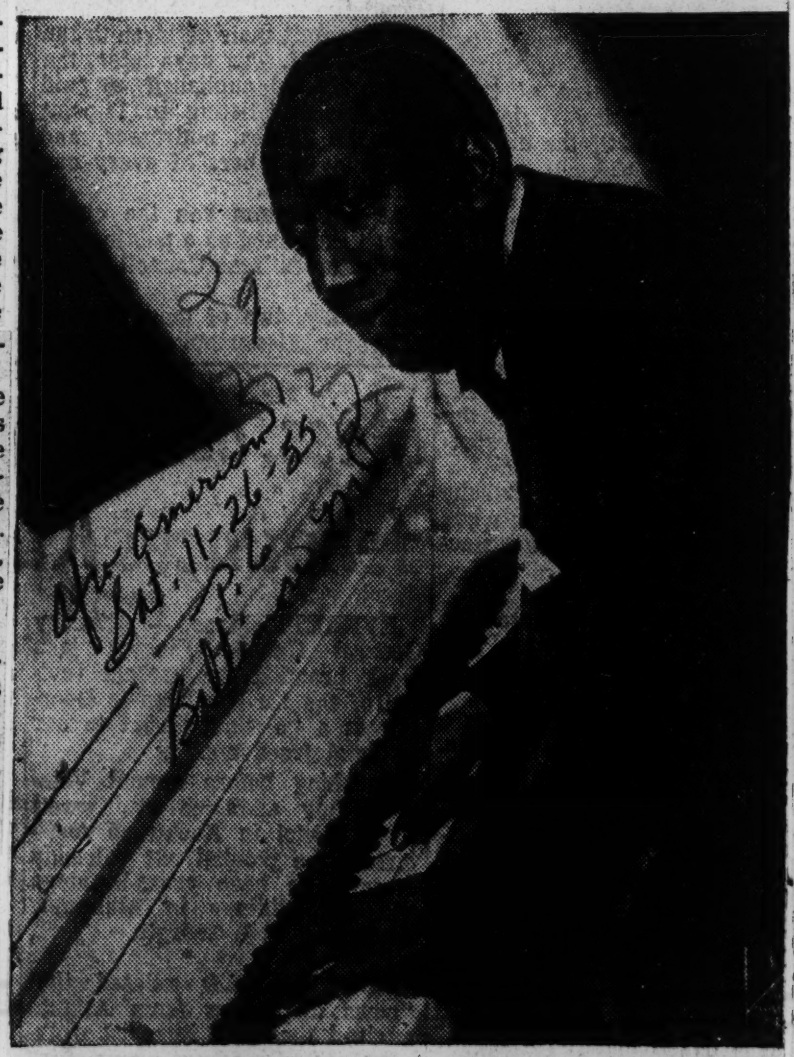
Some fourteen years ago the owners of Interstate United Newspapers having heard of Mr. Black's reputation, secured his services as sales manager. An indefatigable worker, Mr. Black plunged into his new work with characteristic enthusiasm. At a time when Negro newspapers subsisted largely on small mail order and charm ads, Mr. Black, through his untiring effores was soon able to prove that the Negro press could be profitably used by major advertisers as a medium for their products.

A pioneer in the field, Mr. Black introduced many of the advertising innovations in wide use today. Among these are the use of Negro models, sales personnel, and point-of-sale merchandising.

Born in Lake City, Fla., he was a resident of Hastings-On-Hudson, N. Y., and held a Second Lieutenants' Commission in the New York State Guard. Mr. Black served with the Fifteenth Infantry Regiment during World War II.

He is survived by his widow, Lois, son, Elliott, daughter, Laurel, 3, and his mother, Mrs. Annie Thigpen, of Washington D. C., where funeral services will be held.

Johnson, Charleston,s composer, dies



FAMED COMPOSER DEAD — James P. Johnson, who wrote such wonderful oldies as "Charleston," "If I Could Be With You," "Mississippi Moon," etc., died at the age of 61, last week. Perhaps the most famed of all colored songwriters, Mr. Johnson authored the first all-tan symphony to be heard at Carnegie Hall. It was titled "Harlem Symphony" and was produced in 1945. He also composed for the famous "George White Scandals," "Earl Carroll Vanities," and other Broadway hit productions, and was the teacher of the late Fats Waller.

NEW YORK (NNPA) — James P. Johnson, 61, jazz pianist, died Thursday in Queens General Hospital. Funeral services for him were held at "The Universal Chapel," Lexington Avenue at 52nd Street, Saturday.

In the 1920s Mr. Johnson played at debutante parties in fashionable hotels and composed songs for Florenz Ziegfeld, Earl Carroll, George White and for several all-colored shows. One of these was "Runnin' Wild," in which the "Charleston" first appeared.

The American
Sat. 11-26-55
Baltimore Md.

Mr. Johnson had been accompanist for Ethel Waters and Bessie Smith and also appeared in concerts.

Sat. 11-26-55

WHILE STILL in school he started playing piano in summer resorts. He was a member of a trio which performed in Harlem during the Prohibition era. He was one of the teachers of the late "Fats" Waller, whom he is crediting with boosting to the top of the jazz world.

AMONG HIS compositions were "Symphony in Brown," "African Drums," "Mississippi Moon," "Yama Kraw," improvisations on "Deep River," "City of Steel" and "Symphonic Suite on the St. Louis Blues."

He also composed "Fantasia in C Minor," "Sonata in C Major," "Sonata in F Major," the one-act operas, "De Organizer' and "Dreamy Kid,' the operettas, "The Husband," and "Kitchen Opera," and the ballets "Sefronia's Dream," and "Manhattan Street Scene.'

Among his songs were "Old Fashioned Love," "Don't Cry Baby," "Stop It Joe," "If I Could Be With You," and "Mama and Papa Blues."

For more than two years Mr. Johnson had been paralyzed in his home in Jamaica. A benefit concert was given for him Sept. 25, 1953.

Born in New Brunswick, N.J., Mr. Johnson attended public schools in New York City. He studied composition under E. Aldama Jackson and orchestration with M. Deutsch. Among his piano teachers were B. Gianinni and E. [illegible] Troutmann.

Baltimore Md.

He was a member of the League of Composers, the National Association of Composers and Conductors and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Many of his early records are collectors' items.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Lillie May Johnson; a son, James P. Johnson Jr., and two daughters, Mrs. Arceola Glover and Miss Lillie Mae Johnson.

Prominent Episcopalian leader dies

NEWARK

Funeral services for H. Ray De Mund, 82, of 82 Peabody Pl., Newark, were held Friday April 15, at St. Philip's Episcopal Church. The Rev. L. H. Berry officiated. The Nesbit Funeral Home, 77 9th Ave., was in charge.

Mr. De Mund died April 12 at his home after a long illness.

He served 48 years as a vestryman and 40 years as treasurer at St. Philips church.

HE WAS A FORMER president of the Old Folks Home in Montclair, now the George H. and Edith Brown Memorial Home.

In 1948, he retired as a clerk at Bart Laboratories, Belleville, after 25 years with the company.

He was the husband of the late Mrs. Adeline De Mund and is survived by a daughter, Miss Margaret De Mund.

New Jersey Business Executive Is Dead

CAMDEN, N. J. — (ANP) — Wil[illegible] Webb, display manager of [illegible] Sciver Co., Camden N. J., died last week at his home in Lawnside, N. J.

Webb, who was 86, had been working for Van Sciver for 65 years, was born in Talbot county, Md. He was reared by his uncle. At the age of 15, he came to Philadelphia and worked for a time as an elevator operator at Strawbridge and Clothier.

In 1890, he became associated with Van Sciver's where his talent for furniture display was seen and recognized by Van Sciver, Sr., founder of the company. Within a few years, Webb was named manager of the display department.

Survivors include a wife, Helena. Services were held here at Mother Bethel AME Church.

COL. MILLS

Guardsmen commander vet, buried

PRINCETON, N.J. — Impressive funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 2, for Lt. Col. Berkeley A. Mills, 59, a veeran of two world wars and the last commander of the colored National Guard.

A large number of present and former officers of the National Guard, Army Reserve Officers, ranking officials of the Elks and Masons, and prominent civic leaders attended.

The services were held at the First Baptist Church with the Rev. William T. Parker officiating assisted by other ministers.

* * *

BORN ON the outskirts of Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 23, 1896, Colonel Mills was the second son and seventh child of Mary Louise and Watson Mills who both died in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1904.

Thereafter, at the age of 8, young Mills came here to live with his oldest sister, Mrs. Rosa Lee Miller.

He graduated from the Witherspoon school here with honors and completed his high school in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Called into the Army during World War I while a student at New York University, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Infantry in 1918 after only three months in uniform.

* * *

LEAVING THE Army as a Reserve Officer, he instituted and led in 1919, a fight to secure for colored citizens of Princeton proper recognition.

This culminated in his appointment to the Princeton Post Office in 1920, the first colored man to hold such a job in this area.

During this period, he married Miss Virginia Hagerman of Princeton and was elected president of the local branch of the National Association of Letter Carriers.

* * *

MILLS kept up his interest in the Army and after serving 15 years as a reserve officer, he became interested in Company "D," then forming in Trenton.

He commanded this company, becoming chairman of the committee to secure National federalization for the colored troops of New Jersey.

This became effective in 1940, and in 1941 he commanded the colored New Jersey National Guard upon its entrance into the second World War, Dec. 1941.

* * *

DURING THE second World War, he served in the First, Second, and Fourth Armies, public relations, Selective Service and the Courier Service.

He was the last commanding officer of the colored National Guard of New Jersey, taking them both into the training period in March 1941 and the second World War.

In 1924 he founded the New Jersey State Association of Elks and was its first president. He was exalted ruler of Witherspoon Lodge for many terms and was a 32 degree Mason.

* * *

COLONEL MILLS was a member of the following organizations:

Honorary citizen, Boystown, Nebraska; Princeton Young Men's Christian Association, Disabled Officers Association, Disabled American Veterans (Life Members), Joseph A. MacNerney Chapter No. 41, Trenton; Charles Wm. Robinson Post No. 218, American Legion; National Association of Retired Civil Employees;

Also Disabled Emergency Officers of World War Father and Founders; New Jersey State Association of Elks; Aaron Lodge No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons; Ophir Consistory No. 48, Khufu Temple No. 120 and the First Baptist Church.

Surviving are: his wife, Virginia; a sister; Mrs. Emma Williams of Princeton; a brother, Leslie Mills of Brooklyn, N.Y.; and several nieces and nephews, and other relatives.

Interment was in the Princeton Cemetery under the direction of the Anderson Funeral Service, Trenton.

BURIED—Lt. Col. Berkeley A. Mills of Princeton, a veteran of two wars and the last commander of New Jersey's colored National Guard, was buried in Princeton on Tuesday, Aug. 2. He was 59. He was the first colored person employed as a letter carrier in Princeton, and founded the State Elks Association, becoming its first president.

Charles S. Colson dies in New Jersey

Virginia native was scion of noted family; kin in 4 states

By S. J. WOODY

EAST ORANGE, N.J. — Funeral services for Charles S. Colson, a retired carpenter, 52 Princeton St., were held Thursday at St. Johns Methodist Church, Orange, where he was an active member.

Rev. D. M Collins of New York a former pastor, officiated.

Mr. Colson died Oct. 9. after a long illness, and would have observed his 90th birthday on Nov. 15.

BORN IN PETERSBURG, Va. Mr. Colson lived in Williamsport, Pa., before coming to New Jersey in 1933.

His 26 survivors include:

Two sons, James and Roscoe, with whom he resided; three daughters, Mrs. Priscilla Thompson and Mrs. Mary Jane Myricks, both of Orange; and Miss Dorothy Colson of Kansas City, Mo.

Also three sisters, Mrs. Mary Woody of Orange; Mrs. Hattie Freeman of East Orange, and Mrs. Gertrude Jackson, of Petersburg, Va.

ALSO SIX PROMINENT nephews:

D. Eldridge and T. Colson Woody, morticians of Newark and Orange, respectively; H. Colson Jackson, dean of men at Virginia State College; Charles Freeman, Baltimore, interior decorator.

Major Colson, one of the head supervisors of the department of welfare, New York City; and Dr. Courtland Colson, head of the department of elementary education at Virginia State College.

Among his prominent nieces are:

MIS ALICE JACKSON, professor and associate librarian at Manhattanville College, New York; Mrs. Dorothy Booth, secretary to the president of Virginia State College; Dr. Edna M. Colson, retired head of the department of elementaary education at Virginia State College;

Mrs. Myra Callis, retired supervisor of the U.S. Employment Service Washington, D.C.; and Mrs. Fannie M. Quallo, retired Montclair school teacher, and seven grandchildren, the oldest of whom is 11 years. Interment was in Fairmount Cemetery, Newark.

Colson Hall, the science building at Virginia Staate College, was named for his late brother, James Major Colson.

Dr. Richard S. Grossley, Educator, Dies; L.I.U. Professor Had Headed 2 Colleges

Dr. Richard S. Grossley, Associate Professor of Education at Long Island University, Brooklyn, died Thursday in Kew Gardens (Queens) General Hospital after a month's illness. Dr. Grossley was 69 years old and resided at 173-15 Sayres Avenue, Jamaica, Queens.

He formerly had been president of two Negro colleges, Baton Rouge and Delaware State. He was born in Gloster, Miss. and graduated from Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College. He held master's and doctor's degress in education from New York University, as well as a honorary Doctorate of Laws from South Carolina State College.

After teaching in rural elementary schools in Mississippi and Louisiana Dr. Grossley became president of Baton Rouge College. He held that post in 1914-16. Later he was Assistant State Supervisor of Colored Schools in Mississippi. For twenty years beginning in 1923 he had been president of Delaware State College.

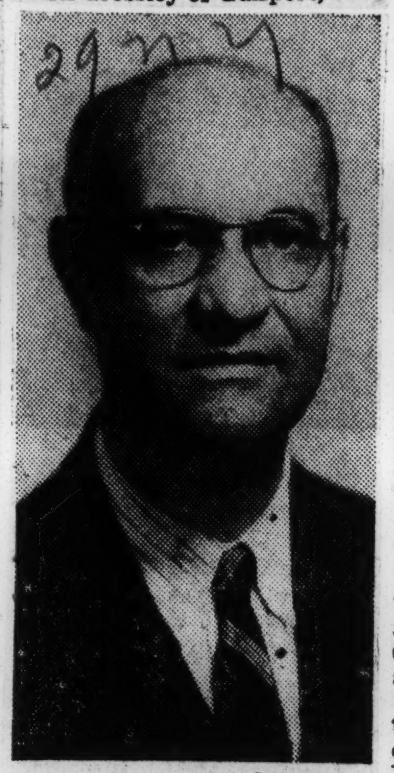
He served with the Southern Association of Negro Colleges and Secondary Schools as a public relations executive and was associated with the United States Office of Education before he joined Long Island University's faculty in 1948.

He was instrumental in the founding of the Merrick Community Center, in Jamaica, and was president of its board of directors.

Dr. Grossley was a past president of the American Teachers Association and former editor of its national organ, The Bulletin. He had written for scholarly publications, articles entitled "Public Relations Programs of the Negro Land Grant Colleges," "A Study of the Economic Opportunities for Negroes in Delaware," "Professional Leadership in Rural Education" and "Origin, Development and Scope of Adult Education in America."

He was a member of the National Education Association, the National Negro Business League, the National Association of Adult Education, the National Recreation Association, the National Urban League and the State Education Council.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Shellie Northcutt Grossley, and four brothers, the Rev. William A. Grossley and Stephen Grossley of Chicago, Charles H. Grossley of Monroe, La., and Nolen Grossley of Gulfport, Miss.



Cridnoff, 1948

Dr. Richard S. Grossley

JAMES P. JOHNSON, JAZZ PIANIST, DIES

Well-Known Performer on Radio and Records Was a Prolific Composer

James P. Johnson of 171-38 108th Avenue, Jamaica, Queens, veteran jazz pianist, died yesterday in Queens General Hospital, Jamaica. His age was 61. He was also well known as a composer, and a radio, recording and piano-roll artist.

Born in New Brunswick, N. J., he studied in the public schools fo this city. As a youth he played the piano in the public schools of this city. As a youth he played the piano for school minstrel shows.

Mr. Johnson studied composition under E. Aldama Jackson and orchestration with M. Deutsch. B. Gianinni and E. E. Treumann were among his piano teachers. While still in school he started playing the piano at summer resorts. He became accompanist for many leading singers, among whom was Ethel Waters, and also appeared in concerts.

He was one of the teachers of the late Thomas (Fats) Waller, outstanding jazz pianist, who died in 1943. Among his own compositions were "Symphonie Harlem," "Symphony in Brown," "African Drums," "Piano Concerto in A-flat," "Mississippi Moon," a tone poem, "Yama Kraw," (Negro Rhapsody), "Symphonic Suite on the St. Louis Blues," and improvisations on "Deep River."

He also composed, "Fantasia in C Minor," "Sonata in C Major," "Sonata in F Major," the one-act operas, "De Organizer," and "Dreamy Kid," the operettas, "The Husband," and "Kitchen Opera," and the ballets, "Sefronia's Dream," and "Manhattan Street Scene."

His songs included, "Old Fashioned Love," "Don't Cry, Baby," "Charleston," "If I Could Be With You," "Stop It Joe," and "Mama and Papa Blues."

On May 4, 1945, a jazz and "pop" concert featuring Mr. Johnson's works was given at Carnegie Hall, with the composer at the piano.

On that occasion his composition "An Ode to Dorie Miller," commemorating a hero of Pearl Harbor, was featured. In October of that year Mr. Johnson was heard at Town Hall, playing many of his own works as well as those of George Gershwin and Fats Waller.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Lillie Mae Johnson; a son, James P. Johnson Jr.; a daughter, Arceola; an adopted daughter, Lillie Mae Jr., and three grandchildren.

1945

James P. Johnson

J. P. Johnson Dies; Wrote 'Charleston'

James Price Johnson, sixty-one, jazz pianist and composer of "Charleston," "If I Could Be With You" and 500 other musical works, died yesterday in Queens General Hospital, 164th St. and Grand Central Parkway, Jamaica, Queens.

For more than two years the Negro musician had been paralyzed in his home at 171-38 108th Ave., Jamaica. Friends and comrades in the jazz world organized a benefit concert for him on Sept. 25, 1953.

Mr. Johnson was born in New Brunswick, N. J., and attended public schools in New York City. He was a member of a trio which performed in Harlem during the Prohibition era. His comrades were the late Thomas Wright (Fats) Waller and William (Willie the Lion) Smith.

Mr. Johnson was credited with boosting Fats Waller to the top of the jazz world.

In the 1920s Johnson played at debutante parties in fashionable hotels, and composed songs for Florenz Ziegfeld, Earl Carroll, George White, and for several all-Negro shows. One of these was "Runnin' Wild," in which "Charleston" first appeared, an adaptation of the dances performed by Charlestonians and "Geeches," natives of the region around the Ogeechee River near Savannah, Ga.

During the depression he was in virtual seclusion, living on odd jobs and royalties from his records. He devoted himself to the composition of folk music, seeking to express the heritage of the Negro. Out of these efforts came his "Harlem Symphony," heard at Carnegie Hall in 1945 in an all-Johnson program.

Mr. Johnson had been accompanist for Bessie Smith and Ethel Waters, among many others.

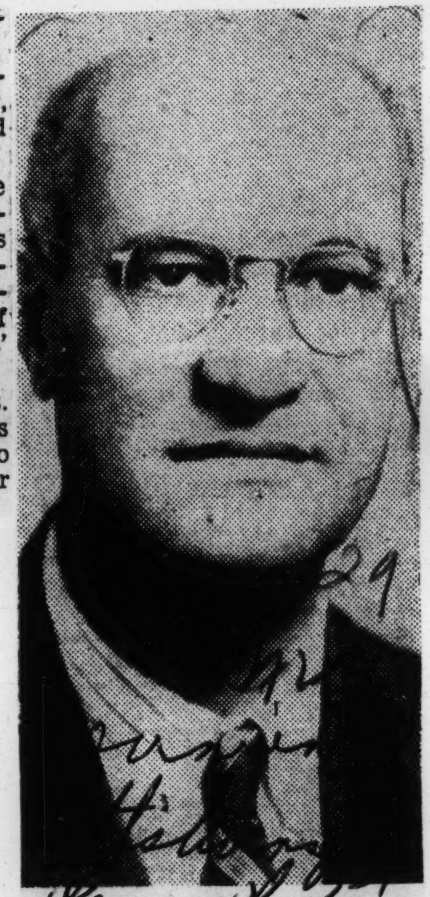
His works included "Symphony in Brown," "African Drums," "Mississippi Moon," "Yama Kraw," improvisations on "Deep River," 'City of Steel" and Symphonic Suite on St. Louis Blues. He also composed Fantasia in C-Minor, Sonata in C-Major, Sonata in F-Major, two one-act operas, two operettas and two ballets.

Among his songs were "Old-Fashioned Loves," "Don't Cry, Baby," "Stop It Joe" and "Mama and Papa Blues."

He was a member of the League of Composers, the National Association of Composers and Conductors and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Many of his early records are collectors' items.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Lillie May Johnson; a son, James Price Johnson jr., and two daughters, Mrs. Arceola Glover and Miss Lillie Mae Johnson.

James P. Johnson



Mourned—Dr. Richard S. Grossley, former president of Baton Rouge and Delaware State Colleges, and since 1948 a member of the faculty at Long Island University, died at the age of 69.

Mrs. M. Brown succumbs at 59

Once cited as top Brooklyn citizen

BROOKLYN (ANP) — Mrs. Margaret V. Brown, 59, who was once honored as Brooklyn's leading citizen, was buried last week in the Cypress Hill cemetery of the borough she served so well.

...

She died at St. John hospital after a lingering illness. The Rev. Robert Ross Johnson, pastor of Nazarene Congregational Church of which she served many years as a trustee, delivered the eulogy.

Mrs. Brown and her husband, who served on the staff at Hampton Institute, came to Brooklyn with their family in 1932. A native of Richmond, Va., she had taught school in Henrico county, Va., and at Voorhees, N.C.

* * *

SHE BECAME identified with the League of Women's Voters, Old Folk Home, Red Cross, St. Johns hospital, the War Bond drive, the Neighborhood Association and the Ta-Wa-Ses Charity Club.

...

She was credited with spearheading the campaign that led to appointment of the first colored judge in Brooklyn, Justice Myles A. Paige and guiding drives for political, colored employment and civil rights.

She was honored with letters of commendation from the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, President Harry S. Truman, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. In 1931, a committee of 100 women sponsored a testimonial dinner in her honor at the Hotel Towers.

Surviving Mrs. Brown besides her husband, Vernal S. Brown, are three daughters, Mrs. Eunice Woodson, Mrs. Myrtle Martin, and Mrs. Marguerite Graves, and two grandsons, Walter Martin Jr., and Anthony Graves.

Convention Plans White Memorial

NEW YORK — The 46th annual NAACP convention will open in Atlantic City on June 21 with a memorial service for the late Walter White, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, announced this week.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors, will deliver the principal address at the opening session.

The convention is expected to bring to Atlantic City some 800 delegates representing units of the organization in all parts of the country.

The Legacy Of Walter White

Walter White is dead. Few men when laid to rest receive such tributes of praise and admiration. He has been described as courageous, brilliant, dedicated and inspired; as statesman, lecturer, writer, leader and champion. He richly deserve these eulogies. Yet they do not seem adequate to define his great achievement or his place in our modern life. His real greatness lay in his weapons, in his deep faith in democracy and the democratic method. He never stooped to seek revenge; that would have been too easy. He never sought superficial victories, that would have been convenient and understandable. He sought to change the thinking of his fellow men to cleanse his country. He would not stop short of this gigantic goal.

When Walter White fought the scourge of lynching he did not merely set out to bring the criminal to justice; he labored to create a lynch-free America. He worked on our conscience, on our laws and institutions. When he sought to enfranchise the Negro in the South he did not beg for favors or token handouts. He fought to make our Constitution a reality for all. When he championed equality in employment he did not have in mind a few appointmens tby politicians; he meant genuine and complete opportunity for all Negroes in every walk of life. All this could be achieved in a democracy only by methods that went to the root of our social patterns and morals. The real greatness of Walter White is that he chose the long, hard way rather than the convenient compromise.

Walter White was one of the most successful revolutionaries of our time. He lived to see lynchings abhorred by America. He saw the poll tax abolished in state after state. He lived to see the Supreme Court outlaw segregation in the schools. These were not the achievements of either an opportunist or a gradualist; these were the fruits of a militant and crusading man who not only believed in democracy but also demonstrated that principle is still the most practical ingredient in any plan for human progress. In this sense he reminds us of Ghandi, who in his own day also lived to see the emancipation of his people. Like Ghandi he leaves us a precious heritage that our country will not soon forget.

—JLC Labor Reports

Ulysses S. Poston, Negro Crusader

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP).—Ulysses S. Poston, 62, founder of Negro newspapers, crusader for Negro rights, magazine writer and real estate broker, died Saturday.

A Negro born in Hopkinsville, Ky., he was a son of Ephriam Poston, whom he helped to found the Hopkinsville Defender, a Negro newspaper, in 1919. Another son, Ted Poston, is a reporter for the New York Post.

Ulysses Poston later settled in Detroit and founded another Negro weekly, the Detroit Defender. Coming to New York in the late 1920s, he became an associate of Marcus Garvey, Negro nationalist who wanted to found a Negro empire in Africa.

Mr. Poston contributed articles on civil rights and other matters involving the Negro to current history, Atlantic Monthly, the American Mercury and other magazines, before becoming a real estate operator in Brooklyn in 1941.

Walter White To Be Memorialized In Atlantic City

New York, May 12—The 46th Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will open in Atlantic City on June 21 with a memorial service for the late Walter White, Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary, announced this week.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, will deliver the principal address at the opening session of the Convention which continues through June 26. Representatives of the membership, staff and other groups will join Dr. Tobias in paying tribute to Mr. White who died on March 21 after having served the Association as Executive Secretary for 24 years.

The convention is expected to bring to Atlantic City some 800 delegates representing units of the organization in all parts of the country. Day sessions of the meeting will be devoted primarily to discussion by delegates and experts on ways and means of implementing the United States Supreme Court decision banning public school segregation.

Last Rites For Poston

NEW YORK—Funeral services for Ulysses S. Poston, Brooklyn real estate broker and World War I veteran, were held Wednesday night, May 18, at Concord Baptist Church, 170 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, with the Rev. David N. Lacorish officiating. Mr. Poston died of a heart attack at Kings County Hospital late Saturday night, May 14. He was 63 years old.

Born at Hopkinsville, Ky., on Oct. 1, 1891, Mr. Poston was the third son of Ephraim and Mary Cox Poston. He is survived by his youngest brother, New York Post reporter Ted Poston, and his stepmother, Mrs. Susie Poston, of Paducah, Ky. His wife, Mrs. Sybil Bryant Poston, whom he married on May 30, 1922, died in 1951.

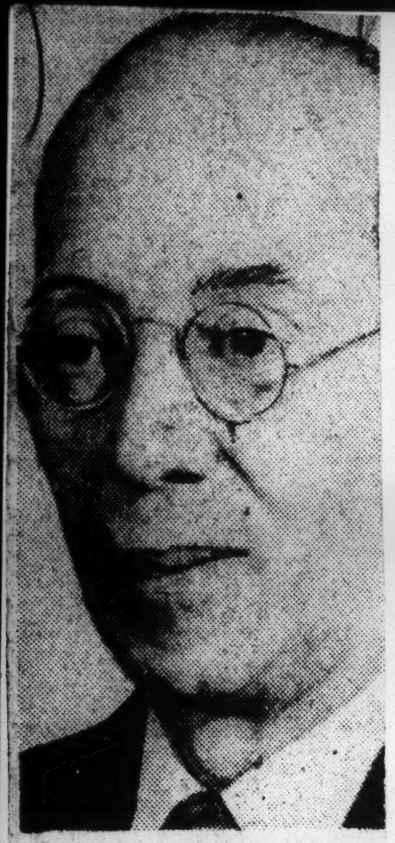
Together with his father, Mr. Poston founded the Hopkinsville Contender, a weekly newspaper, in 1919. Later he moved to Detroit, where he started another newspaper. In Detroit he met Marcus Garvey, founder and president of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. In response to urgings by Garvey, who was then his heyday, Mr. Poston and his brother, Robert, joined the forces of the dynamic and colored leader and came to New York.

George Streator Of CIO Is Dead

NEW YORK:—(NNPA)—George W. Streator, 53, editor of "The Pilot," organ of the National Maritime Union (CIO), died Wednesday night of a heart attack in his home at 409 Edgecombe avenue.

Mr. Streator, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, received a B.A. degree from Fisk university in 1926 and an M.A. from Western Reserve university in 1930. He took post graduate work at Chicago and Columbia universities.

Mr. Streator taught mathematics and physics at St. Paul's school, Lawrenceville, Va., and at Bennett college, and in 1933 was the editor of The Crisis, official organ of the NAACP.



REV. SAMUEL R. MORSELL

Samuel R. Morsell dies in N.Y.

BALTIMORE

The Rev. Samuel R. Morsell, 82, well-known native Baltimorean, died Saturday afternoon in Brooklyn, N.Y., at the home of his son, Dr. John Morsell. Death was due to a heart attack.

Funeral services were held Thursday at 2:30 p.m., at Madison Ave. Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Morsell, son of a Civil War veteran, was born here in 1874. He was graduated from the old Colored High School in 1896, and taught in the city public schools and became assistant principal of School 111.

HE RESIGNED in 1901, spent two years at Oberlin Academy, Oberlin, Ohio, and was graduated from Oberlin College in 1907.

In 1910, he received his bachelor of divinity degree from Yale University, where he was winner of the second Downs prize.

Well-known for his YMCA work, Mr. Morsell was executive secretary of the Centre Avenue Branch Y in Pittsburgh, Pa., for 19 years. He built the $247,000 building which now houses the Pittsburgh Y.

* * *

IN 1930, he assumed a similar position with the Druid Hill Branch Y here. He resigned in 1936 to become secretary and director of sales for the then newly organized Arbutus Memorial Company.

Upon retirement from this position, he was called to a church in New Haven, Conn., where he served for two years.

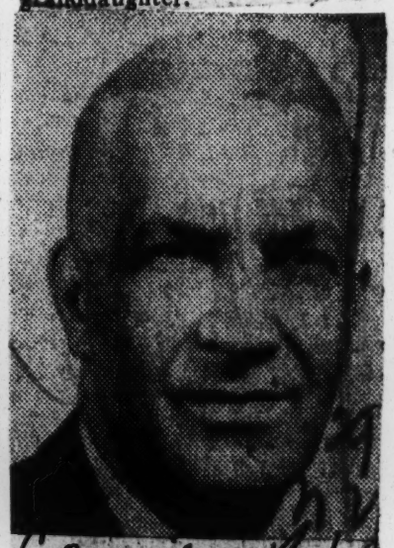
For many years, Mr. Morsell and his family lived at 1118 Whitelock St. Relatives said that he had suffered with a heart condition for many years.

He was married to the late Miss Maude Wright of New Haven.

* * *

ABOUT TWO months ago, Mr. Morsell returned to Pittsburgh where he was honored by old friends.

In addition to his son, the Rev. Mr. Morsell is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Justine McClarrin of Washington; two sisters, Mrs. Eliza Jones and Mrs. Alverta Hall of Baltimore; a brother, Joseph Morsell of Baltimore, and two grandsons and a granddaughter.



Heart Fails

Charles Streator, 53, former New York Times writer and editor of the National Maritime Union publication, The Pilot, died of a heart attack in his New York home last week. Mr. Streator, at one time, edited the NAACP magazine, The Crisis.

Basil O'Connor's Wife Dies

Special to the Herald Tribune

WESTHAMPTON BEACH, L. I., July 26.—Mrs. Elvira R. O'Connor, 63-year-old wife of Basil O'Connor, partner in O'Connor & Farber, law firm of 120 Broadway, New York, and president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, died Tuesday at her home.

Mrs. O'Connor, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, was married to Mr. O'Connor in Cambridge, Mass., on Aug. 11, 1918.

Surviving, besides her husband, are two daughters, Mrs. Sidney Culver, of White Post, Va., and Dr. Sheelagh O'Connor of Seattle, Wash.; a brother, Elmore Rothe, of Houston, Tex., and five grandchildren.

Veteran Institute Trustee Passes

William Jay Schieffelin, of New York City, member of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees since 1907, died Saturday at the age of 89.

During his active life he headed Schieffelin and Company, one of the larger wholesale drug distributors in this country. He served in the Spanish-American War rising to the rank of colonel. He spent a large part of his time working to improve education and the general welfare of peoples of all races.

He was greatly impressed with Dr. Washington and his early struggles at Tuskegee Institute. His interest continued under Dr. R. R. Moton. They became very warm friends. In 1950, he wrote a classic version of his high esteem for Dr. Moton. It was printed in the Reader's Digest, "The Most Unforgettable Character I Have Known."

Dr. Schieffelin was chairman of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees from 1925 to 1945. He was elected chairman emeritus in 1945 and retained that title until his death. Tuskegee Institute, through its president, Dr. L. H. Foster, expressed profound sorrow over the passing of one who has meant so much to the program of this institution.

Advertising Exec Executive Dies

NEW YORK. — William G. Black, 47, the nation's foremost Negro advertising executive and president of Interstate United Newspapers, Inc., died early Saturday morning in Sydenham hospital, New York City, after a prolonged illness.

As head of an organization that served as the national advertising representative of the largest block of Negro newspapers in the world, Black was largely responsible for making national advertisers conscious of the vast potential of the Negro market.

At an early age, Black showed unusual enterprise in selling advertising space in Negro newspapers. While a student at Howard university, of which he was a graduate, he joined the advertising staff of the Washington Tribune and distinguished himself as one of their foremost salesmen. The quality of his work attracted the attention of the publishers of the New York Amsterdam News and he subsequently headed the advertising department of that newspaper.

A pioneer in the field, Black introduced many of the advertising innovations in wide use today. Among these are the use of Negro models, sales personnel and point-of-sale merchandising.

Born in Lake City, Fla., he was a resident of Hasatings-On-Hudson N. Y., and held a second lieutenants' commission in the New York State Guard. Black served with the 15th Infantry regiment during World War II.

He is survived by his widow, Lois; son, Elliott; daughter, Laurel, 3, and his mother, Mrs. Annie Thigpen of Washington, D. C.

Funeral services will be held in Washington, D. C.

F. O. Nichols Dies In N.Y.

NEW YORK— (ANP) —Franklin O. Nichols, assistant to the personnel officer of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and an authority in public health and interracial housing and employment, died here unexpectedly at the age of 56.

Nichols, a prolific writer on problems in housing and employment, appeared as a guest lecturer at Fisk university, Hampton Institute and other educational institutions.

He received a Rosenwald fellowship for the development of public health programs and worked closely with the Phelps-Stokes Fund's study of business administration at Negro schools.

Philadelphia-born Nichols studied at Temple University and the University of Chicago and once served as secretary of a United States Public Health Service project to study control of veneral disease.. In 1940, he was named secretary in charge of the southern division of the National Urban League and remained there until he joined Metropolitan Life in 1945.

29 1955

NEW YORK

Hold Rites For Mrs. Marshall

Chicago Defender

By ARNOLD de MILLE

NEW YORK — Final rites for Mrs. Vivien "Buster" Marshall, wife of the NAACP's Thurgood Marshall, were held here Tuesday at St. Phillips Episcopal church, with Fr. Shelton Bishop, pastor, officiating.

Mrs. Marshall died last Friday night at her home, 409 Edgecombe ave., after a short illness. She was 44.

Thurgood Marshall is head of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund which spearheaded the school segregation cases that resulted in the May 17 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public and elementary schools. He is also special counsel for the NAACP

Mrs. Marshall, affectionately called "Buster" by her friends across the country, was born Feb. 11, 1911, in Philadelphia. She was the daughter of Christopher and Maude Burey. She and Thurgood married in Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1929, while he was still a student at Lincoln university (Pa.)

A loyal supporter of her husband throughout the years in his constant fight against inequality, segregation and discrimination in American life, Mrs. Marshall was active in a number of community activities and associated with several national organizations working in the interest of equality and full citizenship for the Negro.

She was taken ill last October and was in the Fifth Avenue Flower hospital for a few weeks. She has been confined to her home for the past several weeks. Mrs. Marshall died on her birthday.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Marshall leaves her mother, now Mrs. Maude Jones of Steelton, Pa., a sister, Mrs. Irene Connor of Philadelphia, and several nieces and nephews.

MRS. VIVIEN MARSHALL

Buster' Marshall

Because Thurgood Marshall is not only one of the most distinguished Americans of our day, but equally as well known among the common people, most of them adopted his familiar term of endearment in addressing his wife as "Buster."

It wasn't elegant or descriptive, but it made others regard them as friendly homefolks all over the country.

Tuesday, Mrs. Thurgood Marshall was buried from St. Phillips Church in New York.

She was, in a real sense, the other half of Thurgood Marshall. They were college sweethearts, and for 25 years have been inseparable.

Of her husband, Mrs. Marshall said: "We have been very happy together. If I had my life to live over again, I wouldn't change any part of it. I have wanted most, all these years, to help him make good.

Mr. Marshall has made his mark in the world. Again, here is evidence that, behind the man who makes good in a public career is the good wife.

MRS. VIVIAN MARSHALL

"Buster"

(An Editorial)

Because Thurgood Marshall is not only one of the most distinguished Americans of our day, but equally as well known among

the common people, most of them adopted his familiar term of endearment in addressing his wife as "Buster."

It wasn't elegant or descriptive, but it made others regard them as friendly homefolks all over the country.

Tuesday, Mrs. Thurgood Marshall was buried from St. Phillips Church in New York.

She was, in a real sense, the other half of Thurgood Marshall. They were college sweethearts, and for 25 years have been inseparable.

Of her husband, Mrs. Marshall said: "We have been very happy together. If I had my life to live over again, I wouldn't change any part of it. I have wanted most, all these years, to help him make good.

Mr. Marshall has made his mark in the world. Again, here is evidence that, behind the man who makes good in a public career is the good wife.

Clarence DeHart, Of N. A. A. C. P.

Clarence E. DeHart, fifty, former six-term president of the Staten Island branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died of a heart ailment Friday night at his home, 31 Harrison Ave., Port Richmond, S. I.

An employee of City College, Mr. DeHart was director of the Booker T. Washington Service Men's Center during World War II, a member of the executive board of the Staten Island Y. M. C. A., an organizer of his community Council for Democracy, and a leader in numerous civic organizations, including the Community Welfare Council and the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Edith DeHart, a son, Henry DeHart; two daughters, Mrs. Carol Williams and Miss Ellen DeHart, and two sisters, Mrs. Edna Ballou and Miss Helen DeHart.

Mrs. Marshall buried in Philly

Afro-American

NEW YORK — Some 200 persons gathered at St. Philip PE Church here last week to pay final tribute to Mrs. Vivien (Buster) Marshall, wife of Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, as a light blanket of snow fell over the earth.

Among notables attending the services were Circuit Judge William H. Hastie, Customs Court Judge Irvin C. Mollison, NAACP Board Chairman Channing H. Tobias and Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack.

Father Shelton H. Bishop was the officiating minister and members of the NAACP board and staff from several states served as honorary pallbearers.

Immediately after conclusion of the services, some of the officials who work with Mr. Marshall in his offices here and others from the field joined members of the family in escorting Mrs. Marshall's body to Philadelphia where it was interred.

Henson, Who Reached Pole With Peary, Dies; Served 22 Years as Admiral's Valet on Trips

He Was the Only American With Explorer on the Last Dash to 1909 Goal

Matthew Alexander Henson, the man Admiral Robert E. Peary termed indispensable in his final five-day dash to the North Pole, died yesterday at St. Clare's Hospital. The 88-year-old explorer, the only American to accompany Admiral Peary to the Pole, succumbed of a cerebral hemorrhage.

First reports indicated that Admiral Peary had been accompanied only by Eskimo helpers. When the party reached Labrador Mr. Henson's achievement also was recorded.

Mr. Henson, who had been hired by Admiral Peary as a valet, accompanied the explorer on all of his expeditions over a twenty-two-year period. In interviews after the completion of the mission on April 7, 1909, Admiral Peary praised him highly as a sledge-maker, dog-sled driver and expedition companion. He said:

"This position I have given him primarily because of his adaptability and fitness for the work; secondly, on account of his loyalty. He has shared all the physical hardships of my Arctic work."

The commander also said he could not have made the dash without Mr. Henson.

Mr. Henson kept a diary of the trip. He described the arrival of the party at the pole "just before noon on April 6. He explained that because of weather conditions, readings were not taken until the next day when the American flag was planted at the pole shortly after noon. Thus it was that Mr. Henson found himself "sleeping one night at the North Pole."

Of the flag raising, he reported:

"The commander merely said in English: 'We will plant the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole'—and the Stars and Stripes were planted. Speaking in the Eskimo language, I then proposed three cheers, which were heartily given."

He said that he had coached the natives before-hand in this particular art. Of his own feelings, he wrote in his book, "The Negro at the North Pole:"

"As I stood there at the top of the world and thought of the hundreds of men who had lost their lives in the effort to reach it, I felt profoundly grateful that I, as the personal attendant of the commander, had the honor of representing my race in the historic achievement."

When the expedition ended, Mr. Henson was in good health

Matthew A. Henson, who accompanied Admiral Robert E. Peary to the North Pole.

but had lost twenty pounds during the sixty-eight-day march and return.

After his adventures, he seemed almost relieved to settle down in an office job. By an executive order from President Taft in 1913, he was appointed a clerk of the New York Custom House, a position he held until his retirement on pension in 1936.

Later, he lectured on, or just chatted about, the expedition.

Department of Defense

In 1950, at 83, when he was honored at the Pentagon.

Just as reports of his presence on the final dash came late, the more tangible honors, exclusive of his Civil Service appointment, eluded the man for many years. Many bills were presented in Congress on his behalf. They specified a pension and a medal, pointing out that Admiral Peary had received a $5,500 pension and a medal.

On Jan. 28, 1944, Mr. Henson received a medal — one authorized by Congress for all members of the Peary Expedition of 1908-09. In 1945, at the age of 81, he received the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Chicago and he was made an honorary member of the Explorers Club in New York. The club had honored him in 1934 as a smoker, where he spoke on the expedition.

His biography, "Dark Companion," was published in 1947 by Bradley Robinson. Last April, on the anniversary of the expedition, Mr. Henson and his wife met President Eisenhower in Washington.

Even before he met Admiral Peary in a haberdashery store in Washington, when he was 18 years old, he had charted a life of adventure and travel for himself. He had gone to sea as a cabin boy and had made a voyage to China before he was hired by the admiral as a valet.

Mr. Henson had made his first expedition on the Admiral's second trip to Nicaragua in 1887.

He was born in Charles County, Md., Aug. 8, 1866. His mother died when he was 6 and he lived with an uncle in Washington for several years. He received his formal education—six years at the N Street School—during this time.

Surviving are his widow, Lucy, of 246 West 150th Street, and a sister, Mrs. Eliza Carter of Washington.

A funeral service will be held Monday at the Abyssinian Baptist Church. The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, the pastor, will officiate.

Henson, 89, With Peary At the Pole

Matthew Alexander Henson, last American survivor of the Peary Expedition which was the only party ever to set foot on the North Pole, died yesterday in New York City.

Henson

The Maryland-born Negro who once lived in Washington accompanied Admiral Robert E. Peary and four Eskimos on that dramatic 133-mile polar dash on April 6, 1909, after the full party had turned back in the face of howling gales and 70-below temperatures.

He died in St. Clare's Hospital following an illness which struck him six weeks ago in the small apartment where he had lived quietly since retiring from the United States Customs Service in 1936.

Guests of Eisenhower

Mr. Henson and his wife, Lucy, who survives him, were guests of President and Mrs. Eisenhower in the White House last April 6 when he came here to place a wreath on Peary's grave in Arlington Cemetery in commemoration of the forty-fifth anniversary of their push to the ice-capped top of the world.

Born August 8, 1866, in Charles County, Md., he was brought to Washington as a boy and attended the "N Street School" for six years.

He moved to Baltimore and at the age of 12 shipped out to China as a cabin boy on the start of a career that was to find him becoming a skilled navigator and a better arctic trail-blazer and dog-sled handler than most of the skilled Eskimo hunters.

After five years at sea, Mr. Henson returned to Washington to work in a hat store. It was during that time that he met the young Lieutenant Peary, who took the 21-year-old Henson on an expedition to survey a canal across Nicaragua.

Recognition Comes Late

For the next 19 years they explored the frozen north, collecting scientific data where others had failed.

Peary was retired as a rear admiral with the thanks of Congress, but glory was a long time coming to Mr. Henson.

In 1914 he was found working in a Brooklyn warehouse and finally received a "Presidential appointment" as a messenger in the New York Customs House at $1000 per year. He retired on a small pension in 1936.

In 1937 he won recognition when the Exprorers Club in New York made him a lifetime member. In 1945 his first real recognition came — a special medal voted him by Congress. In 1950, he was honored again when a plaque was presented to him in a ceremony at the Pentagon.

Schieffelin Dies In N. Y.

NEW YORK — Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, 89, for years one of the civic leaders of New York City, former chairman of the trustee board of Tuskegee Institute and a trustee of Hampton as well, died at his home here Saturday.

Newsman dies in Buffalo

G. G. Anderson Sr. taken suddenly ill

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Gerald G. Anderson Sr., associate editor and theatrical representative of the Buffalo Broadcaster, died here recently after a sudden illness.

A retired postal clerk of the Black Rock District, Mr. Anderson was widely known for his work among theatrical people who came to Buffalo within the past 14 years.

He was a graduate of old Central High School here and attended elementary school in this city. Recently he received a pin for safe driving.

Survivors include a daughter, Mrs. Laura Howard, and two sons, Jerry of California and Robert. Six grandchildren also survive. At the time of his death, Mr. Anderson was living with his daughter, Mrs. Howard, at 90 Donaldson Rd., Buffalo.

Rev. G. H. Sims dies in N.Y.

Union Baptist's pastor 56 years

NEW YORK (NNPA) — The Rev. George H. Sims Sr., 83, pastor of the Union Baptist Church since its founding in 1898, died Thursday at his home, 131 W. 131st St.

A native of Cumberland, Va., Dr. Sims received his early training in the ministry at the Christian Missionary Alliance here and was ordained in Nyack, N.Y., in 1898

For the last 42 years Dr. Sims served as president of the Empire State Baptist Missionary Convention. He was also for many years president of the auxiliary of the New York Baptist City Mission Society.

* * *

A LIFELONG CHAMPION of better interracial relations, Dr. Sims was a member of the New York State Commission on Discrimination, appointed by former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in 1944.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Louise Daniel Sims; a son, the Rev. George H. Sims Jr., co-pastor of the Union Baptist Church; and two daughters, Miss Edith T. Sims and Mrs. Ariel Simms.

Mrs. Brown dies

NEW YORK — Funeral services for Mrs. Caroline Brown, mother of Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, were held Friday evening from All Souls Episcopal Church here.

Interment was on Saturday morning following 10 o'clock mass. Mrs. Brown died Tuesday, Jan. 11 in the Presbyterian Hospital. Besides Dr. Moron, she is survived by a daughter, Miss Audrey Hernandez of NYC.

Mrs. Mamie Pickens Dies In New York

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — Mrs. Minnie Pickens, 74 widow of the late William Pickens, educator and author who retired in 1952 after 11 years as director of the interracial section of the United States savings bond division of the Treasury Department, died Monday at Mt. Morris Park Hospital.

Mrs. Pickens was a graduate of Tougaloo College. She had been ill for several months. She was active here in civic and cultural organizations and in the Community Church of New York.

She was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and served on the committee of management of the Harlem Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Surviving her are two daughters, Miss Harriet Pickens and Mrs. Ruby Holbrook, and a son, William Pickens, Jr.

Hold Rites for Widow of Dean William Pickens

New York City—Funeral services were held Jan. 12, at the Delaney Funeral Home, for Mrs. Minnie Cooper McAlpine Pickens, widow of the late Dean William Pickens. She died in Mount Morris Park Hospital Jan. 9, following a long illness.

Death came to the 74-year-old widow less than nine months after her husband, former NAACP director of branches and noted author and lecturer, had suffered a heart attack and died last April while the couple was on a cruise off South America.

Friends said Mrs. Pickens, who lived at 260 W. 139th St., had been suffering since returning from the

A native of York Station, Ala., Mrs. Pickens was a graduate of Toogaloo College, Miss., and taught school for several years. In New York she has been active with the Harlem YWCA and the committee of 100 Women of the NAACP.

She is survived by a son, William Pickens, Jr.; two daughters, Miss Harriet I. Pickens, and two grandsons, William Pickens, 3rd; and Richard W. Pickens.

Sent Messages

Top officers of the NAACP sent messages of sympathy to the family. Telegrams were sent by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman, NAACP Board of directors, Walter White, executive secretary and Roy Wilkins, administrator.

Dean Pickens' Widow Dies!

(NEW YORK (ANP)—Mrs. William Pickens, widow of Dean Pickens and a well known world traveler and art enthusiast, died here Monday, Jan. 10, after a long illness. Cause of death was not immediately disclosed.

Mrs. Pickens earned in her lifetime almost as much fame as her illustrious husband. She was considered equally at home in Europe as in her native U. S. A. For years she conducted tours of European countries.

She also was an art lover.

In recent years, however, her health was not good. At the time of her husband's death she was ill.

Dean Pickens died while returning from a trip abroad. He was buried at sea.

The couple married in 1905. From this union came three children.

Dean Pickens is best recalled as dean of Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md. For many years. However, he was director of branches for the NAACP. And prior to his death, he was a high official with the Savings Bond Division of the U. S. Treasury.

Funeral services were held Wednesday for Mrs. Pickens.

FRANKLIN NICHOLS INTERRACIAL AIDE

Metropolitan Life Official Who Was Employment and Housing Expert Dead

Franklin O. Nichols of 409 Edgecombe Avenue, assistant to the personnel officer of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, died unexpectedly at his home here yesterday. His age was 65.

Mr. Nichols' body was found by a maid. The police said death resulted from natural causes.

Mr. Nichols was an authority in the fields of public health and the interracial problems of housing and employment. A prolific writer in those fields, he was the author of many publications in professional journals.

He had appeared as a guest lecturer at Fisk University, Hampton Institute and other educational institutions and was the recipient of a Rosenwald Fund fellowship for the development of public health programs.

Mr. Nichols served also as a consultant on housing to the Phelps-Stokes Fund, administrator of a study of business administration at Negro schools and colleges, and secretary of the Committee on Interracial Problems in Housing of the Citizens Housing Council.

Born in Philadelphia, he studied at Temple University and the University of Chicago. During World War I he was appointed by the International Red Cross to organize services to Negro troops in France and was named later by the Army to administer a public health program with the Ninety-second Division.

After the war, Mr. Nichols served as secretary of a United States Public Health Service project to study venereal disease control. He was named in 1922 to the post of associate educational director of the American Social Hygiene Association of New York and continued in that post until 1933.

During the Nineteen Thirties, Mr. Nichols conducted a two-year study of student health problems in Negro schools and colleges for the National Tuberculosis Association. After completing a special course in housing management conducted by the National Association of Housing Officials, he was appointed to set up the administration procedures for the selection of tenants at Harlem Houses.

Mr. Nichols was named secretary in charge of the southern division of the National Urban League in 1940 and remained in that post until he joined Metropolitan Life in 1945.

Surviving are his widow, Charlotte, and a son, Franklin F. Nichols of 2235 Fifth Avenue.

Wife Of Thurgood Marshall Dies At Home In New York

NEW YORK—Mrs. Vivien ("Buster") Marshall, wife of Thurgood Marshall, passed away Friday (Feb. 11) night at her home, 409 Edgecombe Ave. after a short illness. She was 44.

Mr. Marshall is head of NAACP Defense and Educational Fund which spearheaded the school segregation cases that resulted in the May 17 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in Public and Elementary Schools. He is also special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

MARRIED 1929

Mrs. Marshall, affectionately called "Buster" by her friends across the country, was born Feb. 11, 1911 in Philadelphia. She was the daughter of Christopher and Maude Burey. She and Thurgood Marshall were married Sept. 4, 1929 while he was still a student at Lincoln University.

A loyal supporter of her husband throughout the years in his constant fight against inequality, segregation and discrimination in American life, Mrs. Marshall was active in a number of community activities and associated with several national organizations working in the interest of equality and full citizenship for the Negro.

DIED ON BIRTHDAY

She was taken ill last October and was in the 5th Avenue Flower Hospital for a few weeks. She died on her birthday.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at the St. Philips Episcopal Church, 215 West 133rd St. She will be buried in Philadelphia.

Surviving Mrs. Marshall are her husband, her mother, now Mrs. Maude Jones at Steelton, Pa., her father Mr. Christopher Burey now of Brooklyn, N. Y., a sister Mrs. Irene Connor of Philadelphia, and several nieces and nephews.

Mr. Marshall is head of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund which spearheaded the school segregation cases that resulted in the May 17 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public and elementary schools.

He is also Special Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

* * *

MRS. MARSHALL, affectionately called "Buster" by her friends across the country, was born Feb. 11, 1911 in Philadelphia.

She was the daughter of Christopher and Maude Burey. She and Thurgood Marshall were married Sept. 4, 1929, while he was still a student at Lincoln University.

A loyal supporter of her husband throughout the years in his constant fight against inequality, segregation and discrimination in American life, Mrs. Marshall was active in a number of community activities and associated with several organizations working in the interest of equality and full citizenship for the Negro.

* * *

SHE WAS taken ill last October and was in the Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospital for a few weeks.

Since leaving the hospital, she had been confined to her home. She died on her birthday.

Funeral services were held Tuesday at the St. Philip Episcopal Church, 214 West 134th Street. She was buried in Philadelphia.

Surviving Mrs. Marshall are her widower, her mother, now Mrs. Maude Jones of Steelton, Pa.; her father Christopher Burey, now of Brooklyn, N. Y.; a sister, Mrs. Irene Connor of Philadelphia, and several nieces and nephews.

Marshall's Wife, '44, Dies in NY

NEW YORK—Mrs. Vivien (Buster) Marshall, wife of Thurgood Marshall, died Friday (Feb. 11) night at her home, 409 Edgecombe Avenue, after a short illness. She was 44.

Mrs. Thurgood Marshall Dies; Mourned Here

NEW YORK — Mrs. Vivien ("Buster") Marshall, wife of Thurgood Marshall, died Friday night (her 44th birthday) at her home, 409 Edgecombe Ave. here, after a short illness.

Mrs. Marshall was well-known in Texas. She visited in Houston and Dallas only last summer. Her friends in this area were shocked and saddened by her death.

Mr. Marshall is head of NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund which spearheaded the school segregation cases that resulted in the May 17 Supreme Court decision, outlawing segregation in public and elementary schools.

Funeral services were held Tuesday in New York.

Hundreds Attend Funeral Rites Of Mrs. Marshall

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Hundreds of persons jammed funeral services here Tuesday for Mrs. Vivian Marshall, wife of NAACP Chief Counsel Thurgood Marshall.

Affectionally called "Buster" by her friends across the country, Mrs. Marshall, 44 passed away after illness had confined her to her home since last October.

Mrs. Marshall was born Feb. 11, 1911, and died on her birthday. She and Thurgood Marshall were married Sept. 4, 1929, while he was still a student at Lincoln (Pa.) University.

Mrs. Marshall was a loyal supporter of her husband throughout the years in his constant fight against inequality, segregation and discrimination in American life.

Active in a number of community activities, she was associated with several national organizations working in the interest of full citizenship for the Negro.

Taking ill last October, she was in the Flower hospital for a while. Since leaving the hospital, she had been confined to her home.

Funeral services were held at St. Philips Episcopal Church and burial was in Philadelphia.

Besides Att. Marshall, Mrs. Marshall's mother, now Mrs. Maude Jones of Steelton, Pa., her father, Christopher Burcy of Brooklyn, N. Y., a sister, Mrs. Irene Connor of Philadelphia and several nieces and nephews survive.

MRS. MARSHALL

Matthew Henson Funeral Tonight

Funeral services for Matthew A. Henson, 88, Negro companion of Adm. Robert E. Peary on the 1909 expedition to the North Pole, will be held at 7:30 p.m. today at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 13th St. The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell will preside.

Mr. Henson, who died Wednesday, lived at 246 W. 150th St. He had lived in retirement for the last 16 years.

Composer's Son Commits Suicide

ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—The son of the late composer J. Rosamond Johnson, shot and killed himself last week in his dormitory room at Bard College while another student was in the room.

District Atty. Raymond Barratta said the shooting of the 20-year-old student was apparently suicide, but James H. Case Jr., president of the college, said that whether the "self-inflicted wound was a suicide or accident has not yet been established."

Mr. Barratta said that Mr. Johnson and Mr. Warwick had spent Sunday evening in a movie in near-by Red Hook N. Y., then went to a tavern several drinks and then drove to the college theater for a dress rehearsal of a theatrical production. Both men lived in Wardens Hall.

J. Rosamond Johnson, who died on Nov. 11, 1954, was a composer, Broadway actor and founder and director of the a Music School Settlement for Colored People in New York City. The dead student's New York address was 154 W. 131st St.

J. Rosamond Johnson Son Dies by Gun at Bard College

Special to the Herald Tribune

ANNANDALE - ON - HUDSON, April 18.—Donald M. Johnson, N. Y., Bard College student and adopted son of the late composer and cultural leader, J. Rosamond Johnson, shot and killed himself today in his dormitory room.

District Attorney Raymond Barratta said the shooting was an apparent suicide, but James H. Case jr., Bard College president, said that whether the "self-inflicted wound was a suicide or accident "has not yet been established."

In the twenty-year-old student, Arnold Warwick, twenty-three, of 95 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn, who summoned police. The shooting occurred at 1:30 a. m. and Mr. Johnson died an hour later in the Northern Dutchess Health Center, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Mr. Warwick told police he was removing some theatrical equipment from Mr. Johnson's bed when he heard two shots "like a cap pistol." He wheeled about, he said, and saw Mr. Johnson on the floor, a bullet wound in his head.

Police said the student had apparently missed with his first shot from an old .32-caliber pistol. The second shot was fatal.

Funeral Rites For 'Yardbird' Parker

Hear Recording By Saxophonist

Last rites for Charlie "Yardbird" Parker, 35-year-old world famous alto saxophonist, were held Wednesday afternoon in the chapel of the Watkins Brothers funeral home.

Parker, one of the leading exponents of bop music, a progressive form of modern jazz, was stricken in New York and died after a short illness March 12.

More than 200 mourners, including nearly 150 local musicians, crowded into the chapel for the service.

Several of Parker's fellow musicians, with whom he had shared membership in Local 627 of the American Federation of Music, took part in the service and served as pall bearers.

The Rev. William Hurse, pastor of the Metropolitan Spiritual Church of Christ, officiated.

Remarking on the contribution made by Parker to the world of modern music, the minister said that Kansas City could be proud to have contributed such a genius.

Parker, a native of Kansas City, began his musical career here with the Jay McShann band.

Mr. Hurse cautioned his listeners that every man, regardless of his station, should prepare for death. He quoted Proverbs 3:6, "In all your ways acknowledge God and he shall direct your path."

The minister directed many of his remarks to the musicians present, telling them that a man's worldly occupation should not interfere with a man's search for God. "Because a man plays in an orchestra for a dance on Saturday is no reason why he should remain away from church on Sunday," the speaker said. He lamented the fact that Parker had no church affiliation.

A solo, "You'll Never Walk Alone," was sung by Milton Able; the Rev. Henri Lawson, sang "Beyond the Sunset." Able was accompanied at the organ by Bob Wilson, bandleader.

Richard Smith, secretary of the union local, read condolences and the obituary.

A highly emotional period of the service occurred when a recording in which Parker was featured in a solo part was played. The record, "Repetition," with the Neal Hefti 25-piece band, is part of an album of concert selections.

Announcing that the record would be played, Richard Smith explained that "This is the way Charlie would want it."

Mourners wept openly as the rich, clear notes of Parker's saxophone filled the chapel.

Six members of the musician's local served as pall bearers: Franz Bruze, Elbert Dye, Bobby Stafford, Joshua Reeves, Ernest Daniels and Jimmy Keith.

Among the mourners was Parker's oldest son, Francis Leon, who is in the U. S. Air Force and was given leave from Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio to attend the funeral. Parker is also survived by his mother, Mrs. Addie Parker, 1535 Park; another son, Charles Jr.; a half brother, John Parker, of 2712 Bell; an aunt, Mrs. Boxley, 6601 Wenanda Rd., and an uncle, also named John Parker.

Last rites for the deceased were held in New York Monday night prior to the body's removal here. A wake was held Tuesday night at the Watkins Chapel.

Burial was in Lincoln cemetery.

CLARENCE DE HART, LEADER IN N.A.A.C.P

Clarence E. de Hart of 31 Harrison Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., died Friday night in his home. He was 50 years old.

Six times president of the Staten Island branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he had been a member of its executive board since 1950.

During World War II, Mr. de Hart was a director of the Booker T. Washington Service Men's Center in Stapleton, S. I. He also was a member of the Staten Island Young Men's Christian Association, the Staten Island Community Welfare Council, Staten Island Chapter of the State Commission Against Discrimination, the Boy Scouts and the Staten Island Community Chest.

He was a stock clerk for the Board of Higher Education at City College's downtown Manhattan branch.

Surviving are his widow, Edith; two daughters, a son, two sisters and a grandchild.

Congress hears praises of late Walter White

WASHINGTON

Senator Lehman of New York and Senator Smith of New Jersey joined in tribute to the late Walter White on the Senate floor on the day of Mr. White's funeral, March 24.

In the House of Representatives Mr. White was eulogized by Reps. Charles C. Diggs Jr. and Adam C. Powell.

Senator Lehman characterized Mr. White as "a great and unflinching fighter for freedom and justice."

"It is noteworthy," he said, "that his efforts were directed to securing and maintaining civil rights and liberties, justice, and equality for not ony the people of his race, but for all the people of our country and, in fact, for all the peoples of the world."

* * *

WHEN SENATOR Lehman had finished speaking, Senator Smith said: "I am glad to associate myself with the remarks made by the senator from New York regarding the late Walter White."

"A few days ago, when notice of Mr. White's death appeared in the newspaper, I made a brief statement on the floor of the Senate; and at this time I am glad to renew that statement, in behalf of that great American."

Speaking on the House floor on March 30, Congressman Powell (D-N.Y.) declared. "as long as history lasts, and there is the cry for full human freedom, Walter White's name will be echoed down the corridors of time as the symbol of a true champion of human rights."

Also on March 30, Congressman Diggs (D-Mich.) declared that Mr. White's "life and efforts, which have been a potent influence in promoting the cause of democracy within America and in promulgating to other countries the ideals basic in our philosophy, should serve as an inspiration to his own contemporaries and to all succeeding generations."

WALTER WHITE

1894 — 1955

(Secretary of the NAACP)

By ANDY RAZAF for ANP

Although he could have passed for white,
This noble son of Negro birth;
Led on his people in the fight
For equal justice, truth and right.

America proclaims his worth,
His courage and integrity;
Until the end, he walked the earth;
A champion of Democracy!

MR. WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN

VETERAN INSTITUTE TRUSTEE
PASSES IN NEW YORK CITY

William Jay Schieffelin of New York City, member of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees since 1907, died Saturday at the age of 89.

During his active life he headed Schieffelin and Company, one of the larger wholesale drug distributors in this country. He served in the Spanish-American war rising to the rank of colonel. He spent a large part of his time working to improve education and the general welfare of peoples of all races. He was greatly impressed with Dr. Washington and his early struggles at Tuskegee Institute. His interest continued under Dr.Moton. They became very warm friends. In 1950, he wrote a classic version of his high esteem for Dr.Moton. It was printed in the Reader's Digest. "The Most Unforgettable Character I have Known."

Dr. Schieffelin was chairman ofthe Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees from 1925 to 1945. He was elected Chairman emeritus in 1945 and retained that title until his death.

Tuskegee Institute, through its president, Dr.I.H. Foster, expressed profound sorrow over the passing of one who has meant so much to the program of this institution.

The Tuskegee Herald
Tuesday- May 3, 1955
P.1
Tuskegee, Ala.

(Passed Sat.4-30-55)

Two Wives at 'Yardbird' Parker's Funeral

Yardbird's Mourners—Visibly distraught at the funeral of saxophonist Charlie (Yardbird) Parker, at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York, are the two wives of the famed musician. Left is Mrs. Chan Parker, with whom he was living at time of death; her brother, James Berg, and Tony Scott, a friend. Right: Mrs. Doris Parker, seated, legal wife, who was estranged from the musician, is comforted by friends. With her are, left to right: Mary Lou Williams, Leonard Feather, Hazel Scott, Mrs. William Dufty and Willis H. Jordan, mortician. Parker died in the apartment of Baroness de Koenigswarter, a member of the international Rothschild cl[illegible] ayne Photo.

Lulu Lewis Of 'Shuffle Along' Fame Is Buried

NEW YORK — (ANP) — A heart attack claimed the life of Lula Lewis, 63, old time vaudeville performer and prominent club woman Sunday, Nov. 27. She succumbed in the arms of her son, Thomas Brooks, sr., president of the Staton Island NAACP, at their home.

Mrs. Lewis was born in Englewood, but lived most of her life in Manhattan. At St. Lukes, she set up a clothing center and was founder of the Holy Cross Welfare Center.

The deceased was a talented dancer and songster of the 20's. For several years, she toured the Keith Circuit in vaudeville acts. One of her partners in show business was the late Thomas Brooks, sr., who was one of the country's top tap dance artists. In the mid-20's she became a member of the original 'Shuffle Along" musical comedy company.

Mary Langford Taylor

Felled by Heart Attack in India

NEW YORK—Mrs. Frederick Arthur Taylor, better known to her many friends and associates in the United States as Mary Langford, died suddenly at the age of 43 of heart failure after an operation on April 19 in a mission hospital in Ambur, Madras State, India.

She was buried in Bangalore, the city in which she resided.

A trained social worker with seven years' experience as a field consultant for the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Mrs. Taylor was sent by the World Health Organization of the United Nations to India in 1952 to help set up and maintain a pilot project in family planning sponsored by the Indian Government.

* * *

DR. ABRAHAM STONE, vice president of the Planned Parenthood Federation, who directed the project, said of Mrs. Taylor:

"She lived in an Indian village, dressed in a sari and merged into the life of the people she was trying to help. Thus she learned to know and understand the needs and beliefs of Indians beyond the capacity of most foreigners."

Mrs. Robert M. Ferguson, PPFA president, said:

"We have lost a real friend and will never forget her contribution to our program. Her intelligence, gaiety and devotion to our cause will continue to be an inspiration to all of us."

Mrs. Taylor returned to America last summer to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Langford of Rochester, N. Y., and to introduce them to her English husband, Frederick A. Taylor, whom she met and married in India.

Mr. Taylor is a staff member in the Asian office of the International Labor Organization.

* * *

MRS. TAYLOR helped to develope institutes on marriage and family life at a number of Negro colleges. She also developed planned parenthood programs and working relationships with the following organizations: National Council of Negro Women, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, National Association of Colored Women, Morehouse College's annual institute on marriage and family life, National Medical Association, National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women, and Ladies Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

MRS. F. A. TAYL...
...heart fails in A...

Philanthropist succumbs at 89.

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, 89, for years one of the civic leaders of New York City, former chairman of the trustee board of Tuskegee Institute and a trustee of Hampton as well, died at his home here Saturday.

In World War I, with the rank of colonel, he led the 15th New York Infantry Regiment, the famed colored outfit, into battle in France.

He was president of the American Mission to Lepers, vice-president American Bible society, chairman Citizens Union, had been president of the National Druggists Association, and chairman of Schieffelin and Co., wholesale druggists, established 1889.

DR. SCHIEFFELIN, who was a graduate of the Columbia school of Mines with a Ph. D. degree from Munich, was always avidly interested in good causes. A scion of a pioneer aristocratic family he apparently felt an obligation to do good for less fortunate people.

As a trustee of both Hampton and Tuskegee, he mingled with notables fired by the same spirit of service. He served with men like William H. Baldwin, Robert C. Ogden, Seth Low, Theodore Roosevelt, Julius Rosenwald and William G. Wilcox. He is survived by nine children, eldest of whom is William Jay Jr.

Dr. Washington and his early struggles at Tuskegee Institute. His interest continued under Dr. R. R. Moton. They became very warm friends. In 1950, he wrote a classic version of his high esteem for Dr. Moton. It was printed in the Reader's Digest, "The Most Unforgettable Character I Have Known."

Dr. Schieffelin was chairman of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees from 1925 to 1945. He was elected chairman emeritus in 1945 and retained that title until his death. Tuskegee Institute, through its president, Dr. L. H. Foster, expressed profound sorrow over the passing of one who has meant so much to the program of this institution.

Veteran Institute Trustee Passes

William Jay Schieffelin, of New York City, member of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees since 1907, died Saturday at the age of 89.

During his active life he headed Schieffelin and Company, one of the larger wholesale drug distributors in this country. He served in the Spanish-American War, rising to the rank of colonel. He spent a large part of his time working to improve education and the general welfare of peoples of all races.

He was greatly impressed with

The Legacy of Walter White

Walter White is dead. Few men when laid to rest receive such tributes of praise and admiration. He has been described as courageous, brilliant, dedicated and inspired, as statesman, lecturer, writer, leader and champion. He richly deserved these eulogies. Yet they do not seem adequate to define his great achievement or his place in our modern life. His real greatness lay in his weapons, in his deep faith in democracy and the democratic method. He never stooped to seek revenge; that would have been too easy. He never sought superficial victories; that would have been convenient and understandable. He sought to change the thinking of his fellow men, to civilize his country. He would not stop short of this gigantic goal.

When Walter White fought the scourge of lynching he did not merely set out to bring the criminal to justice; he labored to create a lynch-free America. He worked on our conscience, on our laws and institutions. When he sought to enfranchise the Negro in the south he did not beg for favors or token handouts. He fought to make our constitution a reality for all. When he championed equality in employment he did not have in mind a few appointments by politicians; he meant genunie and complete opportunity for all Negroes in every walk of life. All this could be achieved in a democracy only by methods that went to the root of our social patterns and morals. The real greatness of Walter White is that he chose the long, hard way rather than the convenient compromise.

Walter White was one of the most successful revolutionaries of our time. He lived to see lynchings abhorred by America. He saw poll tax abolished in state after state. He lived to see the Supreme Court outlaw segregation in the schools. These were not the achievements of either an opportunist or a gradualist; these were the fruits of a militant and crusading man who not only believed in democracy but also demonstrated that principle is still the practical ingredient in any plan for human progress. In this sense he reminds us of Ghandi, who in his own day also lived to see the emancipation of his people. Like Ghandi he leaves us a precious heritage that our country will not soon forget.

—ILC Labor Reports.

George Streater Writer Is Dead

By SAMUEL D. PERRY, Jr

NEW YORK, N. Y.— (ANP) — Newspaper circles were saddened last week by the death of George W. Streater, 55, former reporter for the New York Times, and brother-in-law of Air Force General Benjamin O. Davis, Jr.

Born in Nashville, Tenn. Streater earned an A. B. from Fisk university in 1926 and an M. A. from Western Reserve university in 1930 He also took graduate level courses at the University of Chicago, as well as at Columbia university.

Mr. Streater's teaching career including periods at St. Paul's schools and Bennett college.

As a member of the staff of the NAACP, he also served as editor of the Crisis.

Active in labor union organizations the writer served with Amalgamated Colthing Workers of America, CIO and with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL. With the latter group he did special research work as well as with six other unions.

Streater wrote special articles on the Negro for the Times from 1945 to 1949. Upon leaving the Times he became the editor of the Pilot, organ of the National Maritime Union CIO. He held this position until his death.

He was a profile writer and contributed to a number of keys periodicals.

Surviving are his widow, former Olive Davis, sister of Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis; a mother a son, George D.; two brothers, John of Nashville, and Julius of St. Louis and two sisters, Mrs. Minnie Steele and Mrs. Eileen Watkins both of St. Louis .

WILLIAM BLACK, ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE DIES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y. — William G. Black, 47, the nation's foremost Negro advertising executive and president of Interstate United Newspapers, Inc., died early Saturday morning in Sydenham Hospital, New York City, after a prolonged illness.

As head of an organization that served as the national advertising representative of the largest bloc of Negro newspapers in the world, Mr. Black was largely responsible for making national advertisers conscious of the vast potential of the Negro market.

At an early age Mr. Black showed unusual enterprise in selling advertising space in Negro newspapers. While a student at Howard University, of which he was a graduate, he joined the advertising staff of the Washington Tribune and distinguished himself as one of their foremost salesmen. The quality of his work attracted the attention of the publishers of the New York Amsterdam News and he subsequently headed the advertising department of that newspaper.

Later, Mr. Black moved on to the New Jersey Herald News where as advertising manager, he was able to bring many important advertisers to that newspaper. While still in Washington, D. C., Mr. Black founded Flash Magazine, the forerunner of Negro picture magazines.

JOINS INTERSTATE

Some fourteen years ago the owners of Interstate United Newspapers having heard of Mr. Black's reputation, secured his services as sales manager. An indefatigable worker, Mr. Black plunged into his new work with characteristic enthusiasm. At a time when Negro newspapers subsisted largely on small mail order and charm ads, Mr. Black, through his untiring effores was soon able to prove that the Negro press could be profitably used by major advertisers as a medium for their products.

A pioneer in the field, Mr. Black introduced many of the advertising innovations in wide use today. Among these are the use of Negro models, sales personnel, and point-of-sale merchandising.

Born in Lake City, Fla. he was a resident of Hastings-On-Hudson, N. Y., and held a Second Lieutenants' Commission in the New York State Guard. Mr. Black served with the Fifteenth Infantry Regiment during World War II.

He is survived by his widow, Lois, son, Elliott. daughter, Laurel, 3, and his mother, Mrs. Annie Thigpen, of Washington D. C., where funeral services will be held.

DEATH

- Wife of Thurgood dies in N.Y.
- She inspired him in civil rights battles

ASTORIA, N.Y.—Mrs. Vivian S. Marshall, 44, wife of Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, died Friday night (her birthday) at her home, 409 Edgecombe Ave., in Harlem after a prolonged illness.

Mrs. Marshall was born Feb. 11, 1911, the daughter of Christopher and Maude Burey of Philadelphia and was married to her famous husband Sept. 4, 1929, in Philadelphia, while he was a student at Lincoln University and she a student at the University of Pennsylvania.

* * *

A LOYAL supporter of her husband throughout the years in his fight against racial discrimination in the American way of life, she was always an interested spectator in the courtroom as he waged his battles.

Affectionately known around the nation as "Buster," Mrs. Marshall was, herself, a member of several national organizations working in the interest of full citizenship for colored Americans.

Becoming ill last October, she was for a while a patient in Fifth Avenue Flower Hospital. Since leaving there, she had been confined to her home up until the time of her death.

* * *

SURVIVING ARE her husband, Mr. Marshall; her mother, Mrs. Maude Jones of Stenton, Pa.; her father, Christopher Burey of Brooklyn; a sister, Mrs. Irene Connor of Philadelphia, and several nieces and nephews.

Funeral services were tentatively scheduled for Tuesday at 9:30 a.m. in St. Philip Church, 215 W. 133rd St., New York City, with the Levy and Delany Funeral Home in charge.

MRS. VIVIAN MARSHALL
'Buster' dies

'Buck,' Famed Comedian, Dies

NEW YORK — "Buck" of the famous acting team of "Buck and Bubbles", died here last week. His real name was Ford Lee Washington. He was 47 years old. Cause of death was not disclosed.

A native of Louisville, Ky., "Buck" came to New York as a young man and remained to become one of the most successful actors in the heyday of vaudeville.

Dr. John R. Mott

Born in 1865, John Raleigh Mott was 20 years of age when he encountered the experience which set the pattern of the best part of his life. The date was January 14, 1886, and the place was a meeting hall at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. Within the auditorium the noted Cambridge cricketer, C. Kynaston Studd, a protege of the famous evangelist Dwight L. Moody, was preaching. Arriving late and pausing momentarily at the door, the young sophomore student from Iowa heard spoken the words: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God!"

The call thus phrased became the guiding principle of John Mott's heart and mind. All other considerations were swept aside, and he pledged his talents unreservedly to Christian enterprise. The Young Men's Christian Association lay ready to his purpose. He was chosen student secretary of its International Committee in 1888 and served at that post until 1915. Meanwhile he accepted the secretaryship of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions and organized the World's Student Christian Federation which eventually operated in 27 different countries. In 1910 he presided over the World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh and in 1917 he was called to the executive leadership of the YMCA National War Work Council. It was not until 1947 that Dr. Mott retired from Christian organization labor.

But a mere recital of the positions he held and the administrative work he did represents only a fraction of his worth to the cause in which he was enlisted. The two million miles he traveled and the 21 books he wrote provided a much better measuring stick for his achievement. Dr Mott was a statesman. He made Christian ity an authentic force and power wherever he appeared. His eloquence moved multitudes of listeners, but it was equally effective in the assembly places of parliaments and cabinets. No contemporary better deserved the title of "world citizen," and the Nobel Prize which was given him in 1946 was an appropriate acknowledgment of this fact. Washington knew him as a good neighbor, and he long will be remembered here — especially at Washington Cathedral which he helped to build.

Matthew Henson, Peary Aide On 1909 Polar Expedition, Dies

Trip's Last Survivor Reached Pole With Admiral

Matthew Alexander Henson, who broke the trail for Admiral Robert E. Peary to reach the North Pole, died yesterday in New York.

The 88-year-old colored man was the last surviving member of Admiral Peary's expedition to the Pole in 1909. Mr. Henson and four Eskimos were the Admiralls companions when the explorer raised the American flag above a cairn of ice in sub-zero cold.

Admiral Peary picked Mr. Henson as his assistant on the trip because he was "almost as skillful in ice technique as an Eskimo."

Mr. Henson spoke the Eskimo language fluently, he trained the Eskimos for all Peary's expeditions, broke in the dogs and was adept at cracking a 30-foot whip in driving the formidable huskies.

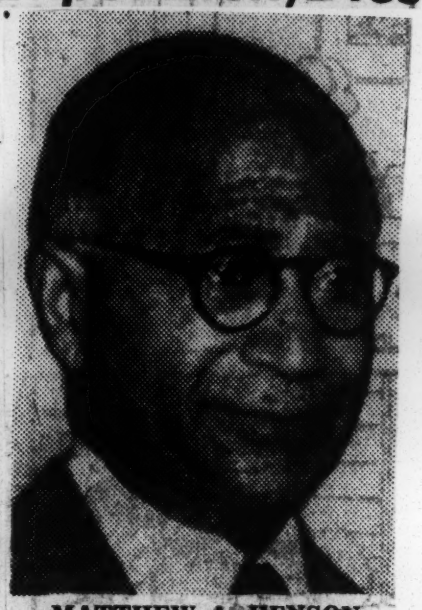
Grueling Schedule.

Mr. Henson had recalled how on the 1909 expedition the little group traveled about 20 hours out of every 24. They couldn't carry food for more than 50 days, which meant they had a round trip of more than 400 miles to travel.

Mr. Henson and two Eskimos broke the trail on the expedition for Admiral Peary, then a commander. They traveled as much as five days ahead of the explorer, seeing him only when they made camp. When they were near to the pole, Mr. Henson said compasses weren't much good and he had to judge direction from the ridges cut by the wind.

Born on a Maryland farm, Mr. Henson was a porter in a Washington hat store in 1886n when he became Admiral Peary's valet.

Mr. Henson had been a seaman on sailing ships and had made a dozen trips around the world. In 1887 when Admiral Peary was a lieutenant, he was sent to Central America on a surveying trip for the Interoceanic Canal Commission. Admiral Peary took Mr. Henson with him. He took him, too, on his first voyage of exploration to Greenland in 1891 and found Mr. Henson as useful in the Arctic as he was in the jungle.



MATTHEW A. HENSON.

Mr. Henson's ability to get along with Eskimos was once explained this way: "Eskimos are a merry people, fond of laughter, and Mr. Henson, with his flashing white teeth, always had a laugh in his dark face. The Eskimos accepted him almost as one of themselves."

Worked in Customs Office.

Later Mr. Henson worked in the Collector of Customs Office in New York, retiring in 1936.

In 1945 Mr. Henson received a Naval medal and on April 7, 1950, was honored at the Pentagon on the 41st anniversary of the Pole conquest. Last April 7 he called on President Eisenhower. At that time Mr. Henson said he wouldn't care to go to the North Pole again, "unless I could go in a heated airplane cabin."

For the last 16 years Mr. Henson spent his life in New York on an $85-a-month Government pension.

He is survived by his widow and a sister who lives in Washington.

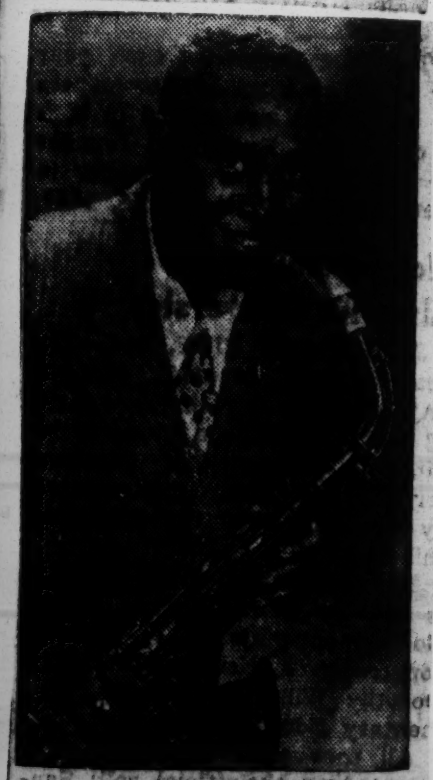
'Yardbird' Parker Dies In Baroness' N.Y. Suite

NEW YORK—Charles "Yardbird" Parker, one of the early exponents of modern jazz and noted "bop" tenor saxophone player, died here Saturday of a heart attack. He was 53 years old.

Parker died in the Fifth Avenue hotel suite of Baroness Nica Koenigswarter, a member of the English branch of the Rothschild family, who described herself as a jazz enthusiast and long-time friend of the musician.

The Baroness said Parker came to visit her last Wednesday and when he became ill a hotel physician ordered him to bed. He suffered from an ulcer and other complications.

The saxophonist pioneered in the progressive jazz field in the early forties and became widely known for his long list of hit records, many of them featuring Afro-Cuban rhythms. He has recorded with such "bop" giants as Dizzy Gillespie, Errol Garner, Thelonius Monk, Miles Davis, Howard McGhee and the late Fats Navarro.



'YARDBIRD' PARKER

Parker is survived by his wife, Chan, two young children and an older son in the Air Force.

Matthew Henson Buried

Explorer First to See 'Pole'

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Hundreds jammed Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist Church last week for the funeral of Matthew Alexander Henson, the only American with Admiral Robert E. Peary on his final dash to the North Pole, and the man who actually reached the Pole ahead of Peary.

The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell eulogized Henson as one of the great men in history.

The 88-year-old explorer, who was termed "indispensable" by Peary, succumbed of a cerebral hemorrhage last week at St. Clare's Hospital, where he had been confined for six weeks.

* * *

HENSON WAS the last survivor of the expedition which made world history in the spring of 1909.

First reports said that Peary reached the Pole with a party of Eskimos. Later it was revealed that Henson was the trailbreaker and that he actually hit the pole first but overran it about a mile.

Peary, who walked little because his toes had been frozen off in earlier expeditions, came up on a sled and located the pole.

Together the two men stood together in the bleak arctic air and planted a piece of the Stars and Stripes in a metal container, together with reports and records.

IN INTERVIEWS after the completion of the mission on April 7, 1909, the Admiral praised Henson highly.

"This position I have given him," Peary said, "because of his adaptability and fitness for the work; secondly, on account of his loyalty. He has shared all the physical hardships of my artic work."

Peary said he could not have reached the pole without Henson.

WRITING OF his experiences, Henson said in his book, "The Negro at the North Pole":

"As I stood there at the top of the world and thought of the hundreds of men who had lost their lives in the effort to reach it, I felt profoundly grateful that I, as the personal attendant of the commander, had the honor of representing my race in the historic achievement."

Prior to meeting Peary, Henson had travelled around the world and had visited China.

* * *

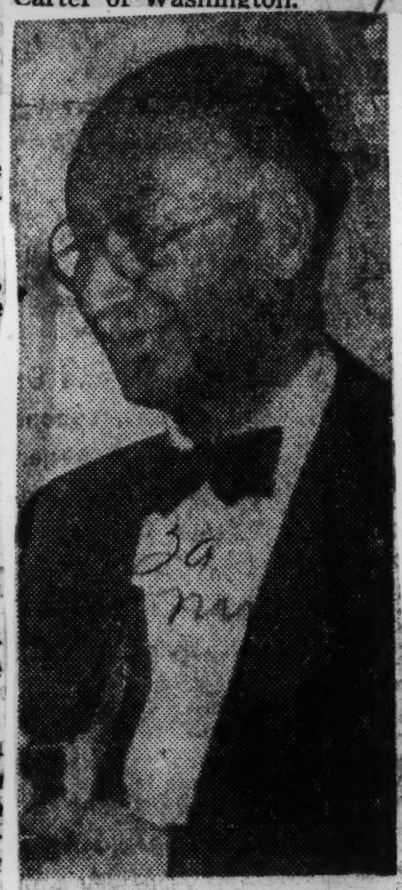
HENSON VISITED Nicaragua in Central America with Peary and was thereafter with the explorer on his twenty-two years of exploration in the polar region.

For years Henson received little credit or fame for his monumental accomplishment. In 1913, President Taft appointed him a clerk in the New York Custom House, a position he held until his retirement on pension in 1936.

Many bills were presented in Congress on his behalf, but all failed to pass. The bills specified a pension and a medal, pointing out that Admiral Peary had received a $5,500 pension and a medal.

Finally, on Jan. 28, 1944, thirty-five years later, Henson received a medal—one authorized by Congress for all members of the expedition. In 1948, at the age of 81, he received the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Chicago and he was made an honorary member of the Explorers Club in New York.

Surviving are his widow, Lucy, and a sister, Mrs. Eliza Carter of Washington.



MATTHEW A. HENSON

. . . a real "first"

MATT HENSON, 88, Negro valet and companion of Admiral Robert E. Peary on Peary's conquest of the North Pole in 1909; in New York, March 9. Peary said after he and Henson, accompanied by four Eskimos, had planted the U.S. flag at the Pole, that he could not have reached the Pole without the assistance of Henson.

Song Writer's Son Killed At N.Y. College

ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. — Donald M. Johnson, 20-year-old adopted son of the late J. Rosamond Johnson, noted composer and a student at Bard College here, was shot fatally in his dormitory room last week. Authorities indicated that the youth possibly took his own life. J. Rosamond and his brother James Weldon Johnson wrote "Lift Every Voice And Sing".

Arnold Warwick, 23, of Brooklyn, another student, was in Johnson's room when the shooting occurred. Warwick summoned police and Johnson died an hour later in the Northern Duchess Health Center, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Warwick said he was removing some theatrical equipment from Johnson's bed when he heard two shots. The student told police he turned and saw Johnson on the floor, a bullet wound in his head.

29 1955

Capable Secretary Of NAACP Victim Of Heart Disease

Atlanta-born Battler For Equality Under Law. Led Great Organization For Past 23 Years; Could Have Passed Into White Race But Stubbornly Refused In Order To Help Nation Practice What It Preaches To Dark People Of World

Walter White Is Dead!

As uncompromising a battler for equal citizenship rights for the Negro as were other such heroes of faith as William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, white, and Frederick Douglass and James Weldon Johnson, colored, the indefatigable Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, passed away at his home in New York City on Monday night, March 21.

Mr. White had been in failing health for several months, but had rallied after receiving treatment in a hospital. He was a victim of the dreaded killer, "Heart Disease" and passed into the Great Beyond at age 61.

He was a native of Atlanta, Ga., but had achieved his greatest renown while making his home in New York City, where he had gone many years ago as a blushing youngster to be Assistant Secretary of the NAACP, serving in that capacity under brilliant James Weldon Johnson who was the NAACP Secretary.

Chosen By J. W. Johnson

When Mr. Johnson, who became a faculty member of Fisk Univ. retired as NAACP Secretary in 1931, Mr. White succeeded to the secretaryship. Obviously, Mr. White was anxious to be alive when the Supreme Court very soon will "spell out" what it wants the States to do in carrying out the provisions of the 14th Amendment in school matters thus implementing the famous decision the Court rendered on Monday, May 17, 1954.

Although death cut short the career of the game battler for first class citizenship for Negroes a few weeks before the Supreme Court is to take action on racial segregation in schools, he went to his reward fully conscious that the brilliant staff of lawyers, headed by Thurgood Marshall, and including Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville, will have the situation as well in hand as if the great NAACP Secretary were here to give them his wise counsel.

The NAACP, during the 23 years Mr. White served as secretary has made its greatest progress in getting the courts to stand firm for the supremacy of Constitution of the United States and to render null and void many schemes of States to violate the Great Charter of Freedom by appeals to what selfish and prejudiced interests have called the "Rights of the States."

As most Americans who have seen or read about Walter White during the past quarter of century or more, knew he was a white man in facial characteristics, and hair texture. He was as white as any white man, had blue eyes and blonde hair. He could, and DID on occasions pass for white. But his passing and being able to pass were assets that redounded to the great advantage of the interracial organization for which he labored.

Walter White had all that it took to enable him to pass permanently over the line and into the white race as have millions of colored persons. But it was quite fortunate for the Negro race that Walter White was born and reared in an environment that virtually compelled him to remain a Negro" as a matter of self-respect.

"A Man Called White"

His life's story, due to be read more eagerly in future months and years than never before, is in his interesting autobiography, title of which is "A Man Called White." Our "New South" will, as it must, straighten up and fly right as much as a result of its "Georgia-born Walter White as by any other influence.

This is because, truth, that is stranger than fiction, is told in Walter White's autobiography which has been circulated throughout the world in recent years. It is inconceivable that the two-thirds of the world's population, who admittedly are "colored" persons, will submit to American leadership of the world while it believes that "white race and white color" are advertised as being superior to all other races and colors. That was what Walter White, in the latter years of his life, patriotically was warning his fellow Americans.

It was said of Walter White that he was only 1-64th Negro. But he was a Negro, nevertheless, a fact he never undertook to deny except during the numerous occasions when he went from New York into the South to investigate lynchings. As a supposedly "white man" he was able to get the actual facts connected with the most brutal lynchings, such facts as the newspapers of the South constantly played up as "defensive measures" of white Southerners, and therefore justifiable.

What Walter White found out on these investigating trips was to a large extent, published in New York papers and magazines. These reports therefore, played an important part in reducing actual lynchings of Negroes from the more than 200 a year which was the score when Walter White joined the NAACP to a very few or none at present.

Walter White became closely associated with high government officials especially during the Franklin D. Roosevelt era. He succeeded in getting Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to become a member of the Executive Board of the NAACP and he had the ear of powerful Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes during his career as a cabinet member.

Often Visited Tennessee

Walter White often visited Tennessee. One of such trips was made following a lynching in a small town soon after White went to New York. He came to Tennessee in the role of "white man" and got the facts, from the lips of participants in the lynchings. When it was known that Walter White, as a white man, was making investigations of lynchings and showing up the press and the pulpit for their derilection of duties, many efforts were made to "catch him in the act" and lynch him.

Mr. White was in Nashville a number of years ago to confer with Atty. Looby when he was handling the So-called "Columbia Riot" case. It will be remembered that the prosecution was unable to convict any, or at least not more than one or two of the scores of colored men arrested in Columbia, charged with having precipitated a riot, so brilliant was the defense of these citizens as waged by Mr. Looby and two other NAACP Attorneys. Walter White always went to the scene of such troubles as the Columbia case and encouraged the courageous attorneys who were waging battles against race prejudice.

It was in 1931 when Walter White experienced a thing that further strengthened his determination never to seek escape from race prejudice by passing over into the white race. That year his father, a retired mail carrier in Atlanta was hit by a speeding automobile and was carried to the Grady Hospital in Atlanta by the white driver of the car. He and the hospital officials thought the victim was a white man. When they later found him to be colored the white doctors ordered the stricken man taken out of the white hospital and carried to a run-down, rat-infested and filthy Negro hospital the city was maintaining.

Harsh Hospital Care

Not any of the private or religious hospitals would provide hospital care for Walter White's father, who was in a dying condition. The one "concession" that was made to the dying man, Walter White reports, was when a white religious group came on Sunday morning singing praises to the Lord for His goodness to all men. Walter asked the singers to please stop singing. His father was breathing his last at the time. It seemed inappropriate to Mr. White for the singers to be visiting the inadequate Negro hospital on Sunday morning to give religious services such as showed the group to be making a mere "form and fashion" gesture of doing the will of the Lord.

Walter White's most recent visit to Nashville was more than a year ago when he was principal speaker on an Anniversary Program of the Local Branch of the NAACP, whose President is Mr. M. W. Day, Advertising Manager of the GLOBE.

On that occasion Mr. White was presented by Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, a close personal friend of the distinguished NAACP Leader.

In Nashville as elsewhere, throughout the Nation, there is genuine regret over the passing of Walter White. He was a graduate of Atlanta University, a former insurance agent, who, as an official of the NAACP, wrought mightily for the advancement of his Nation, as well as for the race with which he was identified.

WALTER WHITE

Walter White was the adviser of statesmen and soldiers, in peace and and war. His work for the Negro was enormously effective over more than three decades. That he was the author of President Roosevelt's Executive Order on Fair Employment Practices in war industries is but one evidence out of many of the weight of his counsel and his vision. In his post of executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he was at the center of the conflict between bigotry and democracy which the so-called "race question" involves. Considerable progress has been made, in recent times here, in resolving this conflict. A great deal of what has been achieved can be directly traced to his influence.

Blue-eyed and fair of color, Walter White did not need to identify himself as a Negro. He did so deliberately, and in its way this act made a special mockery of race discrimination.

Was NAACP Executive Since 1931

Entire Life Was Devoted To Cause Of Negro Rights

NEW YORK — Walter White, executive secretary and guiding spirit of the N.A.A.C.P. for the last 25 years, died Monday night, March 21, at his home of a heart attack. He was 61 years old.

White's life was devoted to the fight for equal rights for Negroes. At the early age of 12 he made up his mind to spend all of his time and energies to bring about first-class citizenship to men and wom-

en our color. He had been actively associated with the NAACP since

WALTER WHITE

1918 when at the age of 25 he became assistant secretary working under James Weldon Johnson, then the executive. White became secretary upon the retirement of Johnson in 1931.

Funeral services for the militant leader were held Thursday, March 24, at the St. Mark's Episcopal church.

Although he had been suffering from a heart ailment for several years, White's death came unexpectedly.

He and his wife, Mrs. Poppy Cannon White, had just returned last week from a trip to the Caribbean area where the NAACP chief had gone to recuperate from a heart attack suffered last fall. Upon his return, White said that he felt in "robust health."

When death came, Mrs. White, who is food editor of the House Beautiful magazine, and a physician were at the bedside.

Walter White was a prolific writer and a dynamic speaker. There is hardly a city in the United States which at some time or other has not heard him speak. The leading magazines and newspapers of the country have carried numerous articles written by him.

White was born in Atlanta, Ga., on July 1, 1893, the son of George and Madeline White. His father was a postal employe. He died as the result of an injury which was not treated promptly because of his color. Walter White always said that his father died of neglect and the boy Walter determined at that early age to fight for the rights of his people.

A few years later, White experienced the Atlanta race riot which again made him know what his life's work would be.

As a platform speaker, Walter White never "bit his tongue." He spoke out fearlessly and courageously in Georgia and Mississippi as well as in New York and New Jersey. He denounced such rabid white supremacists as Herman Talmadge of Georgia in his home territory.

White personally investigated many lynchings which occurred in the early part of this century. Because of his light skin, blonde hair and blue eyes, he was mistaken for a white man and talked with members of lynch mobs to get first hand information about the lynch evil. He later wrote several books on his lynch mob experiences, among them "Fire In The Flint" written in 1924 and "Rope and Faggot, a Biography of Judge Lynch," in 1929.

White received his A.B. degree from Atlanta university in 1916 and received the honorary LL.D from Atlanta in 1943 and a similar degree from Howard university in 1939.

When he left his home in Atlanta in 1918 as a young man of 25, he went directly to New York to join the NAACP and worked continuously with that organization until he took a leave of absence last year because of his health.

Won Many Honors

White received many, many honors during his lifetime and had travelled extensively to all parts of the world.

During World War II, he served as a war correspondent for the New York Post, visiting the European, Mediterranean, Middle East and Pacific war zones visiting with U.S. troops and military leaders.

In 1950, he and his wife were members of the Round the World Town Meeting of the Air, visiting European countries, Israel, Egypt, India and Japan. During the same year, he made a tour of the Caribbean area gathering material for a book.

White was a consultant to the United States delegation organizing conference Nations in San Fra... In 1935, he was a m... ident Roosevelt's ... cil for the Virgin Is... a consultant to the ... ation at the UN General ... held in Paris in 1948.

Receives Spingarn Medal

Walter White followed up his investigations of lynchings by conducting a vigorous campaign for the passage of a federal anti-lynching bill. He became known as an expert lobbyist in Washington on this subject. For his work against lynching, White was awarded the Spingarn medal in 1937.

He was awarded the first Sir James Jeans award at the New London, Conn., Junior college in 1943 and was awarded the Guggenheim Foundation fellowship for creative writing in prose in 1927-28.

White was a member of numerous organizations and served on many boards but his primary interest was working for Negro rights through the NAACP and through his writings.

In addition to his books on lynch mobs, White was the author of a novel, "Flight," written in 1926; "A Rising Wind," a report of Negro troops in the European theater during World War II and "A Man Called White," his autobiography written in 1948.

Wrote Magazine Articles

He contributed articles to such magazines as the Saturday Evening Post, the Readers Digest, Harpers, The Nation, American Mercury, the Saturday Review of Literature, Colliers, New Republic, and wrote a weekly syndicated column for the New York Herald Tribune and eight other metropolitan dailies. He also wrote a weekly column for the Chicago Defender.

Because of his appearance, white persons frequently expressed doubt that Walter White was a Negro. White, however, always insisted that he was a Negro and never posed as a white man except, perhaps, when dealing with lynch mobs. It was said that he was one-sixty-fourth Negro.

For many years, White was the motivating spirit behind the N.A.A.C.P. He built a strong staff under him and his death will not affect the association's future in any way. In 1931, Roy Wilkins, former news editor of THE CALL, went to New York to be Mr. White's assistant.

May Name Wilkins

Several years ago, Wilkins was named administrator of the association and in fact had been running the organization since White's health began to fail. It is expected that Wilkins will be named by the board of directors as executive secretary.

Thurgood Marshall, director and chief counsel of the NAACP's Legal Defense and Educational Fund, was brought into the association by White. Marshall was the chief lawyer in the school cases which resulted in the famous U.S. Supreme Court decision of last May 17 declaring segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

It was this decision for which the entire NAACP staff had been working all through the years.

Walter White was twice married. He married his first wife, Mrs. Leah Gladys Powell, on Feb. 15, 1922. They were divorced in 1949 after 27 years of marriage.

White's marriage on July 6, 1949, to Mrs. Poppy Cannon caused considerable comment and discussion in NAACP branches and throughout the nation as a whole. For several months, his divorce and subsequent marriage to a white woman was a controversial topic of conversation. But public concern soon died down and White resumed his place of leadership in the NAACP and the country.

Besides his wife, White is survived by two children of his first marriage, Miss Jane White and Walter Carl Darrow White; and three sisters, Mrs. Eugene Martin of New York, Miss Madeline White of Atlanta and Mrs. Alice Glynn of Cleveland.

Messages On Walter White

The growing climate of freedom in this country was emphasized by some of the messages which were sent after Walter White's death.

The President of the United States said to Mrs. White: "In the death of your husband there has passed from the contemporary scene a vigorous champion of justice and equality for all our citizens."

The three highest CIO executives said to the chairman of the NAACP board: "He was a courageous and gallant fighter for a cause which is dear to the hearts of all who truly believe in the democratic principle of equality among men . . . In his name and in his spirit we of the CIO pledge ourselves anew to an unremitting fight for the abolition of segregation in our land."

The Vice President of the United States said: "His leadership will be an inspiration to all of us who are working to make the American dream of equal opportunity come true."

The Chairman of the Republican National Committee said: "All the world loves a great champion. In the field of human rights Walter White held this title for many years."

The great hope of this country lies in its growing climate of freedom. This nation will be invincible in its struggle against communist tryanny in proportion to its ability to make freedom full for all its citizens.

29 1955

NEW YORK

MR. WALTER WHITE

Walter White Eulogized By Leaders

From Press Dispatches

With President Eisenhower in the forefront, leaders throughout the Nation yesterday joined in mourning the death of Walter White, ardent champion of Negro rights, who at 61 succumbed to a heart ailment on Monday in his New York home.

Mr. White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Funeral services will be held at noon Thursday in St. Martin's Episcopal Church in New York. The body will be on view at the church from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. today and between 10 a. m. and 11 a. m. Thursday.

President Eisenhower paid high tribute to Mr. White in a personal telegram to the widow. The President wired:

"His devoted service to his race over a period of 40 years was tireless and effective. Permit me to express to you my personal sympathies in your loss."

A statement by NAACP president Arthur Spingarn declared Mr. White's leadership had developed the NAACP from "a small society into its present position as the Nation's largest civil rights organization."

Mr. White's death brought a statement of sorrow and salute on behalf of Freedom House by Whitney North Seymour, chairman of the board, and Herbert Bayard Swope, chairman of the executive committee. Mr. White was a member of the directorate.

From the halls of Congress came these statements:

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N. Y.): "The country has lost a great leader. Walter White was a courageous and unflinching fighter for freedom and justice."

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass): "He was an ardent and sincere proponent of his cause."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.): "Mr. White was a highly cultivated, able and very honorable man, not only a splendid member of his race, but also a true American. The country has been richer for his life and it is much poorer because of his death."

Sen. Herbert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) said Mr. White "literally gave his life for the welfare of his people. He was truly a fine citizen and an American."

A spokesman for Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N. Y.) said the death of Mr. White was "the untimely loss of a great American."

"Champion Of Justice," Says Ike Of W. White

NEW YORK—(INS)— President Eisenhower paid high tribute to the life work of Walter White, ardent champion of the Negro race who died Monday night at the age of 61.

The Chief Executive lauded Mr. White in a personal telegram to the widow of the executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The President wired:

"In the death of your husband, Walter White, there has passed from the contemporary scene a vigorous champion of justice and equality for all our citizens.

"His devoted service to his race over a period of 40 years was tireless and effective. Permit me to express to you my personal sympathies in your loss."

Mr. Eisenhower's telegram of condolences was one of hundreds received Tuesday at the office of the NAACP, from persons in many countries.

White died at his New York home from a clot in the heart. He suffered a heart attack last October from which he was thought to be convalescing satisfactorily.

His wife, the former Poppy Cannon, was with him. They were married in 1949. Also surviving are White's first wife the former Leah Powell, and their two children, Jane, now an actress, and Walter Carl White, both of New York. Three sisters also survive the NAACP executive.

Funeral services will be held Thursday at noon in St. Martin's Episcopal Church in New York.

DR. CHANNING TOBIAS
. . .Gave final farewell

Body Of White Cremated After Funeral Rites

NEW YORK.— (ANP)— The body of Walter White was removed to Ferncliff Crematorium for cremation here last Thursday following final ceremonies at the St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal church.

Some 3000 persons from all walks of life attempted to attend the services for the veteran executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. White, one of the most articulate of Negro leaders died of a heart attack at the age of 61.

Noon services at St. Martin's church were conducted by the Rev. John H. Johnson who was assisted by the Rt. Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York.

At least 1500 persons filled the church and an equal number in the street listened to the service over loudspeakers.

DR. TOBIAS

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP, in a brief eulogy to White, recalled instances in which White had served as spokesman for delegations in conferences with Presidents Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower. These conferences, Dr. Tobias asserted, had been fruitful in that they opened the way to expanded job opportunities for Negroes, to the elimination of segregation in the armed services, and to the curtailment of racial discrimination in Washington.

They also served to help "move the conscience of America into aggressive action against the "double standard of citizenship based on race."

Dr. Tobias stated that people all over the world whose lives have been enriched by White's work are "looking this way and wanting to be a part of this tribute. Beyond our shores, the leaders of millions of the darker peoples of the world like Nehru of India, Matthews of South Africa, Nkrumah of the Gold Coast, Azikiwe of Nigeria, Tubman of Liberia, Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, Manley of Jamaica, Mshloire of Haiti and others now join us in this tribute."

PALLBEARERS

Honorary pallbearers were led by Arthur B. Spingarn, veteran NAACP president. Among the honorory pall bearers were veteran NAACP officers, board and staff members.

Mourners at the funeral service read like last year's "Who's Who."

Walter White Funeral Held; 3,000 at Church in Harlem

About 3,000 persons from all walks of life attended a funeral service for Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, yesterday at St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church, Lenox Ave. and 122d St.

Mr. White, sixty-one, died of a heart attack Monday at his home [illegible] St.

Half the mourners filled the church and the rest stood in the street to hear the service over a public address system. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of the N. A. A. C. P., delivered the eulogy. The Right Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, read prayers and pronounced a blessing at the service, which was conducted by the Rev. John H. Johnson, pastor of St. Martin's.

Advanced "Lincoln's Work"

Recounting Mr. White's endeavors and accomplishments toward "completion of Lincoln's work of emancipation of Negroes," Dr. Tobias said he was joined in the eulogy by "sharecroppers of the Deep South who no longer are voteless; dining car waiters and Pullman porters who now are privileged to serve their own people as they do other people without discrimination; public school teachers whose salaries no longer are determined by the color of their skins; service men in every department of the defense forces who have been liberated from 'Jim Crowism' and many others."

He recalled Mr. White's conferring successfully with the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt to avert segregation in Army discharge centers; with former President Truman for the subsequent appointment of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, and with President Eisenhower to work toward the end of discrimination in Washington.

Eisenhower Message

President Eisenhower sent a message extolling Mr. White as "a vigorous champion of justice and equality for all our citizens."

Among those attending the service were Gov. and Mrs. Harriman; State Attorney-General Jacob K. Javits, Jacob A. Potofsky, president of the C.I.O. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League; Deputy State Housing Commissioner Robert C. Weaver; Miss Elizabeth Gordon, editor of "House Beautiful" magazine; James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the C.I.O.; Norman Cousins, editor of "The Saturday Review;" John Gunther, author, and Paul Robeson, singer.

The list of honorary pallbearers, made up mainly of directors and staff members of the N.A.A.C.P., included also Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of City College; Domestic Relations Court Justice Hubert T. Delaney, and Oscar Hammerstein, lyricist.

Principal mourners included Mr. White's wife, Mrs. Poppy Cannon White; his daughter, Miss Jane White; his son, Walter C. D. White, and three sisters, Mrs. Eugene Martin, Mrs. Alice Glynn and Miss Madeline White.

Top Leaders Of Nation In Attendance At Rites

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Some 3,000 persons from all walks of life jammed funeral services for NAACP executive secretary Walter White last week.

White, one of the most articulate and well-known Negro leaders, died at the age of 61 from a heart attack.

Noon services at St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church were conducted by the Rev. John H. Johnson who was assisted by the Rt. Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York.

At least 1500 persons filled the church and an equal number in the street listened to the service over loudspeakers.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP, in a brief eulogy to White, recalled instances in which White had served as spokesman for delegations in conferences with Presidents Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower. These conferences, Dr. Tobias asserted, had been fruitful in that they opened the way to expanded job opportunities for Negroes, to the elimination of segregation in the armed services, and to the curtailment of racial discrimination in Washington.

They also served to help "move the conscience of America into aggressive action against the "double standard of citizenship based on race."

Dr. Tobias stated that people all over the world whose lives have been enriched by White's work are "looking this way and wanting to be a part of this tribute. Beyond our shores, the leaders of millions of the darker peoples of the world like Nehru of India, Matthews of South Africa, Nkrumah of the Gold Coast, Azikiwe of Nigeria, Tubman of Liberia, Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, Manley of Jamaica, Magloire of Haiti and others now join us in this tribute."

Honorary pallbearers were led by Arthur B. Spingarn, veteran NAACP president. Among the honorary pall bearers were veteran NAACP officers, board and staff members.

Mourners at the funeral service read last year's "Who's Who."

Among them were Singer Paul Robeson, N. Y. Gov. Averell Harriman, N. Y. State Atty. Gen. Jacob Javits, Attys. Austin T. Walden of Atlanta, W. Robert Ming of Chicago, James Nabrit of Washington, D. C. and John Bolt Culbertson of Greenville, S. C.; Lester Granger, executive secretary of the Urban League and Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature.

Also, James B. Carey, George Weaver and Edward Welch of the CIO, Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO; William Oliver, UAW; Boyd Wilson and James Jones, United Steelworkers, authors John Gunter and March Connelly; Mrs. Helen Reid and her son Whitelaw, publishers of the New York Herald Tribune.

Also Mrs. Ralph Bunche, Miss Stella Karn, Mrs. Louis T. Wright and her daughters, Drs. Barbara and Jane Wright; film producer Richard deRochemont.

The Legacy Of Walter White

(Editor's Note: The impressively, reverent memorial services for Walter White Sunday at Mt. Zion Methodist Church, sponsored by the local NAACP Branch made us all realize once again what he meant to the cause and is why we reprint this moving editorial.)

WALTER White is dead. Few men when laid to rest receive such tributes of praise and admiration. He has been described as courageous, brilliant, dedicated and inspired; as statesman, lecturer, writer, leader and champion. He richly deserved these eulogies. Yet they do not seem adequate to define his great achievement or his place in our modern life. His real greatness lay in his weapons, in his deep faith in democracy and the democratic method. He never stooped to seek revenge; that would have been too easy. He never sought superficial victories; that would have been convenient and understandable. He sought to change the thinking of his fellow men, to civilize his country. He would not stop short of this gigantic goal.

When Walter White fought the scourge of lynchings he did not merely set out to bring the criminal to justice; he labored to create a lynch-free America. He worked on our conscience, on our laws and institutions. When he sought to enfranchise the Negro in the South he did not beg for favors or taken handouts. He fought to make our Constitution a reality for all.

Walter White was one of the most successful revolutionaries of our time. He minds us of Ghandi, who in his own day lived to see lynchings abhorred by America- also lived to see the emancipation of his ica. He saw the poll tax abolished in state people. Like Ghandi he leaves us a precafter state. He lived to see the Supreme Court outlaw segregation in the schools. These were not the achievements of either an opportunist or a gradualist; these were the fruits of a militant and crusading man who not only believed in democracy but also demonstrated that principle is still the most practical ingredient in any plan

Walter White

FIFTY YEARS from now, there will be no NAACP. Its goals—at least those to abolish laws requiring separation of the races in schools and other public and quasi-public facilities—will be largely realized. When that day comes, Walter White, now dead, will perhaps be regarded as something of a latter-day John Brown: a radical, offensive agitator, but one who rode the wave of the future.

White was an able and courageous man even if, by the nature of his chosen mission in life, he was also an extreme and harsh exponent of a special interest group. But, it must be said in all truth, he was not more so than some of the race-baiting Kluxers we have elected to office.

White must be fully credited in forsaking the 63 parts of his blood which were white for 1 that was Negro. He was thus a Negro by choice. The cynical would say that he found a gold mine in that one part, that it made a fortune for him. But this ignores his fanatical sense of dedication to the cause of the Negro.

White's basic philosophy — that the Negro should be blended into the white race—should be repugnant to both races.

He died comparatively young, but he lived long enough to witness several significant legal victories—the outlawing of the white primary in 1944, the decisions against the enforcement of racial covenants in real estate, the reversal of the Plessy vs. Ferguson "separate but equal" doctrine in last year's momentous decision outlawing public school segregation, and the recent lower court application of the new doctrine in the decision concerning public parks.

Walter White Was An Effective Agitator

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is dead in New York of a heart attack.

He was a mighty controversial figure. In fact, he deliberately made himself so. He was, in a very real sense, even as his most bitter opponents said, a professional agitator. This he cheerfully admitted. It was his theory that in competing with a Bilbo, for example, it was necessary to meet him on his own grounds. This meant employing, if possible, language and accusations even more exaggerated, inflammatory and demagogic than those used by a demagogue. His idea was that he himself would be as demagogic as those whom he opposed. This he did with considerable success. To those of the Bilbo persuasion he was anathema. He worked hard so to become.

For this reason it is difficult to evaluate him. The image of America has of him is that of an aggressive agitator . . . which he was. The real Walter White was never a public figure. He was born in Atlanta. There is no doubt but that a childhood experience, the Atlanta race riots of 1906, a senseless horror stretching across three days in which 12 persons were killed and almost a hundred injured, deeply affected his childhood days and directed him into the field where he spent his life. His father, a mail carrier, barely escaped with his life in the riots.

It is somewhat ironical that even before his death his methods had become outmoded and a legal, constitutional approach substituted for them. Without doubt he made a very substantial contribution in the field of race relations, especially in the pioneering days when lynching was the major problem. Nor is there any doubt but that his methods made progress difficult in some areas. Even in death, he will remain a subject of bitter controversy which, likely, is just what he would most prefer and enjoy.

29 1955

NEW YORK

WALTER WHITE
LAST NEWS COLUMN

White's Last Written Words

Walter WHITE

Readily admitting that the climate in Miami — usually either abnormally hot or cold — and that the practically simultaneous arrival of several big planes plus enormous pressure on facilities and human beings, we saw here today several prime examples of how not to win friends or influence people.

The big DC6 which had flown us non-stop from Port Au Prince, Haiti was filled with American tourists who were ecstatic in their admiration for the friendliness and good manners of Haitians. Most of them had just made their first visit to the Negro Republic.

Several of them freely admitted that they had gone there with some misgivings but they as freely voiced their determination to go back to Haiti again and again. A businessman from Philadelphia and his very intelligent wife told us on the plane they had made a terrible mistake by spending the first half of their vacation at a fashionable Florida resort. They asserted us that next year they will know better and will go directly to Haiti.

There were two other couples from the South. We had been most fascinated in watching the swift shedding of whatever racial prejudices they might have brought with them to Haiti. One of them — a handsome young Kentuckian — had made it clear to us that his attitude towards Negroes had been revolutionized by the charm and gracious friendliness of Haitians.

But Miami was another matter. The Philadelphia couple had a close connection to make on their continuing flight home where their children would be awaiting them. Their luggage had been delivered from the plane and was in plain sight. They asked a Negro porter in most courteous fashion to place their bags on the counter for examination by the customs inspector. Surlily he snapped at them, "I'm busy," although he appeared to be doing nothing. A few minutes later he carted off the baggage of someone else who had previously engaged him. But had he been courteous enough to have told the Pennsylvanians in even a slightly less hostile voice that he had already been spoken for, there would not have been the embarrassment which caused them to end their conversation about the evil of preconceived racial concepts which we had been having with them.

A second porter who was asked by our young Kentucky friend to hand him his bags did not even deign to answer. He merely looked with ill-concealed annoyance at the Kentuckian and moved away to wait on someone else.

A third passenger whose husband had been seriously ill requested a third porter for assistance, explaining why she needed to get her husband through the ordeal to a place where he could rest. The porter told her to "see that man over there!" But the man he pointed to was on the other side of the barrier past which in transit passengers cannot go until their baggage has been examined.

My wife and I were more fortunate, possibly because we were recognized by a most cooperative porter who was reluctant to take a tip and who was nice enough to express pleasure at my recovery from a recent illness. But we most heartily wished that his associates had exhibited at least ninimum courtesy in handling the other passengers. We left Miami wondering if our friends we had made in Haiti would re-appraise their racial opinions formed in Haiti where the porters has been just as eager to get as much as they could for their services but treated even those they had overcharged in such fashion that passengers and porters parted as friends.

(Editor's Note): This is Walter White's last column. He left it with his secretary at the NAACP office on Monday, March 21, and a few hours later died suddenly at his home. Mr. White wrote a column for the Defender for several years and was also a columnist for a news syndicate which services white papers.

Eisenhower Joins Thousands Paying Tribute To Leader

Ex-President Truman Also Listed Among Many Who Held Secretary of NAACP In Highest Esteem; Ralph Bunche Wires Widow

New York, March 24—Telegrams from Americans in all walks of life, from the President of the United States to university students and the Redcaps of Pennsylvania Station, have poured into NAACP national headquarters here since the death of Walter White, the Association's executive secretary, on Monday.

A message from President Eisenhower to Mrs. Walter White declared:

"In the death of your husband Walter White there has passed from the contemporary scene a vigorous champion of justice and equality for all citizens. His devoted service to his race over a period of forty years was tireless and effective. Permit me to express to you my personal sympathies in your loss."

A telegram from former President Harry S. Truman said: "I am deeply sorry to hear of the untimely death of Walter White. Please express my sincere sympathy to his family."

President Magloire of Haiti declared in a cable message: "The people of Haiti mourn the passing of this great friend of our country."

In a statement on the sudden death of Mr. White, Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP noted that Mr. White's daring and courage in exposing lynchings in his early years with the Association . . . contributed greatly to the disappearance of that frightful crime and national disgrace. . . Guided in its course by his leadership, the NAACP won for Negroes of the nation the recognition which established for all time their birthright and dignity as American citizens."

Messages of condolence on the passing of Mr. White were received from Norman Manley, the prime minister of Jamaica; Dr. Ralph Bunche, under secretary of the United Nations; officers and members of the NAACP board of directors; clergymen; human rights organizations; labor unions; government officials; legislators; hundreds of NAACP branches throughout the nation; and others.

From Governor and Mayor

Governor Averell Harriman declared in a telegram that Mr. White "rendered invaluable service to our country at home and abroad. His life has been an inspiration to all of us."

"In behalf of the citizens of New York," said a message from Mayor Robert Wagner to Mrs. Walter White, "I extend to you and the family of Walter White our deepest sympathy. Our nation, state and community have lost one of our greatest leaders whose entire life was dedicated to securing equality for all mankind.

His whole life epitomized his belief in God's percept, 'Love thy Neighbor.'"

Hulan E. Jack, president of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, told Mrs. White in a telegram that "your late husband left behind an invaluable and proud record of achievement which brought the hearts and minds of people closer together in the struggle for recognition that all of us are equal in the sight of God. The nation has lost a great leader and his passing will always remain as a mounmental heritage for all people to honor and revere."

A message from James P. Mitchell U. S. Secretary of Labor, to Mrs. White, said "Mr. White made a great contribution toward the promotion of brotherhood and the elimination of discrimination in our country. You may be proud of his contribution to the strengthening of our

democracy."

"Of Greatest Good Will"

Dr. Ralph Bunche, under secretary of the United Nations, declared in a telegram: "I have never known a man more dedicated to service of his fellowmen, more inspired by and more ceaselessly devoted to a cause. The American Negro, the American society as a whole, and American democracy, will be forever indebted to him, a stalwart champion of democracy, of human rights and dignity, an American in the proudest and richest traidtion of our country, a patriot in the finest sense, a man of wisdom and unflinching courage, a warm and human personality. Walter White was above all a being of greatest goodwill. . . His name will be writ large on the list of those who have contributed signally to the progress o our nation."

Heman M. Sweatt, who, as the result of NAACP legal action, was the first Negro admitted to the University of Texas law school, in 1950, said in a message:

"I speak for the hundreds of Negro students in the integrated colleges throughout the South whose lives have been enriched because of Walter White's love for us. There is no death for one whose life repelled the winds of fear and whose spirit remains to chant the commands for a people marching determinedly onward into a new sun of freedom."

Among the hundreds of other tributes paid to Mr. White are these:

Senator Herbert H. Lehman: "He will be sorely missed in the battle that lie ahead and the whol eliberal cause has suffered an irretrievable loss in his death."

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League: "Mr. White's contribution toward guaranteeing and buttressing the American Negroes' citizenship status has been incalculable proportion."

From Leading Poet

Langston Hughes, author: ". . . . America has lost a great man...."

Judge and Mrs. Irvin Mollison: ". . . The country has lost a great public servant. For a quarter of a century he was in the forefront of the struggle for equality for all Americans. . . "

J. J. Singh, president, India League of America: ". . . So long as there is discrimniation and inequality among men in any part of the world the name of Walter White will be remembered with admiration and reverence. . . "

Robert R. Nathan, chairman Americans for Democratic Action: ". . . By his courage, wisdom and tenacity in fighting for the rights, not only of American Negroes, but of all oppressed peoples, he became an international symbol of all that is best in American democracy...."

James L. Watson, N. Y. state senator: "The loss of Walter White to the world community will be felt for many years to come. . . "

Adolph Held and Charles S. Zimmerman, Jewish Labor Committee: "... The oppressed and underprivileged the world over will miss him as spokesman for racial justice and freedom. America lost in him one of its greatest sons and democracy one of its staunchest defenders...."

MR. WALTER WHITE
NAACP

WALTER WHITE, 61, DIES IN HOME HERE

Times

Leader in Civil Rights Fight 37 Years Was Executive Secretary of N.A.A.C.P.

Sun. 3-27-55

CHOSE TO BE A NEGRO

P. C 31

Author of 5 Books Also Was a Government Adviser in U. N. and Virgin Islands

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died last night at his home, 142 East Sixty-eighth Street. He was 61 years old.

Last October he twice entered the New York Hospital for treatment for a heart ailment that had caused him to take a leave of absence from his duties.

Mr. White, the nearest approach to a national leader of American Negroes since Booker T. Washington, was a Negro by choice.

Only five-thirty-seconds of his ancestry was Negro. His skin was fair, his hair blond, his eyes blue and his features Caucasian. He could easily have joined the 12,000 Negroes who pass the color-line and disappear into the white majority every year in this country.

But he deliberately sacrificed his comfort to publicize himself as a Negro and to devote his entire adult life to completing the emancipation of his people.

In his autobiography, "A Man Called White, published in 1948, Mr. White told of one night of horror that helped him make up his mind. A race riot occurred in his native Atlanta, when he was 13.

As a mob of white men attacked the White home, Walter and his father, a postman, took positions at parlor windows with pistols, while Mrs. White and five daughters huddled in a rear room. A volley of shots from another Negro dwelling deflected the mob just in time.

Joined N. A. A. C. P. Early

Walter Francis White was born July 1, 1893, one of seven light-skinned children. Being bright and of a comparatively well-to-do family, he was able to attend Atlanta Preparatory School and Atlanta University. After graduation in 1916 he became an insurance salesman.

He became active in the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People a few years after its organization. James Weldon Johnson, then executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., impressed by the young man, hired him in 1918 as assistant secretary and brought him to New York.

When Mr. Johnson retired in 1929, Mr. White succeeded him. From 1918 until 1929 the assistant secretary personally investigated forty-one lynchings and eight race riots.

Investigating the notorious race riots in Elaine, Ark., in 1919, in which three whites and 200 Negroes were killed, he posed as a reporter for The Chicago Daily News. He interviewed some of the seventy-nine Negro men imprisoned, some lynchers, and even the Governor of the state, before escaping on a train one jump ahead of a mob that had discovered his identity.

As head of an organization of 580,000 Negroes and white sympathizers, and unofficial champion of 14,000,000 Negroes, Mr. White was a powerful lobbyist for Federal anti-lynching, anti-poll-tax and anti-segregation laws.

Influenced Presidents

In 1938 he pushed a Federal anti-lynching bill nearer to passage than ever before in twenty years of effort. The bill was defeated only after seven weeks of filibuster by Southern Senators. In 1930 he blocked the confirmation of President Herbert Hoover's appointment of John J. Parker of North Carolina to the Supreme Court, because of the judge's approval of racial segregation.

He was the author of President Frank D. Roosevelt's executive order on Fair Employment Practices in war industry during World War II. And he was responsible for President Harry Truman's stand on civil rights that caused the Dixiecrat bolt from the Democrats in the 1948 campaign.

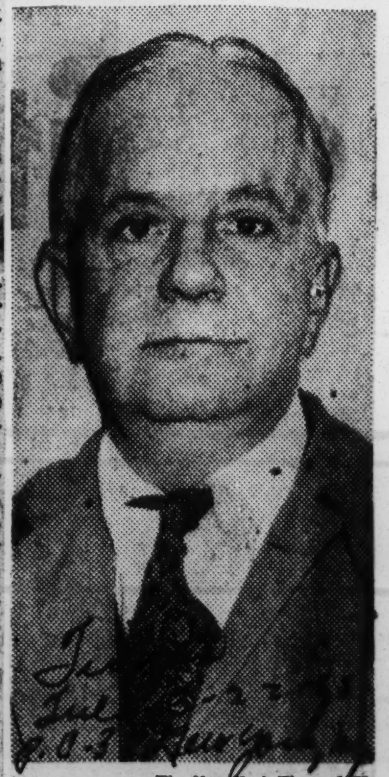
Mr. White traveled 1,000,000 miles, including two trips around the world, lecturing and investigating racial discrimination. He made perhaps 10,000 public speeches, wrote five books (including two novels), a hundred articles for national magazines, and for years wrote two weekly columns, one syndicated in Negro newspapers and the other in white papers.

During the Harlem race riot of Aug. 1, 1943, he and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia toured the streets all night in a limousine calming the agitated throngs. In 1939 he staged an open-air concert by Marian Anderson in Washington that attracted 75,000 persons after the Daughters of the American Revolution had refused their hall to the Negro singer. From 1943 to 1945 he toured every war theatre as a special correspondent for The New York Post.

He was on the Advisory Council for Government of the Virgin Islands in 1934 and 1935, consultant to the United States delegation at the organization meeting of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945 and consultant to the delegation at the General Assembly meeting in Paris in 1948.

In 1922 Mr. White married Leah Powell, an N. A. A. C. P. secretary. They had two children, Jane, now an actress, and Walter C. D. White. That marriage ended in divorce. In 1949, Mr. White married Poppy Cannon.

Besides his second wife, and his children, he leaves two sister in Atlanta.



The New York Times, 1952
Walter White

Walter White Of NAACP Is Dead in N.Y.

Constitution
Sun. 3-22-55

NEW YORK, March 21 (UP)—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died tonight.

Walter White

The 61-year-old White died of acute coronary thrombosis. He had been ill since last October.

His wife, Mrs. Poppy Cannon White, and Dr. Stephen Gumport were at his bedside when he died in his Manhattan home.

White was a native of Atlanta. He had worked for two hours in his office today and then gone home, where he died at 6:45 p.m.

SINCE 1931

White returned only last week from a month's visit in Haiti and Puerto Rico where he had gone in an attempt to recuperate from the heart ailment.

White had been executive secretary of the NAACP since 1931 and served as assistant executive secretary for 13 years before that.

Funeral services will be conducted at noon Thursday in St. Martin's Episcopal Church in Harlem.

FOUGHT LYNCHING

Arthur B. Springarn, president of the NAACP, said the association "mourns with a sense of deepest loss the sudden passing of our beloved friend and leader, Walter White, under whose guidance the association developed from a small society into its present position as the nation's largest civil rights organization.

"His daring and courage in exposing lynchings in his early years with the association beginning in 1918 contributed greatly to the disappearance of that frightful crime and national disgrace.

"He was the leader in efforts to secure enactment of federal anti-lynching and other civil rights legislation. Guided in its course by his leadership, the NAACP won for Negroes of the nation the recognition which established for all time their birthright and dignity as citizens."

In addition to his widow, White is survived by two children by a previous marriage, Miss Jane White and Walter Carl White of New York, and three sisters, Mrs. Eugene Manly, New York City; Miss Madeline White of Atlanta and Mrs. Alice Glynn of Covington, Ohio.

TIRELESS WORKER

White, a tireless worker for the cause of the Negro, was only one-sixty-fourth Negro.

White, a dapper, grey-haired man with a neat mustache, once turned his back on a high federal appointment to continue his work with the NAACP.

In 1949 he wrote to then Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman asking him not to present his name to President Truman for consideration for appointment as governor of the Virgin Islands.

He said he believed he could be of greater service to a greater number of people by continuing his NAACP work.

TRIP TO INDIA

Later that year, while on a trip to India, White revealed that he had married Poppy Cannon, food editor of Mademoiselle magazine. She is not a Negro.

White joined the NAACP in 1918 and devoted most of his life to a rough-and-tumble fight for the rights of Negroes.

Though White's fair skin and blue eyes enabled him to identify himself as a white man, he steadfastly refused to cross the color line and consistently identified himself as a Negro.

Congress Hears Tributes To The Late Walter White

WASHINGTON— Senator Lehman of New York and Senator Smith of New Jersey joined in tribute to the late Walter White on the Senate floor on the day of Mr. White's funeral, according to the **Congressional Record** for March 24. In the House of Representatives Mr. White was eulogized by Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr., and Congressman Adam Clayton Powell.

Senator Lehman characterized Mr. White as "a great and unflinching fighter for freedom and justice."

'It is noteworthy," he said, "that his efforts were directed to securing and maintaining civil rights and liberties, justice, and equality for not only the people of his own race, but for all the people of our country and, in fact, for all the people of the world.

"He was utterly selfless in his devotion, and gave of himself without stint or fear to the causes he served so long and so well. I mourn his passing as a close and dear friend and as a well-nigh irretrievable loss to the cause of freedom and equality to which he had devoted his life."

When Senator Lehman had finished speaking, Senator Smith said: "I am glad to associate myself with the remarks made by the Senator from New York regarding the late Walter White.

"When notice of Mr. White's death appeared in the newspapers, I made a brief statement on the floor of the Senate; and at this time I am glad to renew that statement, in behalf of that great American."

Speaking on the House floor on March 30, Congressman Powell (D-NY) declared, "as long as history lasts, and there is the cry for full human freedom, Walter White's name will be echoed down the corridors of time as the symbol of a true champion of human rights... Without his courageous fight for full freedom advancing where others, in fear, retreated, the cause of dynamic democracy would have been lost long ago in the United States, and perhaps the world over .. He magnified civil rights to such a degree that the walls of prejudice, segregation, and discrimination came tumbling down in the Army and the Navy, in our educational system, our judicial bodies, and in both high and low places of the government and especially in the Capital of the Nation."

Also on March 30, Congressman Diggs (D-Mich.) declared that Mr. White's "life and efforts, which have been a potent influence in promoting the cause of democracy within America and in promulgating to other countries the ideals basic in our philosophy, should serve as an inspiration to his own contemporaries and to all succeeding generations..."

LETTERS EXPRESSING GRIEF CONTINUE

Letters and resolutions expressing regret and grief on the death of Walter White are continuing to come into NAACP headquarters here. Mr. White died on March 21.

Alan Paton. noted South African novelist and humanitarian, declares in a letter from Natal, South Africa:

"It was my great privilege to see quite a lot of Walter White during my stay in America last year, and I felt for him a very warm affection. It is hardly for me to speak of the great services which he rendered to the cause of democracy in America, but I can speak with knowledge, first of his tireless concern for the welfare and advancement of the Negro people, and second, his concern for the welfare and the honour of the United States of America... I send you all my deepest sympathy and my warmest wishes for the continuing advancement of your cause."

Vice President Richard Nixon says in a message: "It was a privilege to count Walter White as one of my personal friends. No one could know him without developing a tremendous admiration and respect for the courageous and able leadership he gave to a great cause."

A letter from Lyndon B. Johnson, Democratic leader of the Senate, calls Mr. White "a forthright man, beloved by the people whose cause he sought to advance. His death will leave a great void upon the American scene."

Senator William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) terms Mr. White "a noble advocate for the principles he espoused so well."

Addimau Tesemma of the Ethiopian Embassy expresses "shock" at Mr. White's death and says, "I knew Mr. White personally and how much he devoted himself to bringing about human understanding."

A resolution passed by the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Council of the Diocese of New York expresses "regret at the passing of a great leader and... joy that he lived to see the achievement of so many of the purposes to which he devoted his life."

Was Hampton Graduate

Widely-known Social Worker Dies In India

Special To Journal And Guide

BOMBAY, India — Mrs. Frederick Arthur Taylor, known widely in the United States as Mary Langford, died suddenly at 43 of heart failure after an operation on April 19 in a mission hospital in Ambur, Madras State, India. She was buried in Bangalore, the city in which she resided.

A trained social worker with seven years experience as a field consultant for the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Mrs. Taylor was sent by the World Health Organization of the United Nations to India in 1952 to help set up and maintain a pilot project in family planning sponsored by the Indian government.

DR. ABRAHAM STONE, vice president of the Planned Parenthood Federation, who directed the project, said in part of Mrs. Taylor:

"She lived in an Indian village, dressed in a sari and merged into the life of the people she was trying to help. Thus she learned to know and understand the needs and beliefs of Indians beyond the capacity of most foreigners. Everyone spoke most affectionately of her. Her death is a tragic loss."

* * *

MRS. ROBERT M. Ferguson, PPFA president said:

"Mary Langford Taylor's sudden and untimely death is a deep shock to all those who worked with her for so many years. We have lost a real friend and will never forget her contribution to our program. Her intelligence, gaiety and devotion to our cause will continue to be an inspiration to all of us."

* * *

MRS. TAYLOR returned to America last summer to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Langford of Rochester, N. Y., and to introduce them to her English husband, Frederick Arthur Taylor, whom she met and married in India. Mr. Taylor is a staff member in the Asian office of the International Labor Organization.

A native of Rochester, Mrs. Taylor was a graduate of Hampton institute, Va., and continued in postgraduate work at the University of Minnesota and the New York School for Social Work, from which she obtained her master of science degree. She taught at the Penn school, St.

MRS. MARY L. TAYLOR
Succumbs

Helena, S. C., and later served as supervisor for the National Youth administration in Rochester. Prior to joining the staff of the Planned Parenthood federation,, she was a counsellor at the New York Urban league.

* * *

SHE WAS A MEMBER of the American Association of Social Workers, National Conference of Social Work, American Association of University Women, National Council on Family Relations and the Delta Sigma Theta sorority and helped to develop institutes on marriage and Family Life at a number of Negro colleges.

She also developed Planned Parenthood programs and working relationships with the National Council of Negro Women, Delta Sigma Theta sorority, National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, National Association of Colored Women, Morehouse College Annual Institute on Marriage and Family Life, National Medical association, National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women, and the Ladies Auxiliary, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Death Of Walter White Leaves Exec. Position Difficult To Fill

By LOUIS LAUTIER
Washington Correspondent, Atlanta Daily World
and NNPA News Service

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—The death of Walter F. White, 61-year-old executive secretary of the NAACP, leaves a vacancy which will require an intensive man-hunt to find a suitable person to fill.

When James Weldon Johnson died in 1929, Mr. White had served an apprenticeship of eleven years as assistant secretary and had a flair for propaganda which made him the logical successor to Mr. Johnson.

The situation today is somewhat different. A large part of the program of the NAACP as envisioned by its founders has been achieved. Mr. White's successor must be more than a propagandist and a publicist — more than a lobbyist and orator.

When Mr. White came upon the national scene, lynchings and race riots were rampant. While working as an assistant cashier of the long-defunct Standard Life Insurance Company in Atlanta, after graduation from Atlanta University, Mr. White first attracted national attention by his reports of investigations of lynchings in the South.

Able to pass easily for a white man, Mr. White was uniquely equipped for the job he did for the association in the early years when he served under Mr. Johnson as an assistant secretary.

FLAIR FOR DRAMATIC

His description of lynchings on the platform and his flair for the dramatic soon won Mr. White a wide audience appeal throughout the United States.

In the years he fought for a Federal anti-lynching bill, beginning at the side of Mr. Johnson in the 1920 Presidential campaign when Warren G. Harding and the Republican platform committed themselves to make lynching a federal crime, Mr. White saw what was once a southern institution gradually disappear.

Likewise the other problems of race discrimination and segregation gradually lessened as the NAACP won court victory after victory, culminating in the May 17, 1954 decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

What the NAACP needs now is not only a propagandist, a publicist, an oractor, and a lobbyist, all wrapped up in one person, but also an educator, a negotiator, and a trouble-shooter, who can consolidate gains already made in inter-racial relations and lead on to first-class citizenship.

SWAY PEOPLE

An educator is needed to sway people who are opposed to integration in the public schools and still cling to outmoded practices of racial segregation in such areas as public housing and state, and municipally-woned parks, recreation centers and swimming pools.

A negotiator is needed to win from recalcitrant state and municipal officials policies and programs which will carry into effect the decisions of Federal courts overturning the "equal but separate" doctrine.

A trouble-shooter is needed to halt schemisms existing within the organization — between factions in the national office — and differences between the national office and various local branches.

COMMON TOUCH

And finally, Mr. White's successor must have the common touch. He must be able to win the masses of colored people to the support of the NAACP. There are too many people who feel that the organization is the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

There are plenty of qualified persons from among whom to choose. But the Board of Directors will have to do a thorough sifting job to make sure that its choice is the right one.

Among those who have already been mentioned to succeed Mr. White are Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chairman of the Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, New York City; Roy Wilkins, administrator of the NAACP, and Clarence Mitchell, head of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP.

Before a choice is reached, the Board of Directors is bound to have before it the names of a great many more persons.

Funeral services for Mr. White were held at noon Thursday from St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Lenox Avenue and 138th Street. His body was viewed at the funeral parols of Levy and Delaney, 3250 Seventh Avenue, from 1 to 6 p. m., Wednesday, and from 10 to 11 a. m., Thursday.

Mr. White died Monday, March 21, of a heart ailment at home. He had not been in good health since last October. At that time he suffered a heart attack and was taken to New York Hospital, where he remained a patient for some time. It was said then that it would be "an indefinite time" before he could resume his duties.

ROBUST HEALTH

He had, however, visited his office frequently and was there on the day of his death. He had returned to New York the week before after a month in the Caribbean where he had gone to convalesce. Accompanied by Mr. White, he had visited Puerto Rico, Haiti and Jamaica. Mr. White said he felt "in robust health" after his rest.

During his 37-year career with the NAACP, Mr. White had been tireless in investigating race discrimination and segregation.

He was born in Atlanta July 1, 1893, one of seven children. While attending Atlanta University, he had part-time employment as a clerk in the offices of the Standard Life Insurance Company. After graduation from Atlanta University in 1916, he was made assistant cashier of the insurance company.

RACE RIOTS

Mr. White's field investigations of Georgia lynchings for the NAACP led Mr. Johnson to bring him to New York in 1918 as assistant secretary. He investigated the share-cropper riots of 1919 in Arkansas, the Chicago race riots of 1919, and lynchings in Brooks and Lowndes counties iun Georgia.

In 1921, he was a delegate to the second Pan-African Congress, held in England, Belgium and France. He was appointed to the Advisory Council to the Virgin Islands Government in 1935. In 1933, he became a member of the American Committee on Economic Policy and of the Board of Visitors of the New York State raining School for Boys.

He was a member of the Governor's Committee on the Constitutional Convention in New York in 1938. In 1945, he was consultant to the United States delegation in the organization of the United Nations in San Francisco. He also was consultant to the United States delegation to the UN General Assembly in Paris in 1948.

MAYOR'S ADVISORY GROUP

In 1947 he was a member of the executive committee of the Panel on Delinquency and in 1948 a member of the National Health Assembly. He was a member of the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Atomic Education in New York and the Committee for Commemoration of the Golden Anniversary of New York City in 1948.

From 1943 to 1945, as war correspondent for The New York Post Mr. White visited the European Mediterranean, Middle East and Pacific war areas. In 1950, while on leave of absence from the NAACP, he participated in the Round the World Town Meeting of the Air, visiting Europe, Israel Egypt, India and Japan.

He received the Spingarn Medal in 1937 for his investigations of lynchings and his efforts in behalf of a Federal anti-lynching bill. He was the first recipient in 1943 of the Sir James Jeans Award of New London (Connecticut) Junior College. In 1927-1928 he had a Guggenheim fellowship for creative writing in prose.

He was a member of the American Center of P. E. N., the International Association of Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists.

AUTHOR

He was the author of "Fire in the Flint," a novel published in 1926; Rope and Faggot, a Biography of Judge Lynch," published in 1929; "A Rising Wind," a report on colored troops in the European Theater of Operations, published in 1945; "A Man Called White," an autobiography published in 1948, and a contributor to numerous magazines.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Poppy Cannon White; two children by a former marriage, Miss Jane White, an actress, and Walter Carl White, and three sisters, Mrs. Eugene Martin, Miss Madeline White and Mrs. Alice Glynn.

MR. WALTER WHITE

NOT RICH

●Had only one small policy, says lawyer

NEW YORK — Walter White's personal estate totals less than $10,000, Lee Lurie, the executor, revealed Wednesday.

Mr. White owned no shares nor bonds of any kind, Mr. Lurie an attorney, disclosed. He possessed only one small insurance policy which he took out after his second marriage to the former Poppy Cannon.

His salary as executive secretary of the NAACP was approximately $24,000 a year, but he had received this amount for only two years.

WHEN HE took the job upon James Weldon Johnson's death in 1929, it paid only $10200 a year.

"He was a man who spent almost everything he earned in being the Ambassador of the World for which he wasn't compensated," Mr. Lurie said.

"He was a man who died with his boots on, in a sense," the executor added.

Although he had written several books as well as articles for various newspapers and magazines, the work was sold outright and White never retained a copyright allowing him to draw royalties.

The will will probably be up for probate this week, it was announced.

White to be paid tribute at national NAACP convention

NEW YORK — Dr. Channing Tobias, paying tribute to Walter White, Thursday, during the latter's funeral, revealed that the NAACP Board of which Dr. Tobias is chairman, will conduct a memorial service for the deceased executive secretary at the association's annual convention in Atlantic City in June.

Dr. Tobias ended his tribute to Mr. White by reciting the famous poem of Walter's

member and predecessor in office, James Weldon Johnson, "Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing."

Nashville Branch NAACP Pays Homage To Walter White

Last night the Nashville Branch NAACP, in its regular monthly meeting, paid high tribute to the life and works of Walter White, beloved Executive Secretary of the National Body for many years, on the occasion of his passing. In unanimous action this Chapter voted to take out a Life Membership in his honor and memory and to send Attorney Z. Alexander Looby to New York to attend the funeral services, Thursday, April 24th, as its official representative. Mr. Looby will take with him the following resolution:

"The Nashville Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People joins with the nation in mourning the passing of Walter White, humanitarian, crusader for human rights and justice, and for many years the Executive Secretary of the Association.

"For more than thirty-five years Walter White has been in the forefront of the battle for Civil Rights, and for the past twenty-five years he has been its guiding spirit. Through his untiring efforts he has lifted the NAACP to a powerful force on the American and world scene. He has not been content to rest upon laurels flung at him because of the many victories he has won, but has always insisted that the eyes of the people of the world should not be taken off their ultimate goal——the elevation of the position of all men everywhere, and guaranteeing to them all rights and privileges that are theirs because they are human beings.

"Walter White's death will mark the end of an era—it will also mark the beginning of a renewed struggle in the light of the recent Supreme Court Decision. But even this foundation for future action would not be as strong as it is, were it not for the unselfish, untiring, self-sacrificing service of Walter White.

"Free men everywhere — and those for whom the fires of freedom have been lit—in all parts of the world—will mourn the passing of a great leader, then with renewed determination press forward with the task so nobly begun and brought thus far on this struggle the Nashville Branch of the NAACP will continue."

Walter White, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died Monday night at 6:45 at his home, 242 East 68th Street, of sudden acute coronary thrombosis. Mr. White had been ill since last October and had last week returned from a month's visit in Haiti and Puerto Rico where he had gone to recuperate. He was in his office at 20 West 40th Street for about two hours Monday. At his bedside were his wife, Mrs. Poppy Cannon White, Food Editor of House Beautiful and Dr. Stephen Gumport, a neighbor.

In addition to Mrs. White, the NAACP Leader is survived by two children of an earlier marriage, Miss Jane White, an actress, and Walter Carl White; three sisters, Mrs. Eugene Martin and Miss Madeline White of Atlanta, Ga. and Mrs. Alice Glynn of Cleveland, Ohio.

STATEMENT BY ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, PRESIDENT OF THE NAACP:

"We of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People mourn with a sense of deepest loss, the sudden passing of our beloved friend and leader, Walter White, under whose guidance the Association was developed from a small society into its present position as the Nation's largest Civil Rights Organization. His daring and courage in exposing lynchings in his early years with the Association, beginning in 1918, contributed greatly to the disappearance of that frightful crime and national disgrace. He was the leader in efforts to secure enactment of a Federal Anti-lynching Law and other Civil Rights Legislation. Guided in its course by his leadership, the NAACP won for Negroes of the Nation the recognition which established for all time their birthright and dignity as American citizens."

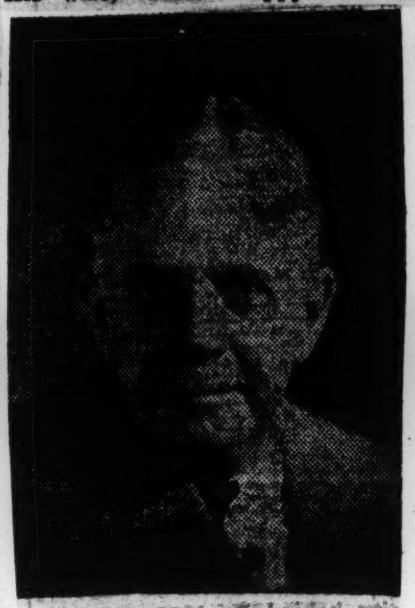
Walter White's funeral was held at 12 Noon, Thursday, March 24, at St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal church, Lenox Avenue at 122nd Street, New York City.

The body was viewed at St. Martin's church, Wednesday, from 2 to 6 p.m., and Thursday, 10 to 11 a.m.

Headed Long, Bitter Battle For Freedom

NEW YORK — Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for 24 years, and a staunch leader in the long and bitter fight for Negro freedom in America, died here Monday night at the age of 61.

Mr. White died of a heart disease. He had been ill for several years, and had been hospitalized only a few months ago. His wife, Mrs. Poppy Cannon



WALTER WHITE

White, food editor of House Beautiful magazine was at his bedside when he died.

At presstime, there was no indication as to who would replace Mr. White in the exacting job with the NAACP. However, some speculation was that the post would be taken over by the organization's administrator, Roy Wilkins, who was slated to become executive secretary a few years ago when Mr. White attempted to resign.

Besides his wife, Mr. White is survived by a son and daughter, Jane, who is an actress.

Many have said that it is unfortunate that Mr. White could not have lived until 1963, the date when the NAACP hopes Negro Americans will have achieved full freedom.

Funeral services will be held at noon Thursday at St. Martins P. E. Church, Lenox Avenue at 122nd Street, New York City.

Heart Attack Fatal To Walter White Of NAACP

Walter White, internationally-known secretary of the NAACP national office, died at 6:45 p. m. Monday of a heart disease in New York, according to a telegram from the national office Tuesday morning. He was 61.

Funeral rites will be held 12 noon Thursday from the St. Martin P. E. Church, Lenox and 122nd.

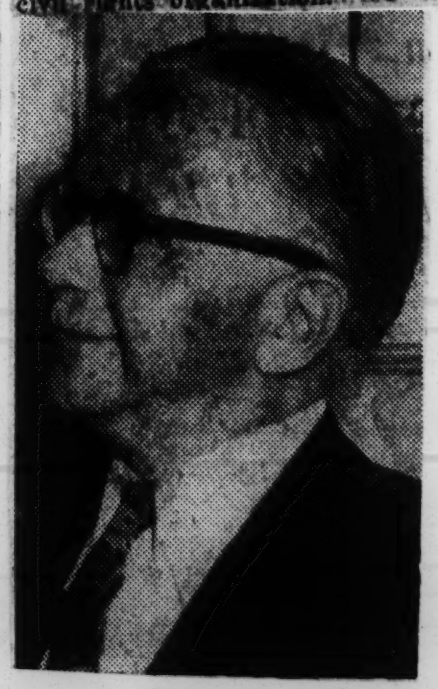
Mr. White died at his home, 242 East 68th, of acute coronary thrombosis after returning home from his office where he had worked two hours.

Ill since last October, Mr. White returned last week from a month's visit in Haiti and Puerto Rico where he had gone to rest.

Mr. White's wife, Poppy Cannon White, food editor of House Beautiful magazine, along with a doctor was at his bedside when he died.

A militant NAACP official since 1918, Mr. White has played a key role down through the years in almost every move to safeguard and secure the rights of Negroes.

In a press statement, Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the national office, said: "We of the NAACP mourn with a sense of deepest loss the sudden passing of our beloved friend and leader Walter White, under whose guidance the association was developed from a small society into its present position as the nation's largest civil rights organization."



10,000 Persons At White's Bier

By ARNOLD deMILLE

NEW YORK — Thousands of Americans and others from all parts of the world paid their final respects to Walter White Thursday at services in St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal church here in Harlem.

The 61-year-old NAACP executive secretary died in his home last Monday of a heart ailment.

His body was viewed by 10,000 people while it lay in state in the church Wednesday and Thursday morning. Thousands more lined the streets to listen to services piped outsided trough a public address system.

Dr. John Johnson, rector of St. Martin's officiated at the services, assisted by Bishop Horace W. B. Donegan of New York, Frs. Eugene Smith, Ernest Davies, Ernest Gale, Shelton Hale Bishop and John Edwards, and the Rev. David L. Lacouric of Abyssinian Baptist church.

Telegrams of tribute were sent from persons of international importance including President Eisenhower, former President Truman, President Magloire of Haiti, Mayor Robert Wagner of New York; Hulan Jack, Manhatton Borough president; Dr. Ralph Bunche, now in Switzerland, and heads of labor, business, professional and governmental organizations from all over the world.

There were more than 5000 telegrams and messages of sympathy.

The eulogy was read by Dr. Channing Tobias, chairman of the board of the NAACP.

Honorary pallbearers included Dr. Tobias, Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president; Judge William Hastie, Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Dr. Allan K. Chalmers, Oscar Hammerstein, II, Lester Granger, National Urban League executive secretary; Judge Hubert T. Delany, Dr. George D. Flemming, Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, Dr. Algernon D. Black, Gloster Current, Madison Jones, Atty Austin Walden and Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville councilman.

In his eulogy, Dr. Tobias said the "true story of Walter White's services is found written in the hearts of those whom he helped to liberate from the bondage of second class citizenship."

He said Walter White was a glowing example of the NAACP method in dealing with controversial issues. He described that method as one that "blinks at no facts and engages in no double talk. But it is also a method that does not make use of rabble-rousing as a technique . . . It is a method that looks forward to the completion of Lincoln's work of Emancipation and the realization of his dream of freedom for all in the true American way."

Relatives attending the funeral included White's widow. Mrs. Poppy Cannon White; her three children by a former marriage, Cynthia, Alfred and Claudia, his two children by a former wife, Jane and Walter C. Darrow; his sisters, Mrs. Alice Glenn of Cleveland, Mrs. Eugene Martin, and Miss Madeline White of Atlanta; Mrs. White's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fogarty; two cousins, Mrs. Eva Tobian, and Mrs. Estelle Gassett; his brother-in-law, Eugene Martin and two nieces, Rose Martin and Dorothy Glenn.

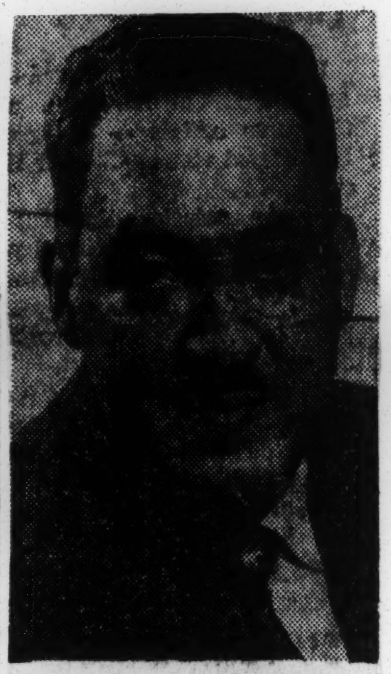
White's son changed his name to Darrow, after Clarence Darrow, when White was divorced by his former wife, Mrs. Leah Gladys White, in 1949. The ex-Mrs. White was not present at the services.

Persons attending the final rites were Gov. Averrell Harriman; N. Y. Atty. Gen. Jacob Javits; NAACP board members, Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, Walter Carrington, Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Norman Cousins, Saturday Review editor; Mrs. Brace B. Fenderson, Lewis S. Gannett, Dr. Harry J. Greene, Dr. John Hayes Holmes, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Mrs. Dasiy E. Lampkin, Alfred Baker Lewis, Dr. James J. McClendon, Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, Mrs. J. E. Spingarn, Dr. James M. Tinsley, Mrs. Jessie M. Vann, publisher, Pittsburgh Courier, Andrew D. Weinberger, Samuel A. Williams and Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins.

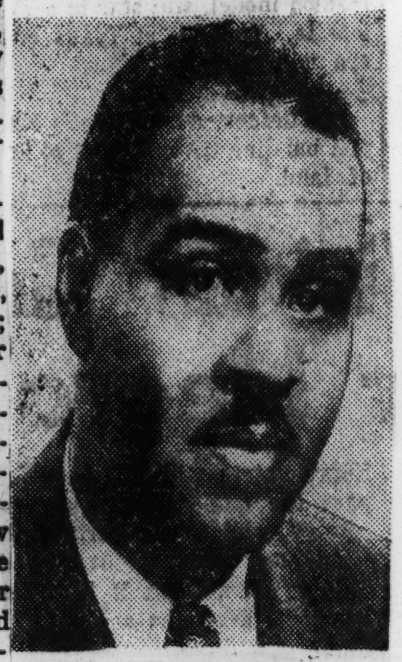
Others included Judge Ellis Rivers, General Sessions Judge Harold A. Stevens, Mrs. Ralph J. Bunche, George Weaver, Judge Irvin C. Mollison, Boyd Wilson, John Bolt Culbertson, Attorney General Samuel Pierce, Morris Novik; W. Robert Ming, Mrs. Louis T. Wright, and Drs. Barbara and Jane Wright.

Also attending were James Nabrit, James Carey and Edward Welch of the CIO; Jacob Potofsy, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO; William Oliver, UAW-CIO; James Jones, USA-CIO; Walter Kirschenbaum, Jewish Labor committee; Frank S. Horne, Campbell Johnson, Paul Robeson, Authors John Gunter and Marc Connelly, Mrs. Hen Reid and Whitelaw Reid, publisher of the New York Herald-Tribune; Mrs. Anne Hedgeman, assistant to Mayor Wagner; Miss Stella Karn and Richard deRochemont, film producer.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board, said a memorial service will be conducted in Walter White's honor at the annual convention of the NAACP at Atlantic City next June.



THURGOOD MARSHALL



ROY WILKINS

A LAST TRIBUTE to Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, was paid at rites held Thursday at St. Martin's Episcopal church in Harlem and attended by thousands who crowded the church and lined the streets outside. At left, Mrs. Poppy Cannon White, widow of the veteran NAACP fighter for human rights, leaves service with her daughter and son, Claudia and Stanley Cannon, by a former marriage. White's children (center) Jane and Walter White, leave church following rites. Walter is partially hidden. Among thousands of local, state and national leaders attending the funeral was New York Governor Averell Harriman, (right) shown leaving the church with his wife.

29 1955

NEW YORK

MR. WALTER WHITE

EISENHOWER PAYS TRIBUTE TO WHITE

Labor Chiefs and Senators Mourn N. A. A. C. P. Leader

—Rites Set for Tomorrow

Wed. 3-23-55

A service for Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be offered at noon tomorrow at St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church, Lenox Avenue and 122nd Street.

The Rev. John H. Johnson, rector, will officiate and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board of directors of the N. A. A. C. P., will deliver the eulogy. After the service, Mr. White's body will be cremated.

Mr. White died Monday night of a heart attack at his home, 70 East Sixty-eighth Street. He was 61 years old. At his bedside was his wife, Mrs. Poppy Cannon White, food editor of House Beautiful magazine.

Among the tributes to Mr. White received yesterday were the following:

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER (to Mrs. White): In the death of your husband, Walter White, there has passed from the contemporary scene a vigorous champion of justice and equality for all our citizens. His devoted service to his race over a period of forty years was tireless and effective. Permit me to express to you my personal sympathies in your loss.

WALTER P. REUTHER, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations: He was a courageous and gallant fighter for a cause which is dear to the hearts of all who truly believe in the democratic principle of equality among

GEORGE MEANY, president of the American Federation of Labor: The fruits of his labor will be an everlasting tribute to his memory.

SENATOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN: He will be sorely missed in the battles that lie ahead and the whole liberal cause has suffered an irretrievable loss by his death.

HULAN JACK, Borough President of Manhattan: The nation has lost a great leader and his memory will always remain as a cherished heritage for all people to honor and revere.

Other tributes were paid by the following: Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the N. A. A. C. P.; Norman Manley, Prime Minister of Jamaica, B. W. I.; Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League; Patrick Murphy Malin, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union; Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women; Jacob S. Potofsky, general president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Robert R. Nathan, chairman, Americans for Democratic Action.

In Washington yesterday, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, said that Mr. White "literally gave his life for the welfare of his people." Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Republican of Massachusetts, said he was an "ardent and sincere proponent of his cause."

Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, called Mr. White "a highly cultivated, able and very honorable man, not only a splendid member of his race, but also a true American."

CIO Officials Mourn Passing Of Walter White

World Journal Tribune

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The three executive officers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations today mourned the death of Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

CIO President Walter P. Reuther, Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey and Executive Vice President John V. Riffe sent the following telegram to Dr. Channing Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors:

"We were shocked and grieved to learn of the untimely death of our very good friend, Walter White.

"He was a courageous and gallant fighter for a cause which is dear to the hearts of all who truly believe in the democratic principle of equality among men.

"No one, we suppose, will ever know how many Americans of all races, colors and creeds were inspired by Walter White to fight for equal justice, equal rights and equal opportunity; but that number must be legion.

"We regret that Walter White did not live to see his dearest dream the end of segregation in our public schools, completely realized. In his name and in his spirit we of the CIO pledge ourselves anew to an unremitting fight for the abolition of segregation and discrimination in our land. That would be the best monument a grateful America could erect to a great American. We can and should do no less."

Vice President, GOP Officials Pay Tribute To Walter White

World Sat 3-26-55

Richard M. Nixon, vice president of the United States, upon learning of the death of Walter, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, joined with other prominent Republican leaders and Democrat, James C. Thomas, Assemblyman, 11th A. D. Manhattan in paying tribute to a great benefactor of human rights.

Of Mr. White, the vice president had this to say: "No one could know Walter White without developing a treatment admiration and respect for the courageous and able leadership he gave to a great cause. It was my privilege to know him, not only in his official capacity, but also as a personal friend.

"I reveal particularly the last time I saw him at a reception given by the President of Haiti on March 3rd. It is difficult to realize that this kind and gentle man, who had such great moral strength, is no longer with us. His leadership, however, will be an inspiration to all of us who are working to make the American dream of equal opportunity for all of our people come true."

GOP CHAIRMAN

Leonard W. Hall, Chairman of the Republican National Committee said: "All the world loves a great champion. In the field of human rights Walter White held this title for many years. His untimely death is a great loss to his country as well as to his race."

Director of Minorities of the Republican National Committee, Val J. Washington said of Walter White: "He touched every field of human endeavor in his continuing fight for more than thirty years to bring first-class citizenship to the sixteen million members of his race. I raise my voice along with thousands of others at this time to say - farewell and well done."

One of the most moving statements on the death of Walter White was that of Assemblyman James C. Thomas, Democrat 11th A. D. Manhattan, who said: "I knew Mr. White when he first came to the State of New York many years ago and I worked with him in his efforts to help the Negro people of America to enjoy the freedom and happiness which comes with citizenship.

"In the beginning his efforts were not popular and his fight was uphill all the way. However, no rebuff was sufficient to dampen his ardor and the more difficulties he met the harder he fought.

QUOTES SPENCER

"Walter White knew that what he did for the Negroes of America, he did for America, because believing as he did with Herbert Spencer 'That none can be truly free unless all are free; none can be truly healthy unless all are healthy, and none can be truly be happy unless all are happy.' Walter lived long enough to see his efforts contribute toward the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court of May 17, 1954, which has abolished segregation in public education.

"That was the triumph of Walter's life, for Walter knew all too well, that to instill and inferiority complex in children of school age, because of race, creed or religion is to do something to his heart and mind, which is seldom removed in future life.

"In his post of executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People he he was at the center of the conflict betwen bigotry and democracy which the so-called "race question" involves. Considerable progress has been made in recent times here, in resolving this conflict.

"A great deal of what has been achieved can be directly traced to his influence. Blue-eyed and fair of color, Walter White did not need to identify himself as a Negro. He

White Estate Less Than $10,000

Argus St. Louis

NEW YORK.— Walter White left an estate of less than $10,000 according to Lee Lurie, the executor here last Wednesday.

The colorful and courageous NAACP executive, who died suddenly last week of a heart attack at 61, owned no shares nor bonds, Lurie said.

The Attorney said White possessed only one small insurance policy which he took out after his second marriage to the former Poppy Cannon.

His salary as executive secretary of the NAACP was approximately $20,000, but he had received this amount for only two years.

When he took the job upon James Weldon Johnson's death in 1929, it paid only $1,200 a year.

"He was a man who spent almost everything earned in being the Ambassador of the World for which he wasn't compensated," Lurie said.

Although he had written several books as well as articles for various newspapers and magazines, the work was sold outright and White never retained a copywright allowing him to draw royalties.

This will probably be up for probate this week, it was announced.

Walter White's Funeral Attended by Governor and Notables Around Country

New York.—The "true story of Walter White's services is found written in the hearts of those whom he helped to liberate from the bondage of second-class citizenship," Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Mar. 24 at the funeral of the NAACP leader who, at the age of 61, died of a heart attack in his home on March 21.

Officiating at the service held at St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church in Harlem was the rector, Dr. John Johnson. The Rt. Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Bishop of New York, read the prayer and blessing, with other members of the clergy assisting. Loud speakers carried the service to an overflow chowd estimated at 5,000 by the police.

Honorary Pall Bearers

Led by Arthur B. Spingarn, veteran NAACP president, officers, board and staff members served as honorary pallbearers. Distinguished guests who came to pay a last tribute to Mr. White included Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, New York State Attorney General Jacob Javits, well known attorneys like Austin T. Walden of Atlanta, W. Robert Ming of Chicago, James Nabrit of Washington, D. C., and John Bolt Culbertson of Greensville, S. C.; labor leaders like James B. Carey, George L-P Weaver and Edward Welch, Congress of Industrial Organizations; Jacob Potofsky, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO; William Oliver, United Automobile Workers, CIO; Boyd Wilson and James Jones, United Steelworkers, CIO and Walter Kirschenbaum, Jewish Labor Committee; United States government officials, Frank S. Horne and Campbell Johnson; Paul Robeson, singer; John Gunther and Marc Connelly, authors; Mrs. Helen Reid and her son, Whitelaw, publishers of the New York Herald Tribune: Mrs. Anne Hedgeman, assistant to the Mayor of New York; Mrs. Ralph Bunche, Miss Stella Karn, Mrs. Louis T. Wright and her daughters, Drs. Barbara and Jane Wright; Richard deRochemont, film producer; representatives of various organizations and many other individuals.

In mourning were Mr. White's widow, Mrs. Poppy Cannon White; his daughter and son by a previous marriage, Jane and Walter Carl; his three sisters, Mrs. Eugene Martin and Miss Madeline White of Atlanta, and Mrs. Alice Glenn of Cleveland. With Mrs. White were her tsree children by previous marriage, Cynthia, Alfred and Claudia, and her sister Ann Fogarty, the designer, who was accompanied by her husband, Tom. Also Mr. Eugene Martin, the Martin's daughter, Rose, Mrs. Glenn's daughter, Dorothy; and Mr. White's ousins, Mrs. Eva Tobias and Mrs. Estelle Gassett.

Recalls Presidential Meetings

In his brief eulogy, Dr. Tobias recalled instances in which Mr. White had served as spokesman for delegations in conferences with Presidents Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower. These conferences, he said, had been fruitful in that they opened the way to expanded job opportunities for Negroes, to the elimination of segregation in the armed services and to the curtailment of racial discrimination in Washington. They also served to help "move the conscience of America into aggressive action against the double standard of citizenship based on race."

These achievements in "top level conferences" are important, Dr. Tobias asserted, "because they illustrate the method of the NAACP in dealing with controversial issues growing out of race discrimination. It is a method that blinks no facts and engages in no double-talk. But it is also a method that does not make use of rabble-rousing as a technique. . . . It is a method that looks forward to the completion of Lincoln's work of Emancipation and the realization of his dream of freedom for all in the true American way."

Helped The Disadvantaged

People all over the world whose lives have been enriched by Mr. White's work are "looking this way and wanting to be a part of this tribute," the NAACP spokesman said. Among these he cited "sharecroppers of the Deep South who are no longer voteless; dining car waiters and Pullman porters who are now priveleged to serve their own people as they do other people without discrimination; public school teachers whose salaries are no longer determined by the color of their skin; servicemen in every department of our defense who have been liberated from jim crowism; workers of all kinds who now enjoy union protection; children who have been lifted to a plane of self respect by the Supreme Court decision in the school cases; and thousands of white people who have been liberated from the blighting evil of race prejudice."

And beyond our shores, he said, "the leaders of millions of the darker peoples of the world like Neru of India, Matthews of South Africa, Nkrumah of the Gold Coast, Azikiwe of Nigeria, Tubman of Liberia, Haile Selassie of Ethopia, Manley of Jamaica; Magloire of Haiti and others now join us in this tribute."

Close Ranks!

Walter White's admonition, Dr. Tobias concluded, would be: "Board members, staff, constituency and friends of the NAACP close ranks and go courageously ahead to the accomplishment of the unfinished task with assurance of ever growing support from those who cherish the ideals for which we stand."

Following the funeral service, the body was removed to Ferncliff Crematorium for cremation.

Walter White Made Democracy Work, Walter Reuther Says

DETROIT—Walter Reuther, president of United Auto Workers and the CIO, says the death of Walter White was a "great loss" to the millions of freedom-loving people throughout the world.

Reuther said, "Walter White devoted his entire life to making democracy work."

Dixie Papers Pay Tribute To Walter White

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP) — Walter White, who won wide acclaim from Negroes because of his staunch and unswerving support of the struggle for equality and social justice for Negroes, has been given a top place among the leaders of the race in editorials in the white southern press.

An editorial in the Virginia-Pilot Norfolk morning paper, under the caption "Walter White, the NAACP, and the Negro's New Status" said in part:

"Walter White, the executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the past 24 years... joined that agency in 1918. There were 64 lynchings in the United States that year, 83 the next year. Last year there was none. Many influences contributed to the overcoming of that endemic evil, but the NAACP and Mr. White strove to constantly confront the conscience of the nation with the injustice and the horrors of lynching and agitating to eradicate the crime...

"Mr. White, who has been called 'the nearest approach to a national leader of American Negroes since Booker T. Washington,' represented the spirit and the techniques of the modern Negro, and the changed during his lifetime in which he played an important role, have been historic."

Southern white editors have expressed the view that Mr. White was too hasty in his program of Negro freedom. They claim that the objectives of the NAACP were being rapidly realized even in the deep South because of changes in race relations through education, religion and the general social advancement of that section, which is affecting the lives of both races.

Daily Press Takes Note Of Walter White's Death

The daily press all around the country took cognizance of the death of Walter White.

The Baltimore Sun declared: "Walter White was a fortunate man. He recognized his mission in life at an early age. He bent all his talents to it over the whole span of his manhood and he saw his crusade marked by one success after another.

"The mission was to secure to American Negroes the economic, educational and social justice enjoyed by other Americans and he lived to see what was possibly the most profound vindication of his long fight, the Supreme Court decision abolishing segregation in the public schools."

The Chicago Daily News observed that "in a sense, Walter White died a martyr himself. He kept driving as secretary of the NAACP, despite a failing heart which finally killed him."

From New York, the Herald Tribune stated: "Walter White was one of the most important leaders in one of the most important struggles of his day."

Louisville, Ky.'s Courier-Journal noted that White, "more famed for fearlessness than for tact, did more to reduce racial injustice in the United States than any other man of his generation."

Said the Cleveland Plain Dealer: "He never compromised his demands for Negro recognition and equality and he lived to see many of the old barriers lowered or removed."

Among other important publications which editorially noted White's death were The Detroit Free Press, New York Times, Buffalo Evening News, Cincinnati Enquirer, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Toledo Blade and New York Post.

Newspapers Over The Nation Laud Work Of Walter White

BY THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Widespread praise for distinguished service to the cause of improving race relations by Walter White was expressed in editorial comment from the nation's leading daily newspapers following his death last week in New York City.

"Walter White was a fortunate man," said th eBaltimore Evening Sun. "He recognized his mission in life at an early age, he bent all his talents to it over the whole span of his manhood, and he saw his crusade marked by one success after another. The mission was to secure to American Negroes the economic, educational and social justice enjoyed by other Americans. And fight, the Supreme Court decision abolishing segregation in the public schools."

Said The Chicago Daily News:

"Americans of all colors are in debt to Walter White, the worker for equal rights for Negroes. He was the sort of gadfly that seems necessary to sting the sluggish public conscience into making its action match its lip service to democracy.

"In a sense, Walter White died a martyre himself. He kept driving, as secretary of the NAACP, despite a failing heart which finally killed him.

From The New York Herald Tribune:

"Walter White was one of the most important leaders in one of the most important struggles of his day. In his long service to the Negro, Mr. White has seen the virtual elimination of lynching, the enactment of fair employment practice laws, the reduction of discrimination, the outlawing of segregation in the armed forces, the approach, heralded by the Supreme court decision, of racial integration in the nation's school. For all of these objectives, he had labored zealously and devotedly."

The Louisville Courier-Journal from the mid-south, commented:

"More famed for fearlessness than for tact, Walter White did more to reduce racial injustice in the United States than any other man of his genertion."

Said The Detroit Free Press:

"Mr. White was the nearest approach to a national leader of much to protect liberty, Mr. Dulles stated that "We must, therefore, be sure that the libery which we are prepared to defend at great cost is true liberty."

In his definition of liberty, Mr. Dulles stressed the concept of "equal opportunity for all without regard to race religion, or class," and he praised the work of the United Negro College Fund toward that end.

Atlanta; C. D. Jackson, vice-president of Time, Inc.; Dr. F. D. Patterson, UNCF founder and president and W. J. Trent, executive director of the Fund. Leontyne Price, soprano, and the Tuskegee Institute Choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson, sang.

Mayor Wagner opened the UNCF weekend in New York Friday morning, March 18, with reception for the 31 presidents at City Hall, which was followed by a luncheon in their honor at Columbia University.

The United States Mission to the United Nations sponsored a reception for the presidents Friday afternoon, at which they were greeted by UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskiolk at an open confer-

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, told the convocation audience that the 31 private colleges and universities associated in the United Negro College Fund will be enabled eventually to admit all qualified students, regardless of race, as a result of the Supreme Court decision of last May 17 against segregation in public schools.

"Custom and law made these 31 colleges segregated institutions, but they have never been segregating institutions," Dr. Mays stated. He added that the vast majority of these colleges were interracial in origin, and that the charters of most of them were all inclusive from the very start. He reported that steps have already been taken to remove racial restrictions from those "where circumstances made it necessary to designate restrictions in order for the college to be born."

Dr. Mays said that the Supreme Court's decision will enable the 31 UNCF colleges to fulfill the mission for which they were founded, adding that it will permit them "to compete in the open market and be judged wholly on the basis of the quality of their work.

Even in the "desegregated tomorrow," Negroes will have a lower income than the rest of the population, Dr. Mays warned, and the 31 UNCF colleges will have to keep their "fees low enough so that Negro students will be able to attend." On the basis of income statistics, Dr. Mays noted that "the economic struggle for a Negro boy to go to college is approximately from 2 to 3 times as hard as it is for

a white boy."

Also speaking briefly at the Metropolitan Convocation were Dr. H. V. Richardson president of Gammon Theological Seminary, of

American Negroes since Booker T. Washington. The United States is stronger and better because of Mr. White's contributions."

The Cleveland Plain Dealer Commented:

"Walter White was the adviser of statesmen and soldiers in peace and war. His work for the Negro was enormously effective over more than three decades. That he was the author of President Roosevelt's Executive Order on Fair Employment Practices in war industries is but one evidence of his counsel and wisdom."

The Buffalo Evening News Declared:

"Death has taken from the American scene a courageous leader of the Negro people. In his role as executive secretary of the NAACP, Walter White has been a sturdy but temperate advocate of the rights of the Negro."

The Baltimore Sun:

"Walter White devoted all his life to the struggle to eliminate the legal, economic and social handicaps resting upon the Negroes in many parts of the United States. He sought, that is, to have the principle that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights accepted in practices as well as in theory."

The Cincinnati Enquirer:

'Mr. White was a relentless crusader for his single goal. He was an effective leader. One can say he caused a lot of trouble. But one also can say he accomplished a great deal.

"Not only did Mr. White do a great deal for the colored people of America. He also did a great deal for America itself, because in the long reach of history our advance toward tolorance and equality will strengthen the life of the nation."

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin Wrote:

"His energies and abilities were repeatedly recognized by his appointment to responsible posts on public agencies and commissions, ranging from the United Nations to the New York Advisory Committee on Atomic Education.

"If proof is needed that this is the land of opportunity, firm convictions and personal courage, the story of Walter White's remarkable career provides it."

Said The Toledo Blade:

"Thanks to his efforts and those of men like him, our racial relations have improved immeasurably in recent years. During most of his career, though, the fighting was often bitter. More than once Mr. White was in mortal danger. Nor did he tiptoe himself. He lashed out at

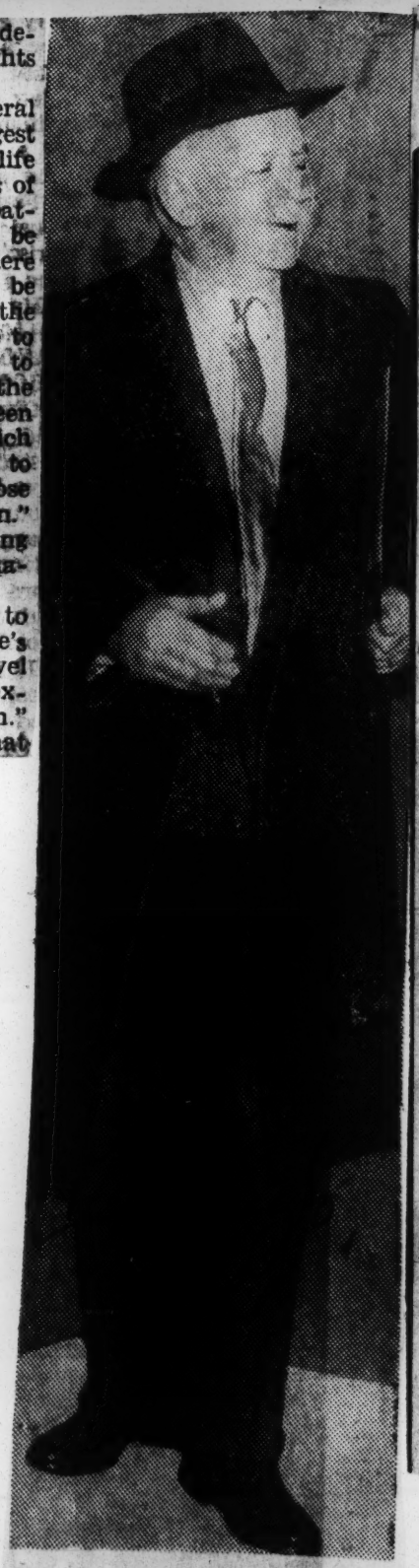
he oppressors of his people. He demanded, not asked for, the rights o which they were entitled.

The New York Post, most liberal f papers in the nation's largest ity, said White "went through life estfully parodying all the myths of acial supremacy and valiantly batling for a world which would be ruly color-blind. As long as there ere bigots, he preferred to be among the hated rather than the aters; as long as any men were to e judged by their skin, he chose to e among the condemned. In the orst moments he may have been ustained by the cosmic joke which ad been fortuitously enabled to lay on the intolerant men whose ces were no whiter than his own."

The Chicago Sun-Times, stating at "his death is a loss to the na-on as a whole," commented:

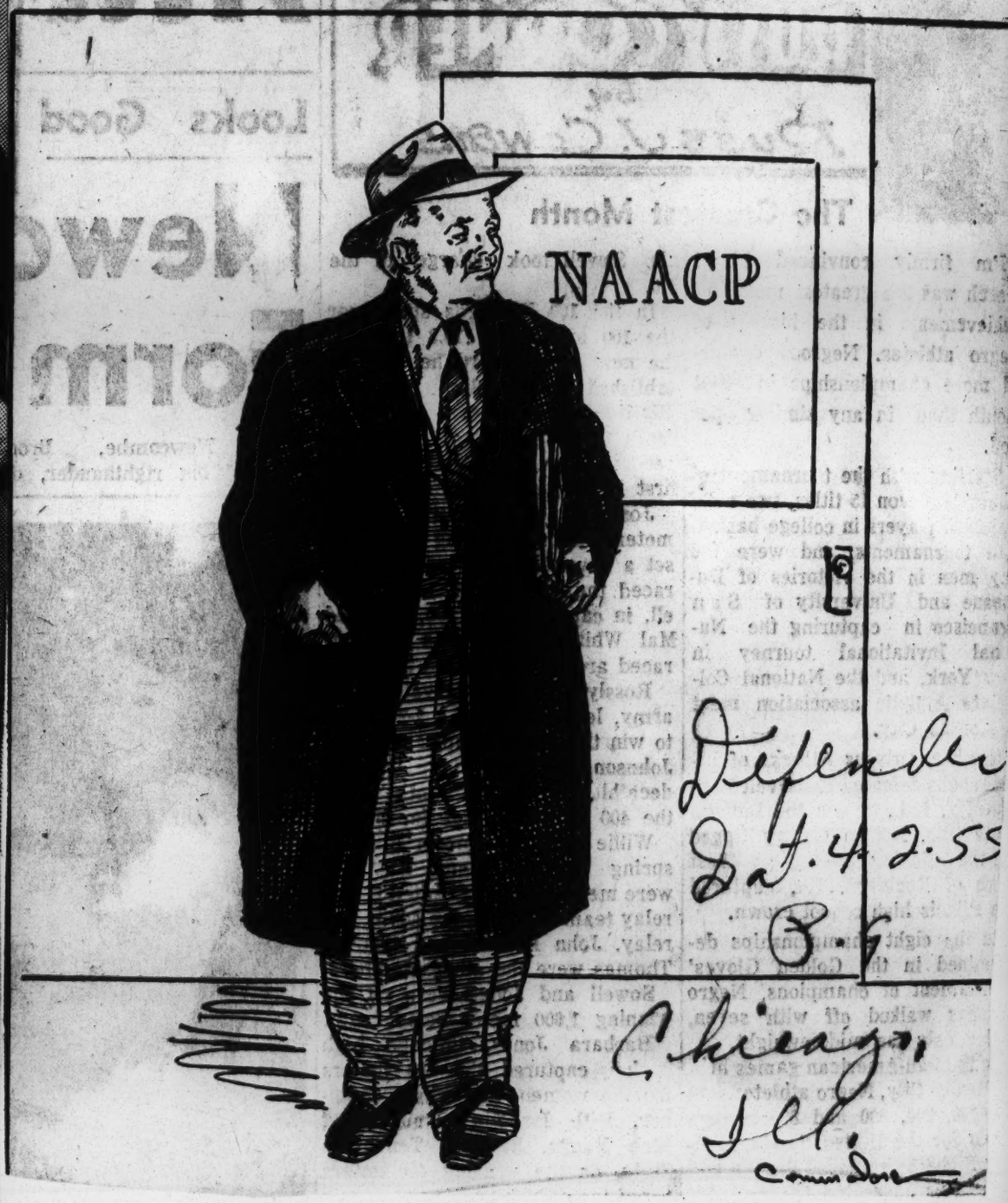
"While a great deal remains to done, those who follow in White's otsteps at the governmental level id in the NAACP will have his exnple to inspire and to guide them."

Many Southern newspapers that



ONE OF THE LAST photos of Walter White is one above made when he arrived at New York's Freedom House in January 1955 to address organization's 45th annual meeting.

His Job Well Done



Scores Double-Talk In Dallas New Ed. On Walter White

By CHARLES R. GRAGGS

DALLAS — The Dallas New's editorial, March 23rd, commenting on the life and death of Walter White, culminated his life and and death in the most contradictory form, rarely, if ever equaled. In this editorial there are two definite types of phrases which are in direct opposition to each other.

Says this editorial on the one side: "You cannot fathom the thinking of an alcoholic unless you are or have been one, is the comment of a refugee from alcoholism." "You may sympathize with their plight or their aspirations but you cannot identify yourself with their thinking." "A majority does not reason in the thinking of those upon whom it can impose its will." "White fought firmly for equal rights of the Negro." "He saw no inconsistency in the fact that what he regarded the rights of the Negro would impair the rights of others."

On the other side, The New's editorial resorts to phrases or points which contradict, resist and retract, notably: "He (Walter White) believed and struggled for forced integration," "In that belief, undoubtedly, Walter White, was a troublemaker. While he gained ground for the legal rights of his people, he has quite possible set back the causes of interracial living in many parts of the country." "Yet beyond question Walter White has achieved an advance in legal rights of his people." "It is all very well to say that in time tihs would have come." "But historically there is seldom change unless determined people fight for it." "White believed that only by guarantee of law could he secure the social equality for which the Negro yearns."

"This editorial closed by saying, "Walter White had pride and he had courage. He used them both."

SIMPLE LOGIC

For the sake of simple argument and logic, note the queer, boomerang assertion; "It is all very well to say that in time this (Negro rights) would have come."

Did the original thirteen colonies wait or abide by this philosophy to free themselves from under the British yoke? Emphatically no: "Taxation without representation" was their slogan which brought on the Revolutionary War, thus gaining their freedom and independence. Besides can there be "troublemakers" among co-workers for democracy and christianity? Indeed no!

Furthermore no group of human beings are more sensitive and persistent about their freedom and liberties than the Anglo-American whites, particularly Southerners.

DENIED PRIVILEGES

The 50,000 foreigners, men and women, who became new citizens on Veterans Day last fall, from that very day will not only be eligible but will enjoy all privileges and opportunities in America without any reservations. But the Negro who has been here over 300 years are still denied these privileges and opportunities. Anyone of these newly made citizens may aspire to be mayor, councilman, Governor, State Legislator, Superintendent of Schools, Postmaster, Cabinet Member, District Attorney, Traffic Police Officer, or dine at the Rice or the Adolphus Hotel, or search for certain books in the main City Library. Even Ralph Bunche, Margaret Just Butcher, Marian Anderson, Editor Carter Wesley, Atty. W. J. Durham, Benjamin Mays, Congressman A. Clayton Powell, Rev. I. B. Loud, W. D. Combs, J. L. Patton, Fred D. Jones, Mrs. J. E. Craft, A. Maceo Smith, Rev. Merrill Booker, Rev. Ceasar Clark, Rev. B. R. Riley, Mrs. Pearl C. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. B. J. Covington, Mrs. M. M. Flannagan, Mrs. Ouida G. Chambers, Mrs. A. V. Payne, Mrs. A. V. West, Miss Willie Burke Anderson, Nannie H. Burrough, Charlotte Hawkins, Miss Callie Hicks, Lucille Black, Edith Sampson, Irene Dobbs, Jackson, Editor Roscoe Dungee, Elder R. M. Jackson, Mrs. A. E. S. Johnson, Mrs. Charles English-Walton and Editor P. L. Prattis are denied the privileges granted these new citizens.

GROUNDLESS INDICTMENT

The New's editorial says "White believed that only by guarantee of law could he secure the social equality for which the Negro yearns."

Even in its strictest sense (intermarriage) this indictment is groundless, and it is argued as an excuse to withhold Negro rights. And frankly, with 5,000,000 Negroes who have escaped the color bar, and 2,000,000 more who could easily pass for whites, the social equality farce is the last argument to be presented to keep Negroes as second-class citizens.

And most of all, down through the years this social equality scarecrow, allowed to work only on one side and underhandedly has done the Negro masses untold harm, as well as American Society, in that it has caused many a genius to be smothered, many a benefactor has been kept under a lid, and thousands have fallen in the mire of shame and disgrace.

HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Yes, of course, Walter Whtie had race pride. And it was this thing that impelled and inspired him to continue to brake the shackles from around Negroes wherein they would be free indeed to have their choice.

Now then, the NAACP, under the leadership of Walter White and Atty. Thurgood Marshall, has done more to promote a working democracy than all the Southern politicians and newspapers combined. For this fact alone every loyal American should mourn the passing of Walter White.

Closing, may I say, if just half of the huge sum of money and time spent against Communism and to maintain a double racial pattern were spent to operate a true, unadulterated democracy and Christian religion our Ship of State would have smooth, safe sailing without the slightest danger of being sunk.

AP's story on White's color, marriage debunked

NEWARK

Numerous telephone calls flooded the office of the New Jersey AFRO-AMERICAN last week protesting against the "slanting" of a story on the "complexion" and interracial marriage of the late Walter White, NAACP secretary, sent out by the Associated Press to New Jersey dailies.

Indicative of such protests is this letter sent March 22 to the editor of the Newark Evening News by the Rev. Leon C. Riddick, pastor Fountain Baptist Church in Summit:

* * *

"I CANNOT refrain from writing to you relative to a few lines in your obituary column on March 22 of the late and esteemed Walter White.

"The lines in the column that caused me to burn with indignation are as follows:

" 'He was at home at the time and at his bedside was his second wife, a white woman . . .

" 'Mr. White was fair skinned, blond and blue eyed. He was not recognized as a Negro but insisted that he was one.'

* * *

"I THINK THAT this is shameful and disgraceful news reporting.

"Was it not enough to simply say that his wife was at his bedside? Why a white woman?

"Is there any premium on being white? Were his dying moments more sweet because of a guarding white angel?

* * *

"OR, WHAT DID his fair skin have to do with the contribution he made to America?

"What did his blue eyes have to do with his seeing or not seeing the injustices of man to man?

"Was it because of his fair skin and blue eyes that he was a great American?

"Why, Mr. Editor, would you report that 'he insisted that he was one' (Negro)?

"How was it ever estimated that his blood was five thirty-seconds Negro?

"Were you trying to apologize for the man being identified as colored when he could have passed for white, or, were you trying to show cause why he married a white woman?

"Is there any such thing as Negro blood? Does a dying man on the battlefield have to receive blood according to the color of the skin and eyes of the donor?

* * *

"PERSONALLY, I think the earlier that newspapers cease reporting achievements or failures according to skin color and eye color, the better it will be for all Americans.

"Walter White was a great and loyal American.

"There are fifteen or more million such loyal citizens in our beloved country, whose skin is not so fair, whose eyes are not so blue, and who have none, nor seek any white woman, merely because she is white, to be in or at their bedside."

Walter White Dies

Members of the NAACP and most of the public were shocked to hear of the sudden death of Walter White at 6:45 on Monday evening at his home 242 E. 68th street, New York. Only a short time ago he was reported as recovering from illness, and paying a visit to the NAACP New York office.

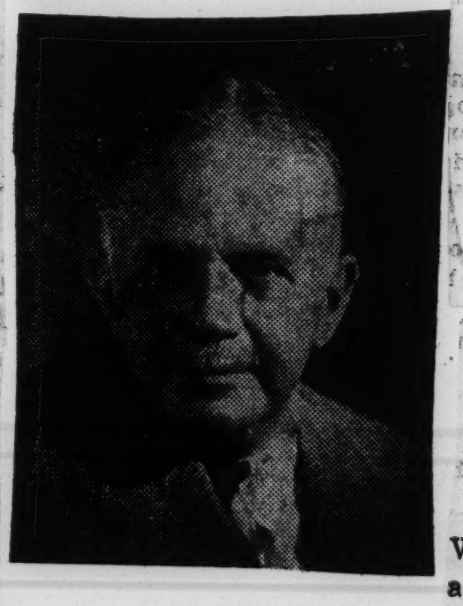
Walter White and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were almost synohymous. He had been an official in that organization for 37 years, and for 24 years of that time he had been its executive secretary. In his writings, his lectures, his legislative lobbyings, his court maneuvering, he fought unceasingly for the civil rights of the Negro and was not insensitive to the wrongs of other minorities.

In a recent visit to Little Rock last year he was interviewed by reporters of the local daily and given the key to the city by the mayor, as well as received with the utmost distinction by masses of people and listened to by a crowd which did not leave standing room in the Mount Zion Baptist church.

The author of the American Dilemma classes him as one of the great Negroes competent to fill the office of President of the United States.

The Arkansas State conference of branches of the NAACP sent the following telegram:

The Arkansas State Conference of branches of the NAACP tenders its condolence at the passing of the beloved and admired executive secretary, Walter White. Departing at a moment when objectives for which he lived and fought were theoretically achieved and practically in sight, he must have felt a sense of a big job well done.



Walter Francis White; Statesman Passes

FOR THE MOST part, daily newspaper editorial comment on the death of the late executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been unexpectedly considerate. In all parts of the country he was spoken of as a man dedicated to an important but difficult task, which he performed with restraint, and strictly within the law. It has been said of him that even though he relentlessly pursued the objective of equal rights for Negroes, he sought them in the courts, provided for the lawful pursuit of such a cause. It has been remarked that the powerful following MR. WHITE attracted to himself and the cause he represented, could have been organized under much more dangerous leadership, with disastrous consequences. All of which was richly deserved by the "Little David," which he was often called by his admirers.

We came across one note in the *Atlanta Constitution*, which we consider discordant. Although WALTER WHITE was born in Atlanta, and educated there, he spent practically all of his adult life in New York and Washington, going to other parts of the country when duty called him. We don't believe that his native city got much of a chance to know him personally, or to observe him in action.

The *Constitution* observed:

> He was a highly controversial figure. In fact he deliberately made himself so. He was, in a very real sense, even as his most bitter opponents said, a professional agitator. This he cheerfully admitted. It was his theory that in competing with a Bilbo, for example, it was necessary to meet him on his own grounds.

That is a bit overdrawn. WALTER WHITE never acted nor talked like a BILBO, or a TALMADGE, or a VARDAMAN, or a BLEASE, to name a few. He was more effective in presenting a case for his race than the BILBO type was in presenting a case against colored people, because MR. WHITE had law, morality and intelligence on his side, and events finally proved that.

Even the South sustained a loss in the death of WALTER WHITE. Had it not been for his long and effective fight against lynching, despite the filibustering in Congress, mob rule, which in one year following World War I, took over 250 lives, would have become an unrestrained, out-of-hand thing in the South, and with the aid of the Ku Klux Klan—which WHITE also opposed with good results — the region would have eventually been ruled by anarchy, and nobody's life would have been safe. Under the BILBOS, RANKINS, EASTLANDS, and the COLE BLEASES, the South was decaying morally and intellectually, and its about-face and recent progress is due largely to the powerful public sentiment created in the South as a result of the expose by the NAACP of mob violence, discrimination, persecution and repression in Congress and in the Courts.

29 1955

NEW YORK

WALTER WHITE

CLAUD BARNETT SEES WALTER WHITE IN HAITI TWO WEEKS BEFORE DEATH IN NEW YORK

Black Dispatch

Finds Late NAACP Executive On Steps of Hotel Chouconne Along With Poppy

HAS CUP OF COFFEE WITH FAMOUS

Sat. 4 PAIRS 5

(By CLAUDE A. BARNETT)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — (ANP) — The last words I heard Walter White utter were directed to his fellowmen:

"Tell all our good friends hello," he said to me as we parted in Haiti two weeks ago.

Those words, in a way, summarized his life work which was dedicated to helping others.

The news of his death shocked people here. For when he left here, he was in good spirits and in seemly good health. In fact, I had never seen him look better.

I ran into him unexpectedly. As I ascended the steps of the Hotel Choucoune, I glanced at a couple sitting at a table and as the man rose to his feet with outstretched hand, I exclaimed, "For goodness sake, I had no idea I would see you here."

It was the NAACP executive secretary and his wife, Poppy Cannon White.

"Gosh, Walter, you look grand," I said.

He looked the very picture of health. His face was full and ruddy and beaming. He was alert and yet he seemed relaxed. There was an aura of contented happiness about him.

"I came down for a rest and I've been getting it," White said. "I love this place. Its the finest spot I know for rejuvenation."

"How is Etta Moten, your wife?" Mrs. White asked. "Is she going to join you. Sit down and lets have a cup of coffee and talk."

"Let me check in and I'll be right back," I replied.

I was shown quickly to my room and the bellboy brought me a rum punch bearing a card which read, "with the compliments of Max Elie, the manager." With the cool punch in my hand, I rejoined the Whites.

Walter talked of many things. He told me this was his 14th visit here. He spoke of the owner of the hotel, Mms. D. Marini, an attractive, dark-skinned Haitian aristocrat, whose father had been president of the republic.

On one of his early trips, White became ill. Mme. Marnin had taken charge of him and given him such wonderful care that he devoted a whole column in his news article to her. She had the column framed and it was hanging in her office, he told me.

The great improvement which had been going on in Haiti had impressed Walter. Right in the Hotel Choucoune, the additional wings with their ultra-modern air-cooled rooms, the new swimming pool surrounded by tropical fruit trees and flowers, the superior service, all were things about which he commented.

The next day he was to have an audience with President Paul E. Magloire whom he admired. He was glad to see the increased flow of tourists. Once or twice he touched upon the U. S. Supreme court school segregation decision.

He was quite excited over a marvelous collection of historical Haitian data and correspondence which dated back to the 1800 period. It was included priceless letters from that period, he said. Kurt Fisher, a curio dealer, owned the collection.

But it was apparent he was not in Haiti to work. He was there to enjoy life and was doing so. It was nice to just laze about, he said. He seemed supremely content and most happy, I thought.

"There is just one thing," he said. "Poppy insists on my resting in bed every afternoon, but I really feel fine. I know I need to rest all right."

"Yes, its time right now," his attractive and talented wife chimed in.

That evening when it came time for dinner, which in Haiti is 7:30, I descended the curving marble staircase and stepped into one of the lobbies. There were Walter and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Marini and Dantes Bellegarde, one of Haiti's elder statesmen and former Haitian minister to the United States.

Walter and Poppy had been invited out and were dressed for dinner, but we decided to have a drink before their host came. Mme. Marini asked that we accept her hospitality. She thought there might be a drink with which I was not acquainted. She sent four cocoanut rum punches, creamy, white and thick. They were delicious.

"I know how to make them," confided Poppy. "The bartender showed me and I will have the receipe in the new Haitian cook book which I have been gathering material for since I have been here."

"Claude, do you really know this man, Dantes Bellegarde," asked Walter, putting his arm about the shoulders of the tall, former diplomat. "I regard him as one of the greatest statesmen and philosophers the black race has produced."

Shortly afterward, F. A. Dejoie, Haitian industrialist and political leader, arrived with his wife to take the Whites to dinner. I bade them farewell, for early next morning I was leaving for Cape Haitien, the historic part of the island from which L'Overture Christophe and Dessaline came.

"Bon voyage," said Walter. "Tell all my good friends hello."

And thus, I said goodbye to the man who, though unknowingly stood on the bring of death, and extended a salutation to those whom he had worked so hard to aid during his lifetime.

I wonder if it would not be fitting to add a little prostscript. Driving some 200 miles to Cape Haitien in the North through some of the most breath-taking scenes I have ever seen, I ended upat Gerard Catalognis Hotel Christophe.

The next day with Emmanuel Racine, a sanitation department executive inspecting Hazel hurricane damage, and a couple of friends, we went calling at the Mt. Joli, another beauty spot of a hotel. It is small and run by a woman, Mme. Y. Bussenius.

As we entered a beautiful sunny nook, who should be sitting there but Dr. William E. Burghart DuBois and his wife, Shirley Graham.

"This is amazing," I said. "I just left Walter White."

The DuBois had been in Haiti for three weeks, with DuBois resting while Shirley was gathering matetrial for a new book she is to do on his life. She also is looking up the ancestry of his people. His grandfather emigrated to Haiti from America and lived here for five years.

Looking at Dr. DuBois, who was dapper in his summer sport clothes and wearing his familiar Van Dyke beard, I thought how interesting that he and Walter White, the two men most associated with the NAACP, should have chosen to visit Haiti at the same time. Each apparently was unaware the other was here.

I could not have imagined that before a fortnight had passed, one of them would have gone to his eternal reward. Of one thing I was certain, Haiti had proven a happy interlude.

Walter White eulogized in U. S. newspapers

Tribune 8/7/55

Daily Worker 8/7/55

NEW YORK — Widespread editorial comment followed the death of Walter White, in daily and weekly newspapers North and South.

All editorials agreed that Walter White during his lifetime changed the course of history in the United States. Some southern editors expressed the view that White changed history too rapidly or sought social advances that might have waited until some indefinite time in the future.

"Walter White devoted all his mature life to the struggle to eliminate the legal, economic and social handicaps resting upon the Negroes in many parts of the United States," editorialized the Baltimore Sun. "He sought, that is, to have the principle that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights accepted in practice as well as theory."

The Dallas Morning News maintained that in his struggle for racial interation Walter White was a "troublemaker" but asserted that "beyond question Walter White . . . achieved an advance in legal rights of his people."

"It is all very well to say that in time this would have come," the Dallas editorial continued. "But historically there is seldom change unless determined people fight for it. . . . Walter White had pride and he had courage. He used both."

Happy Interlude Spent In Haiti Before Death

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT
Dir. Associated Negro Press

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, — (ANP)—The last words I heard Walter White utter were directed to his fellowmen.

"Tell all our good friends hello," he said to me as we parted in Haiti two weeks ago.

Those words, in a way, summarized his life work which was dedicated to helping others.

The news of his death shocked people here. For when he left here, he was in good spirits and in seemingly good health. In fact, I had never seen him look better.

I ran into him unexpectedly. As I ascended the steps of the Hotel Choucoune, I glanced at a couple sitting at a table and as the man rose to his feet with outstretched hand, I exclaimed, "For goodness sake, I had no idea I would see you here."

WHITE WITH WIFE

It was the NAACP executive secretary and his wife, Poppy Cannon White.

"Gosh, Walter, you look grand," I said.

He looked the very picture of health. His face was full and ruddy and beaming. He was alert and yet he seemed relaxed. There was an aura of contended happiness about him.

"I came down for a rest and I've been getting it," White said. "I love this place. Its the finest spot I know for rejuvenation."

"How is Etta Moten, your wife?" Mrs White asked. "Is she going to join you. Sit down and let's have a cup of coffee and talk."

"Let me check in and I'll be right back," I replied.

SHOWN TO ROOM

I was shown quickly to my room and the bellboy brought me a rum punch bearing a card which read, "with the compliments of Max Elie, the manager." With the cool punch in my hand, I rejoined the Whites.

Walter talked of many things. He told me this was his 14th visit here. He spoke of the owner of the hotel, Mme. D. Marini, an attractive, dark-skinned Haitian aristocrat whose father had been president of the republic.

AUDIENCE WITH PRES.

The next day he was to have an audience with President Paul E. Magloire whom he admired. He was glad to see the increased flow of tourists. Once or twice he touched upon the U. S. Supreme court school segregation decision.

He was quite excited over a marvelous collection of historical Haitian data and correspondence which dated back to the 1800 period. It included priceless letters from that period, he said. Kurt Fisher, a curio dealer, owned the collection.

But it was apparent he was not in Haiti to work. He was there to enjoy life and was doing so. It was nice to just laze about, he said. He seemed supremely content and most happy, I thought.

"There is just one thing," he said. "Poppy insists on my resting in bed every afternoon, but I really feel fine. I know I need to rest all right."

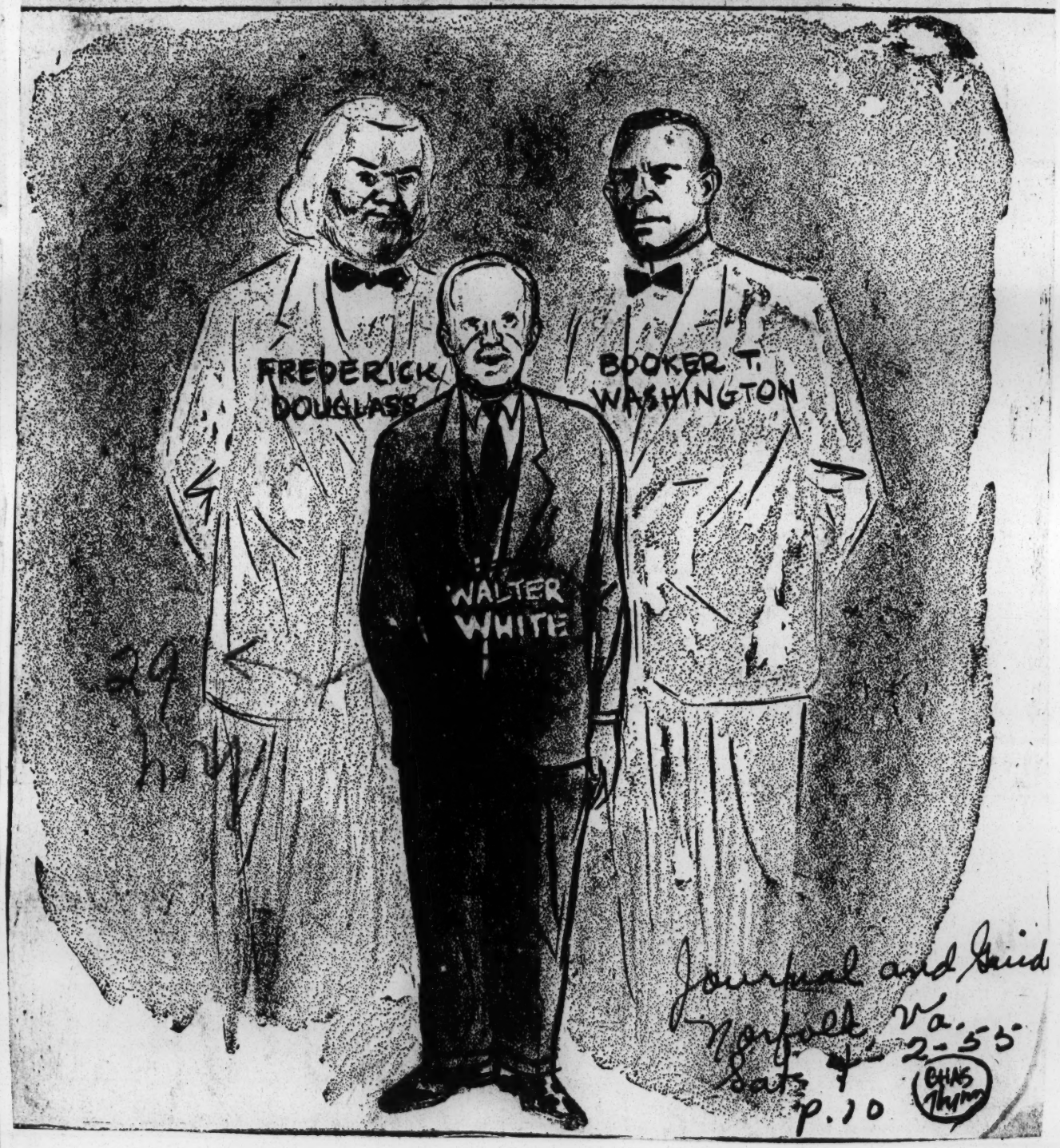
"Yes, it's time right now," his attractive and talented wife chimed in.

Shortly afterward, Sen. Dejoie, Haitian industrialist and political leader, arrived with his wife to take the Whites to dinner. I bade them farewell, for early next morning I was leaving for Cape Haitien, the historic part of the island from which L'Overture, Christophe and Dessalines came.

"Bon voyage," said Walter. "Tell all my good friends hello."

And thus, I said goodby to the man who, though unknowingly, stood on the brink of death, and extended a salutation to those whom he had worked so hard to aid during his lifetime.

He Has Joined The Immortals



Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 7-2-55
p. 10

White Dies of Heart Ailment After Return From Caribbean Is.

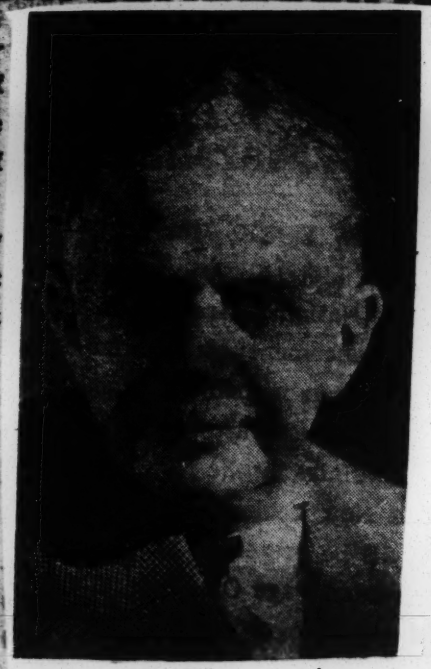
NEW YORK, March 22.—Walter White, ardent champion of Negro rights, is dead after a life devoted to improving the lot of colored people. He was 61.

White's career was climaxed by the Supreme Court's ban against segregation in public schools last year. He had been a determined fighter against segregation and despite ill health had been in the front ranks of those pressing the suit that finally resulted in the Supreme Court ruling.

Since 1931 White had been executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He offered to resign because of illness in 1949, but the resignation was not accepted.

His death came last Monday as the result of a heart ailment. He was home at the time and at his bedside was his second wife, Poppy Cannon White, a white woman, and food editor of House Beautiful magazine.

White is survived by his widow and two children from a previous marriage, Miss Jane White, and Walter C. White of New York. He was divorced by his first wife, Mrs. Leah Gladys Powell, in 1949, after 27 years of marriage.



White, NAACP executive secretary.

"The fruits of his labor will be an everlasting tribute to his memory," Meany said of White, 61, who has long been an ardent champion of Negro rights.

President Eisenhower said White's devoted service "over a period of 40 years was tireless and effective." Sen. Herbert Lehman called him "courageous and unflinching." Sen. Paul Douglas said he was "highly cultured, able and honorable, a true American." Sen. Herbert Humphrey said White "literally gave his life for the welfare of all his people."

Walter White 1894-1955

(secretary of the NAACP)
By ANDY RAZAF
For ANP

Although he could have passed for white,
This noble son of Negro birth;
Led on his people in the fight
For equal justice, truth and right.
America proclaims his worth,
His courage and integrity;
Until the end, he walked the earth
A champion of Democracy!

Leaders Laud Walter White

George Meany, AFL president, in a telegram to Roy Wilkins, administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, extended the sympathy of the officers and members of the AFL in the death of Walter

FAMED NAACP SECRETARY IS VICTIM OF HEART ATTACK

FUNERAL SERVICE TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK THURSDAY

NEW YORK, N. Y., Mar. 22.—(DSN)—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose courage on behalf of the American Negro and the colored people of the world brought him into council with presidents and kings, and great world leaders and made him internationally famous, died from sudden acute coronary thrombosis at his home at 242 East 68th Street here early Monday night.

The 61-year-old secretary was just about to complete a three-month leave of absence from his duties which was granted when he began to feel the effects of a heart ailment last year.

The funeral services will be held at noon Thursday at St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church at Lenox Avenue and 122nd Street here.

Vice President, GOP Officials Pay Tribute To Walter White

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Richard N. Nixon, vice president of the United States, upon learning of the death of Walter White, Exec. Sec. of the NAACP, joined with other prominent Republican leaders and Democrat, James C. Thomas, Assemblyman, 11th A. D. Manhattan in paying tribute to the great benefactor of human rights.

Of Mr. White, the Vice President had this to say: "No one could know Walter White without developing a tremendous admiration and respect for the courageous and able leadership he gave to a great cause. It was my privilege to know him, not only in his official capacity, but also as a personal friend.

"I recall particularly the last time I saw him at a reception given by the President of Haiti on March 3rd. It is difficult to realize that this kind and gentle man, who had such great moral strength, is no longer with us. His leadership, however, will be an inspiration to all of us who are working to make the American dream of equal opportunity for all of our people come true."

GOP CHAIRMAN

Leonard W. Hall, Chairman of the Republican National Committee said: "All the world loves a great champion. In the field of human rights Walter White held this title for many years. His untimely death is a great loss to his country as well as to his race."

Director of Minorities of the Republican National Committee, Val J. Washington said of Walter White "He touched every field of Human endeavor in his continuing fight for more than thirty years to bring first-class citizenship to the sixteen million members of his race. I raise my voice along with thousands of others at this time to say — farewell and well done."

One of the most moving statements on the death of Walter White was that of Assemblyman James C. Thomas, Democrat 11th A. D. Manhattan, who said: "I knew Mr. White when he first came to the State of New York many years ago and I worked with him in his efforts to help the Negro People of America to enjoy the freedom and happiness which comes with citizenship.

"In the beginning his efforts were not popular and his fight was uphill all the way. However no rebuff was sufficient to dampen his ardor and the more difficulties he met the harder he fought."

QUOTES SPENCER

"Walter White knew that what he did for the Negroes of America, he did for America, because believing as he did with Herbert Spencer "That none can be truly free unless all are free; none can be truly healthy unless all are healthy, and none can be truly happy unless all are happy." Walter lived long enough to see his efforts contribute toward the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court of May 17, 1954 which has abolished segregation in public education.

"That was the triumph of Walter's life, for Walter knew all too well, that to instill an inferiority complex in children of school age, because of race, creed or religion is to do something to his heart and mind, which is seldom removed in future life.

"In his post of executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People he was at the center of the conflict between bigotry and democracy which the so-called "race question" involves. Considerable progress has been made, in recent times here, in resolving this conflict.

"A great deal of what has been achieved can be directly traced to his influence. Blue-eyed and fair of color, Walter White did not need to identify himself as a Negro. He did so deliberately, and in its way this act made a special mockery of race discrimination.

"The colored people of America have lost a friend, one who never lost faith in them or in his country.

"America can ill afford to lose such men as Walter F. White."

WHITE'S NAME INTERTWINED WITH RISE OF NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE

His Passing Saw NAACP Membership Near Million Mark

SAW LYNCHING BLOTTED OUT IN AMERICA

(By HENRY McGEE, JR.)

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Walter White's life was so closely intertwined with the rise of the Negro from near wholesome massacre to a court decision ordering Negroes and whites to attend the same schools, that the story is virtually indistinguishable from the other.

This was the commentary of friends and associates of the 61-year-old NAACP executive secretary who personally investigated more than 40 lynchings and a dozen race riots, and who traveled over a million miles making some 10,000 public speeches in the fight for first class citizenship for the American Negro and justice for colored peoples everywhere.

With just a "few drops" of so-called "colored blood" in his veins, White, who almost invariably was taken for a caucasian, chose to stand with the Negro in the long uphill battle that has not yet ended.

White's "best-seller" autobiography, "A Man Called White," is eloquently testimony to the fact that he was in the forefront of many of the major battles in the fight to secure civil rights for Negroes.

The book is less about his life and more about the key struggles staged by the Negro so that instead of an autobiography, it is in reality a history.

Born July 1, 1893, White early received his baptism under fire as his life was menaced when a white mob attempted to burn down his father's home in the Atlanta race riot in the autum of 1906.

During World War I, he volunteered with a group of Negroes for military service but was turned down, ironically because of his caucasian features and light skin.

In 1918, he joined the NAACP, which in his words, "seemed to be a precarious future at best." He was made assistant secretary to James Weldon Johnson, then executive secretary of the organization. At that time, the organization had some 8,490 members spread out in some 76 branches. White stayed on to see the organization exceed 1500 branches and a membership in excess of 700,000, with enormous influence in American national affairs.

From 1918-29 he served under Johnson and in 1931 became executive secretary, the post he held until his death.

White was perhaps the most politically powerful Negro of contemporary times. In 1938 he almost succeeded in getting an anti-lynching bill passed. The bill lost out only after some seven weeks of filibuster by Southern senators.

In 1930 he blocked the confirmation of President Herbert Hoover's appointment of John J. Parker of North Carolina to the Supreme Court because of Parker's segregation views.

He practically wrote President Roosevelt's executive order on Fair Employment Practices in war industry durin World War II and he was largely responsible for President Truman's stand on civil rights that caused the Dixiecrat split in the Democratic party in 1948.

Although his primary interest and work was the NAACP, White was an outstanding author and journalist. In 1930 the Guggenheim Foundation fellowship for creative writing in prose was awarded him. He was a member of the International Association of Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelist. He was the author of several biographies, histories and novels and was a contributor to nearly every leading periodical.

He was the recipient of honorary doctor of laws degrees from Howard and Atlanta universities. In 1950, he received the Spingarn Medal for his investigations into lynchings and lobbying for anti-lynch bills.

His views reached millions of white Americans as well as Negroes through his column syndicated by the New York Herald Tribune and run by several other major metropolitan dailies.

White served as a correspondent for the New York Post during the Second World War and called attention to the treatment colored soldiers were subjected to in the "fight for freedom."

A mere elaboration of White's achievements however could consume a volume. Some of the events and incidents he participated in cast a more vivid light on his work than an endless catalogue of offices and attainments.

A tireless worker, White's endless efforts were in the end the cause of his death. He was several times advised to slow down and last fall suffered a heart attack, which forced him momentarily to the sidelines. However, he returned to write his syndicated column. On the advice of a physician, he took a Caribbean area vacation and had just returned to New York when he suffered the fatal attack.

White's life read more like an adventure story than that of an executive secretary.

In May of 1938, he publicly defied the Ku Klux Klan by flying into Dallas, Texas, to make a speech—after the Klan had warned him not to make the trip. When White landed at the airport, he was met by a Negro committee which surrounded him and escorted him to a waiting automobile.

Also at the airport were a group of Klansmen who made no attempt to molest White. White went on to the YMCA where a cordon of police completely surrounded the building while he made his talk.

Because he was so often mistaken for a white man, he was at times physically attacked by Negroes and barely missed being shot to death by a Negro on Chicago's Southside shortly after the 1919 Chicago race riots.

Despite his untiring efforts on behalf of his race, White was often the subject of bitter criticism and several attempts were made to get him removed from his position by Negroes who opposed him.

Though by no means the most important, one of the most well-known scrapes White had with his critics resulted from an article he wrote for Look magazine in 1949 in which he spoke of the sociological effects that might result if Negroes were able to avail themselves of a skin-bleaching chemical and turn "white."

One journalist writing in a St Louis weekly said the article "renders him unfit to be a leader of Negroes." A handful of NAACP officials criticized him, but most of the attacks came from certain newspapers who felt that White had made an "improper" approach to the color problem.

White also came in for his share of marital difficulties. The same year of the Look magazine controversy, he was divorced by his wife in Mexico. He subsequently married white magazine editor, Poppy Cannon. By his first marriage he had a son and daughter, both of whom survive.

Though militant in his fight for Negro rights, White personally believed that the ultimate solution to the race problem would come about only through mutual love between the races.

In his "A Man Called White," he penned:

"Black is white and white is black. When one shoots the other he kills his reflection. Only hate, the negative force, can separate them; only love, the positive force, can bind them together.

First Wife Fails To Attend Funeral

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM

NEW YORK—The last rites for Walter White were in sharp contrast to the turbulent life he led. There was no hysteria in St. Martin's P. E. Church, where dignitaries, headed by Governor and Mrs. Averell Harriman, paid last tribute to the leader of the NAACP.

On the streets outside the church where over 5,000 persons heard the services over a public address system, there was also a quiet and hush. It was not the same kind of audience that attended the funeral of Bill Robinson, one of the largest in the history of Harlem. This was a more awed group.

* * *

SOME OF THE most distinguished Negroes and whites in the country crowded the Episcopal church. By 11:30 A. M., none but holders of special cards were admitted to the church. The service started promptly at noon. A special section at the front of the church was reserved for reporters and photographers.

Conspiculously absent was the NAACP's Thurgood Marshall. Up to the time of the funeral he had not been heard from. Following the recent death of his wife, Mr. Marshall left for a much-needed rest in Mexico. He did not indicate specifically where he would go, but planned on moving from town to town. His office has sent him a series of telegrams on Mr. White's death, directed to various cities. But apparently none of them had yet caught up with him.

Also absent was Mr. White's first wife, Mrs. Gladys Powell, mother of his two children. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, in Washington at the time, was not present.

Even in death, Walter White did not escape the debate over his marriage to Mrs. Poppy Cannon White. Much discussion, for and against, was heard from spectators in the street crowds.

Among mourners was New York State Attorney General Jacob K. Javits, who was not immediately recognized and who stood behind photographers during the entire service.

* * *

RESTAURANTS in about the area of 125th Street were packed to capacity with mourners following the funeral. Topic "A" all over was who would succeed the man who had led the NAACP for twenty-four years. Consensus of opinion was that Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, would be elected to the job. It is likely, at any rate, that Mr. Wilkins will be named acting executive secretary until the board holds elections next January. At present he looms as number one choice.

Another name heard as a possible candidate was Clarence Mitchell of the Washington, D. C. branch. Persons high in NAACP ranks have spoken favorably of Mr. Mitchell as the organization's leader.

Although he has tremendous national stature, Thurgood Marshall does not appear at present is the next executive secretary. It is felt that Mr. Marshall's vital legal work for the association would prohibit his entering the race.

Real dark horse is Justice Hubert T. Delany of the Domestic Relations Court of New York. Justice Delany seems to be favored by the nameless man on the street. His term of office in the courts expires this August. It is problematical whether he will or will not be re-appointed.

Touching Scene—At Walter White's funeral in New York, his second wife, Mrs. Poppy Cannon White, occupied the front pew with her children by a previous marriage. Her son is seated next to her. Seated in the second pew were Mr. White's children by his first wife—Walter Carl White and his sister, Jane White. Seated next to Jane is Mrs. Walter Carl White.—Campbell Photo.

New York Governor Attends Funeral

Governor and Mrs. Averill Harriman were seated in the front row at St. Martin's Episcopal church at the funeral of Walter White March 24, along with other distinguished personages.

PALLBEARERS AT WALTER WHITE'S FUNERAL

Leading pallbearers out of St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal church at funeral of Walter White on March 24 in New York are the Hon. Hubert T. Delaney, judge in New York Domestic Relations Court, and Arthur B. Spingarn of New York, president of the NAACP.

Ike Joins Nation in Mourning

NEW YORK—The body of Walter White was carried to Ferncliff Crematorium for cremation here Thursday following last rites held for the NAACP executive secretary.

The NAACP's late leader was eulogized by Dr. Channing Tobias during funeral services held in the St. Martin Protestant Episcopal Church in Harlem with 1,500 mourners participating and another 5,000 standing outside, listening via loudspeakers.

Officiating at the service was Dr. John Johnson, St. Martin's rector. The Rt. Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Bishop of the Diocese of New York, with other members of the clergy assisting, read the prayer and blessing.

* * *

IN MOURNING were Mr. White's widow, Mrs. Poppy Cannon White, his daughter and son by a previous marriage, Jane and Walter Carl; his three sisters: Mrs. Eugene Martin and Madeline White of Atlanta and Mrs. Alice Glenn of Cleveland.

With Mrs. White were her three children by a previous marriage, Cynthia, Alfred and Claudia, and her sister, Ann Fogarty, the designer, who was accompanied by her husband, Tom.

Also with the family were Eugene Martin, the Martins' daughter, Rose; Mrs. Glenn's daughter, Dorothy, and Mr. White's cousins, Mrs. Eva Tobias and Mrs. Estelle Gassett.

Dr. Tobias concluded his eulogy to Mr. White with the famous poem, "Lift Every Voice and Sing," written by the latter's predecessor in office, James Weldon Johnson.

* * *

CONDOLENCES CAME to the White family from people in all walks of life.

A telegram from President Eisenhower to Mrs. Walter White declared: "In the death of your husband, Walter White there has passed from the contemporary scene a vigorous champion of justice and equality for all our citizens. His devoted service to his race over a period of forty years was tireless and effective. Permit me to express to you my personal sympathies in your loss."

A telegram from former President Harry S. Truman said: "I am deeply sorry to hear of the untimely death of Walter White. Please express my sincere sympathy to his family."

President Magloire of Haiti declared in a cabled message: "The people of Haiti mourn the passing of this great friend of our country."

* * *

GOVERNOR and Mrs. Averell Harriman of New York and other top officials of government, labor, business and education were on hand for the rites.

Mr. White died at his home last week of a heart attack at the age of 61.

He had just recently returned from a month's rest in Puerto Rico and Haiti where he had gone to recuperate from a heart attack. Mr. White's wife and a neighbor, Dr. Stephen Gumport, were at his side when he died.

NY Gov, Over 5,000 Jam Funeral Of Walter White

NEW YORK—The "true story of Walter White's services is found written in the hearts of those whom he helped to liberate from the bondage of second-class citizenship," Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Thursday at the funeral of the NAACP leader who, at the age of 61, died of a heart attack in his home on March 21. More than 5,000, including Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, attended the rites.

of Chicago, James Nabrit of Washington, D. C. and John Bolt Culbertson of Greenville, S. C.; labor leaders like James B. Carey, George L-P Weaver and Edward Welch, Congress of Industrial Organizations; Jacob Potofsky, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO; William Oliver, United Automobile Workers, CIO; Boyd Wilson and James Jones, United Steelworkers, CIO and Walter Kirschenbaum, Jewish Labor Committee; United States government officials, Frank S. Horne and Campbell Johnson; Paul Robeson, singer; John Gunther and Marc Connelly, authors; Mrs. Helen Reid and her son, Whitelaw, publishers of the New York Herald Tribune; Mrs. Anne Hedgeman, assistant to the Mayor of New York; Mrs. Ralph Bunche, Miss Stella Karn, Mrs. Louis T. Wright and her daughters, Mrs. Barbara and Jane Wright; Richard deRochemont, film producer; representatives of various organizations and many other individuals.

HELPED THE DISADVANTAGED

People all over the world whose lives have been enriched by Mr. White's work are "looking this way and wanting to be a part of this tribute," the Dr. Tobias said. Among these he cited "sharecroppers of the Deep South who are no longer voteless; dining car waiters and Pullman porters who are now privileged to serve their own people as they do other people without discrimination; public school teachers whose salaries are no longer determined by the color of their skin; servicemen in every department of our defense who have been liberated from jim crowism; workers of all kinds who now enjoy union protection; children who have been lifted to a plane of self-respect by the Supreme Court decision in the school cases; and thousands of white people who have been liberated from the blighting evil of race prejudice."

And beyond our shores, he said, "the leaders of millions of the darker peoples of the world like Nehru of India, Matthews of South Africa, Nkrumah of the Gold Coast, Azikiwe of Nigeria, Tubman of Liberia, Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, Manley of Jamaica; Magloire of Haiti and others now join us in this tribute."

Led by Arthur B. Spingarn, veteran NAACP president, officers, board and staff members served as honorary pallbearers. Distinguished guests who came to pay a last tribute to Mr. White included Gov. Harriman, New York State Attorney General Jacob Javits, well known attorneys like Austin T. Walden of Atlanta, W. Robert Min-

Calls Walter White Champion Of Justice, Equality For All

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — President Eisenhower Tuesday sent the following telegram of sympathy to Mrs. Poppy Cannon White, widow of Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, who died at his home in New York City on March 21 of a heart ailment:

"In the death of your husband there has passed from the contemporary scene a vigorous champion of justice and equality for all our citizens. His devoted service to his race over a period of forty years was tireless and effective. Permit me to express to you my personal sympathies in your loss."

Three CIO executives, President Walter P. Ruether, Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey and executive Vice President John V. Riffe, sent the following telegram to Dr. Channing Tobias, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors:

"We were shocked and grieved to learn of the untimely death of our very good friend, Walter White.

"He was a courageous and gallant fighter for a cause which is dear to the hearts of all who truly believe in the democratic principle of equality among men.

"No one, we suppose, will ever know how many Americans of all races, colors and creeds were inspired by Walter White to fight for equal justice, equal rights and equal opportunity, but that number must be legion.

"We regret that Walter White did not live to see his dearest dream, the end of segregation in our public schools, completely realized. In his name and in his spirit we of the CIO pledge ourselves anew to an unremitting fight for the abolition of segregation in our land. That would be the best monument a grateful America could erect to a great American. We can and should do no less."

GOP LEADERS PAY TRIBUTE

Vice President Nixon upon learning of the passing of Walter White said:

"No one could know Walter White without developing a tremendous admiration and respect for the courageous and able leadership he gave to a great cause. It was my privilege to know him, not only in his official capacity, but also as a personal friend. I recall particularly the last time I saw him at a reception given by the President of Haiti on March 3rd. It is difficult to realize that this kind of gentleman, who had such great moral strength, is no longer with us. His leadership, however, will be an inspiration to all of us who are working to make the American dream of equal opportunity come true."

From Leonard W. Hall, Chairman of the Republican National Committee:

"All the world loves a great champion: In the field of human rights Walter White held this title for many years. His untimely death is a great loss to his country as well as to his race."

Statement by Val J. Washington, Director of Minorities, Republican National Committee:

"Walter White touched every field of human endeavor in his continuing fight for more than thirty-years to bring first - class citizenship to the sixteen million members of his race. I raise my voice along with thousands of others at this time to say — farewell and well done."

honorable, a true American." Sen. Herbert Humphrey said White "literally gave his life for the welfare of all his people."

Leaders Laud Walter White

George Meany, AFL president, in a telegram to Roy Wilkins, administrator of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, extended the sympathy of the officers and members of the AFL in the death of Walter White, NAACP executive secretary.

"The fruits of his labor will be an everlasting tribute to his memory," Meany said of White, 61, who has long been an ardent champion of Negro rights.

President Eisenhower said White's devoted service over a period of 40 years was tireless and effective." Sen. Herbert Lehman called him "courageous and unflinching." Sen. Paul Douglas said he was "highly cultured, able and

Thousands Join President In Mourning Walter White

New York (ANP).—Some 3,000 persons from all walks of life jammed funeral services for NAACP executive secretary Walter White last week.

White, one of the most articulate and well-known Negro leaders, died at the age of 61 from a heart attack.

Noon services at St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal church were conducted by the Rev. John H. Johnson who was assisted by the Rt. Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York.

At least 1500 persons filled the church and an equal number in the street listened to the service over loudspeakers.

Dr. Chaning H. Tobias, chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP, in a brief eulogy to White, recalled instances in which White had served as spokesman for delegations in conferences with Presidents Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower. These conferences, Dr. Tobias asserted, had been fruitful in that they opened the way to expanded job oportunities for Negroes, to the elimination of segregation in the armed services, and to the curtailment of racial discrimination in Washington.

They also served to help "move the conscience of America into aggressive action against the "double standard of citizenship based on race."

Dr. Tobias stated that people all over the world whose lives have been enriched by White's work are "looking this way and wanting to be a part of this tribute. Beyond our shores, the leaders of millions of the darker peoples of the world like Nehru of India, Matthews of South Africa, Nkrumah of the Gold Coast, Azikiwe of Nigeria, Tubman of Liberia, Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, Manley of Jamaica, Mshloire of Haiti and others now join us in this tribute."

Honorary pallbearers were led by Arthur B. Springarn, veteran NAACP president. Among the honorary pall bearers were veteran NAACP officers, board and staff members.

Mourners at the funeral service read like last year's "Who's Who."

Among them were Singer Paul Roberson. N. Y. Gov. Averell Harriman, N. Y. State Atty. Gen. Jacob Javits, Atty. Austin T. Walden of Atlanta, W. Robert Ming of Chicago, James Nabrit of Washington, D. C. and John Bolt Culbertson of Greenville, S. C.; Lester Granger, executive secretary of the Urban League, and Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature.

Also, James B. Carey, George Weaver and Edward Welch of the CIO, Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO; William Oliver, UAW; Boyd Wilson and James Jones, United Steelworkers; authors John Gunter and March Connelly; Mrs. Helen Reid and her son Whitelaw, publishers of the New York Hearld Tribune.

Also Mrs. Ralph Bunche, Miss Stella Karn, Mrs. Louis T. Wright and her daughters, Drs. Barabara and Jane Wright; film producer Richard deRouchemont.

In mourning were Mr. White's widow, Mrs. Poppy Cannon White;

Thousands of Persons All Over World Mourn Loss Of NACCP Secretary

NEW YORK,—Telegrams from Americans in all walks of life from the President of the United States to university students and the Redcaps at Pennsylvania Station have poured into NAACP national headquarters here since the death of Walter White, the Association's executive secretary, on Monday, March 21.

From President

A message from President Eisenhower to Mrs. Walter White declared:

"In the death of your husband Walter White there has passed from the contemporary scene a vigorous champion of justice and equality for all our citizens. His devoted service to his race over a period of forty years was tireless and effective. Permit me to express to you my personal sympathies in your loss.

A telegram from former President Harry S. Truman said: "I am deeply sorry to hear of the untimely death of Walter White. Please express my sincere sympathy to his family."

President Maglorie of Haiti declared in a cabinet message: "The people of Haiti mourn the passing of this great friend of our country."

In a statement on the sudden death of Mr. White, Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP, noted that Mr. White's "daring and courage in exposing lynchings in his early years with the Association . . . contributed greatly to the disappearance of that frightful crime and national disgrace. . . . Guided in its course by his leadership, the NAACP won for Negroes of the nation the recognition which established for all time their birthright and dignity as American citizens."

From Jamaica

Messages of condolence on the passing of Mr. White were received from Norman Manley, the prime minister of Jamaica; Dr. Ralph Bunche, under secretary of the United Nations; officers and members of the NAACP board of directors; clergymen; human rights organizations; labor unions; government officials; legislators; hundreds of NAACP branches throughout the nation; and others.

From Governor and Mayor

Governor Averell Harriman declared in a telegram that Mr. White "rendered invaluable service to our country at home and abroad. His life has been an inspiration to all of us."

"In behalf of the citizens of New York," said a message from Mayor Robert Wagner to Mrs. Walter White, "I extend to you and the family of Walter White our deepest sympathy. Our nation, state and community have lost one of our greatest leaders whose entire life was dedicated to securing equality for all mankind. . . . His whole life epitomized his belief in God's precept, 'Love thy Neighbor.'"

Hulan E. Jack, president of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, told Mrs. White in a telegram that "your late husband left behind an invaluable and proud record of achievement which brought the hearts and minds of people closer together in the struggle for recognition that all of us are equal in the sight of God. The nation has lost a great leader and his passing will always remain as a monumental heritage for all people to honor and revere."

A message from James P. Mitchell, U. S. Secretary of Labor, to Mrs. White, said "Mr. White made a great contribution toward the promotion of brotherhood and the elimination of discrimination in our country. You may be proud of his contribution to the strengthening of our democracy."

'Of Greatest Good Will'

Dr. Ralph Bunche, under secretary of the United Nations, declared in a telegram: "I have never known a man more dedicated to service of his fellowmen, more inspired by and more ceaselessly devoted to a cause. The American Negro, the American society as a whole, and American democracy, will be forever indebted to him, a stalwart champion of democracy, of human rights and dignity, an American in the proudest and richest tradition of onr country, a patriot in the finest sense, a man of wisdom and unflinching courage, a warm and human personality. Walter White was above all a being of greatest goodwill. . . . His name will be writ large on the list of those who have contributed signally to the progress of our nation . . ."

Heman M. Sweatt, who, as the result of NAACP legal action, was the first Negro admitted to the University of Texas law school, in 1950, said in a message:

From Students

"I speak for the hundreds of Negro students in the integrated colleges throughout the South whose lives have been enriched because of Walter White's love for us. There is no death for one whose life repells the winds of fear and whose spirit remains to chant the commands for a people marching determinedly onward into a new sun of freedom."

Among the hundreds of other tributes paid to Mr. White are these:

Senator Herbert H. Lehman: " . . He will be sorely missed in the battles that lie ahead and the whole liberal cause has suffered an irretrievable loss in his death. . . . "

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League: " . . . Mr. White's contribution toward guaranteeing and buttressing the American Negroes' citizenship status has been of incalculable proportion . . . "

From Leading Poet

Langston Hughes, author: " . . . America has lost a great man . . .

Judge and Mrs. Irvin Mollison: " . . . The country has lost a great public equality for all Americans . . . "

J. J. Singh, president, India League of America: " . . . So long as there is discrimination and inequality among men in any part of the world the name of Walter White will be remembered wits admiration and reverence . . . "

Robert R. Nathan, chairman, Americans for Democratic Action: " . . By his courage, wisdom and tenacity in fighting for the rights, not only of American Negroes, but of all oppressed peoples, he became an international symbol of all that is best in American democracy . . . "

James L. Watson, N. Y. state senator: "The loss of Walter White to the world community will be felt for many years to come . . . "

Adolph Held and Charles S. Zimmerman, Jewish Labor Committee: " . . . The oppressed and underprivileged the world over will miss him as spokesman for racial justice and freedom. America lost in him one of its greatest sons and democracy one of its staunchest defenders . . . "

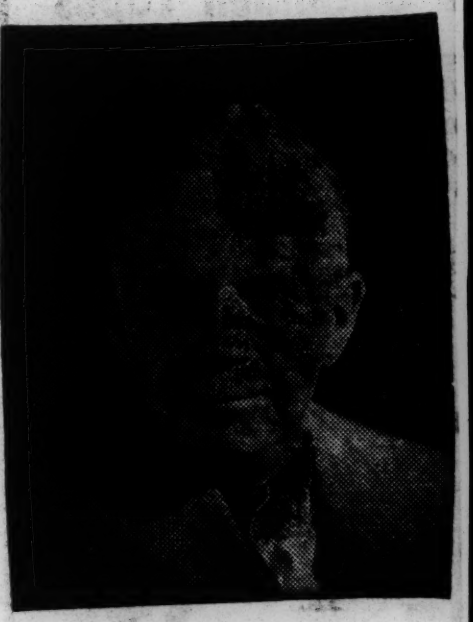
Labor Leaders Speak

George Meany, president, American Federation of Labor: "On behalf of officers and membership American Federation of Labor may I extend our sympathy on the loss of your distinguished officer Walter White who devoted his life and efforts to his work. The fruits of his labor will be an everlasting tribute to his memory."

Walter P. Reuther, president, Congress of Industrial Organizations: " . . . No one, we suppose, will ever know how many Americans of all races, colors, and creeds were inspired by Walter White to fight for equal justice, equal rights and equal opportunity, but that number must be legion. We regret that Walter White did not live to see his dearest dream, the end of segregation in our public schools, completely realized. In his name and in his spirit we of the CIO pledge ourselves anew to an unremitting fight for the abolition of segregation and discrimination in our land. That would be the best monument a grateful Amerca could erect to a great American. We can and should do no less."

Harold J. Gibbons, president, St. Louis, Mo., Joint Council of Teamsters, AFL: " . . . It is perhaps symbolic that his death came at the time when many sections of America were at last experimenting with new, vigorous methods of democratic living and learning as a result of the work of Walter White and his associates. With his death, he now belongs to the eternal struggle of man to understand simself and his fellowmen . . . "

Memorial Services For Walter White At St. Paul Apr. 3



WALTER WHITE

A memorial service for the late national executive secretary, Walter White, of the NAACP, will be held at St. Paul AME church, Sunday, April 3, 3 p.m.

Sponsoring the meeting will be the Fighting Fund for Freedom Committee, headed by Mrs. Rose B. Johnson, as a promotion program for the NAACP's ten-year Fight for Freedom Drive to wipe out discrimination and segregation.

Guest speaker will be Madison Jones, one of the national officers of the NAACP.

The 1,500 NAACP branches throughout the nation are pushing the drive and will celebrate Freedom Day on May 15.

The Fight for Freedom Committee here, under Mrs. Johnson, are: Mrs. Stanley Griffin, Father T. Glanton, Jr., Ike Smalls, Mrs. Georgine C. Morris, Mrs. Guy E. Greene, Mrs. C. Lorraine Collins, A. P. Trotter, William L. Bell, Mrs. Inez Morrow, Mrs. James W. Mitchell, Mrs. Sarah E. Jett, Fred O. Morrow, James B. Morris, Sr., James B. Morris, Jr., and Archie M. Greenlee, branch president.

After the meeting Sunday afternoon, a tea through the courtesy of Ike Smalls, will be open to the public in the downstairs dining hall of the church. Mrs. Mabel M. Spencer, chairman of the entertainment committee, will be in charge of the tea.

Jacob S. Potofsky, general president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO: " . . . His personal character, his intrepid courage, his flaming eloquence, his immolation in a great cause won the support of presidents. Not only the colored people of America but all who bear the proud title of American regarded Walter White as a truly great American, in our best tradition . . . ."

A. Philip Randolph, president, and Ashley L. Totten, secretary-treasurer, International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL: " . . . Walter Wsite will long be remembered for his brilliant leadership, oneness with mankind, and humanitarian spirit. We share with you tse loss of one of the noblest men this world has ever known."

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president emeritus of the National Council of Negro women (to Mrs. White): "No words can express what I feel in the passing of our illustrious champion, your devoted husband, my beloved friend. He lived to see the fruition of his unsurpassed courage and faith."

EISENHOWER JOINS NATIONS LEADERS IN MOURNING THE PASSING OF WALTER WHITE

President Sends Personal Telegram To Widow Of Famed NAACP Secy.

New York, N. Y., Mar. 29.—Walter White, distinguished leader and executive secretary of the NAACP, was eulogized by the nation's millions at funeral rites conducted Thursday at St. Martin Episcopal Church.

Messages from leaders in government, business, industry, education, church, along with simple tributes from thousands of minority citizens of all creeds, faiths and colors, poured into New York acclaiming the well-spent life of a great civil rights fighter who was born and reared in Atlanta, Ga., moved into the area of combat for the dignity of man and stayed on the battle line more than 25 years.

Mr. White succumbed Monday, March 21, of acute coronary thrombosis at his New York home.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower led the nation in expressing heartfelt grief at the loss of the NAACP leader.

The chief executive lauded Mr White in a personal telegram to the widow of the executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The President wired:

"In the death of your husband, Walter White, there has passed from the contemporary scene a vigorous champion of justice and equality for all our citizens.

"His devoted service to his race over a period of 40 years was tireless and effective. Permit me to express to you my personal sympathies in your loss."

Arthur B. Spingyarn, president of the NAACP, remarked following his death:

"The Association mourns with a sense of deepest loss the sudden passing of our beloved friend and leader, Walter White, under whose guidance the Association developed from a small society into its present position as the nation's largest civil rights organization.

"His daring and experience in exposing lynchings in his early years with the Association beginning in 1918 contributed greatly o the disappearance of that frightful crime and national disgrace."

Nancy B. Woolridge, president, the American Council of Human Rights, extends to the NAACP profound sympathy and expresses deepest regrets at the passing of your great leader, Walter White. His contributions to the cause of civil rights and human freedom are immeasurable. Negroes will ever praise his great work in our behalf. Our status has been enhanced, our country has been made a far better place and the American dream is nearer fulfillment because of Walter White. We are appointing Elmer W. Henderson, our former national director, to represent the council at the funeral services."

Lester Granger, executive secretary, National Urban League, on behalf of his organization, sent the following wire to the board of directors of the NAACP:

"The officers of National Urban League are deeply grieved over the death of Walter White, long-time and dynamic leader of one of the world's most important organizations. Mr. White's contribution toward guaranteeing and buttressing the American Negro's citizenship status has been of incalculable proportion. His contribution was distinctive because it was an extension of his own vigorous self-confident personality."

The American Civil Liberties Union eulogized Water White, "an indefatigable fighter for the rights of men."

In a telegram sent to the NAACP, ACLU executive director Patrick Murphy Malin said:

"The ACLU extends its condolences to the NAACP on the great loss sustained by the death of Walter White. An indefatigable fighter for [illegible] of man, Walter White [illegible] crusade for equality which [illegible] recorded in the pages of American history. His ability as a speaker and writer enabled him to stir the conscience of the country in many campaigns for civil rights waged by the NAACP. The growth and importance of the NAACP today as the leading organization combatting discrimination and segregation in America is a memorial to his leadership."

Native Atlantan

Born in Atlanta on July 1, 1893, Walter Francis White was the son of Mr. and Mrs. George White. His father was a postal worker here for 40 years. He was one of five children and received his academic and collegiate education at Atltna University. Later, he did graduate work at City College, New York.

Joining the newly-formed NAACP in 1918, Mr. White served as assistant to James Weldon Johnson. He performed an invaluable service to the organization with his first-hand investigations of the lynchings occurring in many parts of the South.

Because of his fair skin, blue eyes and Aryan features, he was able to gather much on-the-spot information by posing as a white person. Many of these experiences he incorporated in his book: Rope and Faggot.

Of his first marriage, to Miss Leah Gladys Powell, in 1922, two children, Jan and Walter Clarence Darrow White, were born. His son later became a teacher, his daughter, an actress.

Heads Organization

In 1931, he took over the executive secreary-ship of the NAACP. His career was marked by his stringent campaign for a federal anti-lynching bill, for anti-poll-tax legislation, for fair employment and for the elimination of segregation.

One NAACP official said of him: "Walter White is the greatest leader of the Negro race the world has ever known."

At the on-set of World War II, as head of the NAACP and also as a columnist for the New York Post, he visited both the European and Pacific Theatres of Operations, where Negro troops were stationed. During the same period, he served on President Franklin D. Roosevelt's War Contract Committee with the special interest of seeing that Fair Employment stipulations were observed.

Wife at Bedside

His wife, Mrs. Poppy Cannon White, whom he married in 1949 was at his bedside at the time of his death. Also in attendance was a neighbor, Dr. Stephen Gumport Dr. Barbara Wright, personal physician to Mr. White, was summoned to his bedside but he died at 6:45 p.m., before she arrived. Dr. Wright said he died of "acute Coronary Thrombosis," a blood clot of the heart.

In addition to his wife, he is survived by his two children Jane and Walter; and three sister, Mrs. Eugene Martin (wife of E. M. Martin, Jr., secretary of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company), and Miss Madeline White, (secretary to Whitney Young, dean of the Atlanta School of Social Work,) both of Atlanta, and Mrs. Alice Glynn of Cleveland, Ohio.

Funeral services were held at noon Thursday at St. Martin's Episcopal Cathedral in New York.

In Atlanta, friends and asociates expressed shock and grief at his unexpected passing. Dr. L. D. Reddick, Atlanta University Librarian said: "Walter White, as much as any single individual, is responsible for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People being one of the world's foremost civil rights organizations."

NAACP Chief Succumbs To Coronary Thrombosis At 61

World Sun. 3-22-55

NEW YORK—Walter White, Atlanta-born executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died last night in New York of Coronary Thrombosis. He was 61 years of age.

He had been ill since last year, only last week he returned from a month's rest in Haiti and Puerto Rico. He had gone to the tropics to recuperate from a heart attack which he suffered last October.

Mr. White had previously suffered such an attack on his last visit to Atlanta. He was here attending a conference of state presidents of the NAACP following the May 17 decision of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation in public schools.

During one of the sessions, he suffered a mild attack and was cared for at the home of E. M. Martin, Jr., his brother-in-law, who is secretary of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company here.

NATIVE ATLANTAN

Born in Atlanta on July 1, 1893, Walter Francis White was the son of Mr. and Mrs. George White. His father was a postal worker here for 40 years. He was one of five children and received his academic and collegiate education at Atlanta University. Later, he did graduate work at City College, New York.

Joining the newly-formed NAACP in 1918, Mr. White served as assistant to James Weldon Johnson. He performed an invaluable service to the organization with his first-hand investigations of the lynching occurring in many parts of the South.

Because of his fair skin, blue eyes and Aryan features, he was able to gather much on-the-spot information by posing as a white person. Many of these experiences he incorporated in his book: ROPE AND FAGGOT.

Of his first marriage, to Miss Leah Gladys Powell in 1922, two children, Jane and Walter Clarence Darrow White, were born. His son later became a teacher; his daughter, an actress.

HEADS ORGANIZATION

In 1931, he took over the executive secretary-ship of the NAACP. His career was marked by his stringent campaign for a federal anti-lynching bill, for anti-poll-tax legislation, for fair employment and for the elimination of segregation.

One NAACP official said of him: "Walter White is the greatest leader of the Negro race the world has ever known."

At the on-set of World War II, as head of the NAACP and also as a columnist for the New York Post, he visited both the European and Pacific Theatres of Operations, where Negro troops were stationed. During the same period, he served on President Franklin D. Roosevelt's War Contract Committee with the special interest of seeing that Fair Employment stipulations were observed.

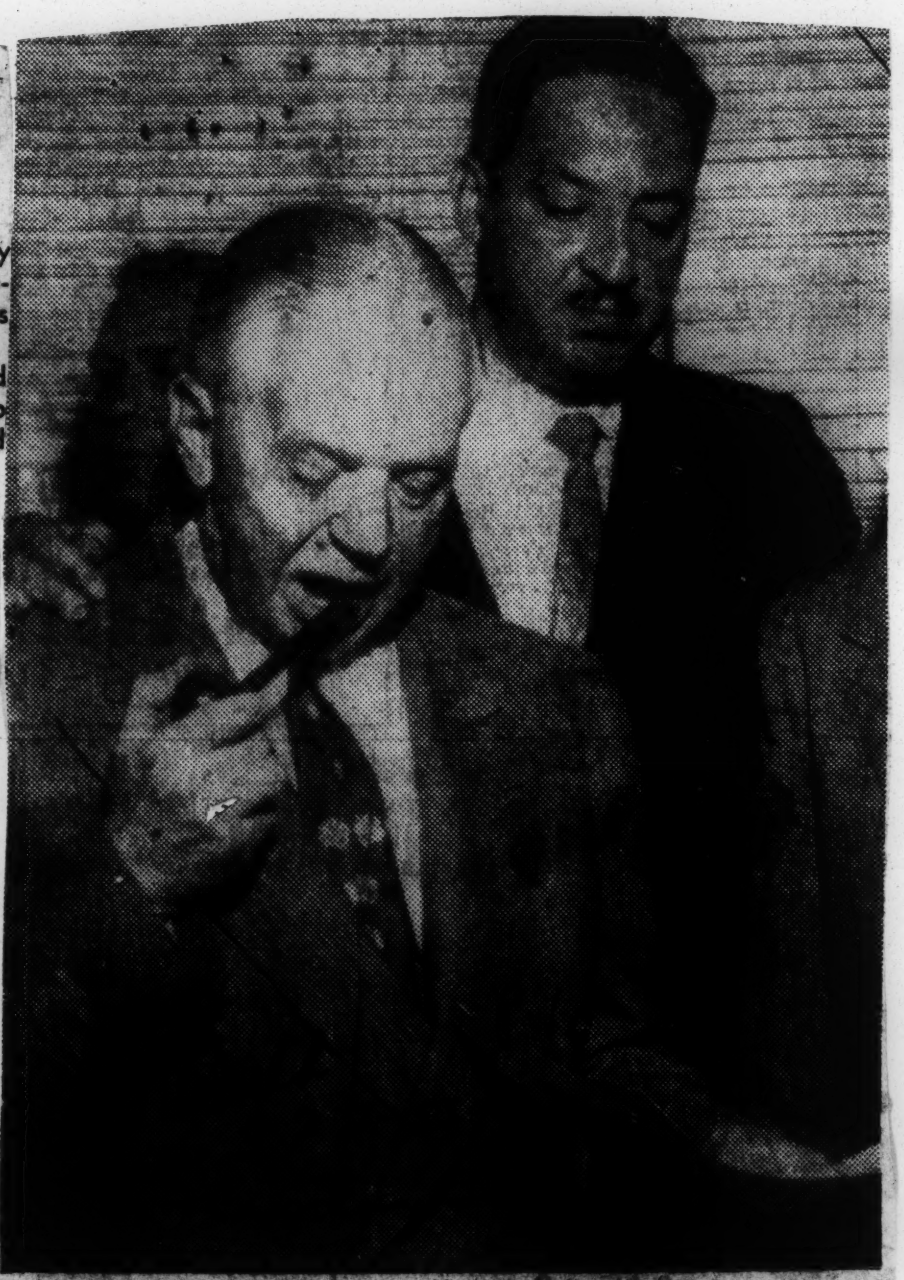
WIFE AT BEDSIDE

His wife, Mrs. Poppy Cannon White, whom he married, in 1949, was at his bedside at the time of his death. Also in attendance was a neighbor, Dr. Stephen Gumport. Dr. Barbara Wright, personal physician to Mr. White, was summoned to his bedside but he died at 6:45 P. M., before she arrived. Dr. Wright said he died of "acute Coronary Thrombosis," a blood clot of the heart.

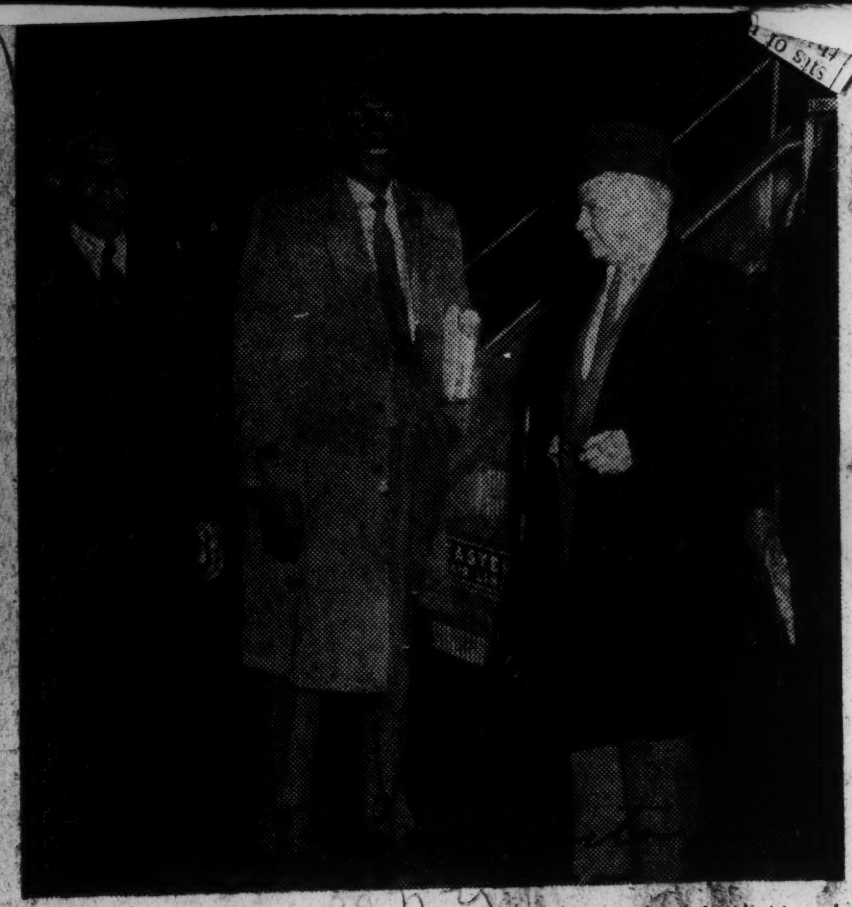
In addition to his wife, he is survived by his two children, Jane and Walter; and three sisters, Mrs. Eugene Martin (wife of E. M. Martin, Jr., secretary of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company), and Miss Madeline White, (secretary to Whitney Young, dean of the Atlanta School of Social Work), both of Atlanta, and Mrs. Alice Glynn of Cleveland, Ohio.

Funeral services will held at noon Thursday at St. Martin's (Episcopal) Cathedral in New York.

In Atlanta, friends and associates expressed shock and grief at his unexpected passing. Dr. L. D. Reddick, Atlanta University Librarian, said: "Walter White, as much as any single individual, is responsible for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People being one of the world's foremost civil rights organizations."



LAST ATLANTA VISIT—Walter White is shown above in a picture taken during his last visit to Atlanta. The occasion was a meeting of the national officials and state presidents of the NAACP immediately following the Supreme Court's May 17 decision outlawing public school segregation. At right is Thurgood Marshall, legal counsel for the NAACP; at his back and partly hidden, is C. A. Scott, editor-manager of the Atlanta Daily World and member of the Atlanta NAACP executive committee.—(Photo by Perry).



GREETED AT AIRPORT—Walter White, (right), who died Monday evening, is shown being greeted at the airport by his brother-in-law, E. M. Martin (left). The man in center is unidentified, save that he is an NAACP official here attending a mid-winter NAACP session.

Jones At Memorial Says Walter White Would Urge 'Let Us March On'

Madison Jones of New York City, special assistant to the late Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, paid special tribute to White in a memorial service held last Sunday afternoon at St. Paul AME church.

To continue the fight for civil rights which was started when Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, and promoted by men like White, who dedicated their lives to the cause, and its progress, Jones stressed the NAACP's Fight-For-Freedom Fund and life membership campaigns.

Jones said White was encouraged by the way in which NAACP activities were regarded in Des Moines. Because White has been associated with the NAACP since 1918, Jones' recollections of his work were in terms of NAACP developments.

Jones recalled pre-World War II days, when Negroes had difficulty getting jobs even though factories needed help in turning out war materials. Under White's leadership, a presidential order stopped such discrimination and has had a lasting effect, Jones added.

He cited current cases of Negroes staying in hotels in Washington, D. C., servicemen desegregated, teachers' salaries being equalized between whites and Negroes, and other advances that came under White's leadership.

Best Memorial

"But none of this has happened because of wishful thinking," Jones emphasized. "Your NAACP has worked long and hard."

He said the best memorial to White would be to seek further advances for Negroes, especially in school and housing matters.

Jones said the United States Supreme court school anti-segregation ruling of last May is being obeyed in many places, "without publicity, fanfare, or the dire consequences predicted by its opponents."

One of these places, Jones added, was the scene of a lynching in 1942.

In places where whites are resisting the desegregation ruling, Jones said Negroes are being told suddenly that their mortgages are due and that notes are payable immediately.

Economic Pressure

To combat this "economic pressure," Jones said the NAACP has established large deposits in a Mississippi bank from which Negroes in the "pressure" areas can borrow.

"Whites and Negroes alike are amazed to see the NAACP can hit where it really hurts—in the pocketbook," Jones explained.

He added that money lenders in the anti-desegregation areas now are upset because the Negroes are getting money with which to pay their debts, and the lenders are losing interest.

Jones called for especially strong support in the NAACP's activities in housing.

Atlanta Monument For Walter White?

Editor, Journal and Guide:

In the passing of Walter White—leader of the NAACP our Negro-American citizens in particular and our freedom loving citizens over the nation in general have lost one of their greatest benefactors in the field of civil and human rights.

Perhaps the most fitting and the most enduring tribute the American Negro can pay to him for the work he did as the leader of the NAACP over the years is the establishment of a monument with suitable inscriptions thereon to his memory on the campus of his beloved Alma Mater at Atlanta, Georgia, in the heart of the deep South.

May the tribe of the late Mr. White increase.

GROVER C. GRANT
Richmond, Va.

Walter White's Estate Worth Only $10,000

NEW YORK—Lee Lurie, executor of the estate of Walter White, disclosed on Wednesday that his estate was worth less than $10,000. Mr. White was executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People 23 years, having succeeded James Weldon Johnson in 1931.

According to Mr. Lurie, Mr. White, who died on Monday night, March 21, owned no shares or bonds of any kind. He also revealed that the civil rights champion had only one small insurance policy which he took out after his second marriage, to Mrs. Poppy Cannon.

It was also reported by reliable sources that Mr. White spent about $25,000 a year for general expenses and various activities in which he was engaged, although his income from the NAACP was only about $10,000 a year.

Mr. White began the work as secretary of the NAACP when the salary paid for that office was only $1,200 a year. Mr. White was described as "a man" who spent almost everything he earned in being the Ambassador of the World for which he wasn't compensated." He added:

"He was a man who died with his boots on."

CIO Officials Mourn Death Of Walter White

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The three executive officers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Tuesday mourned the death of Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

CIO President Walter P. Reuther, Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey and Executive Vice President John V. Riffe sent the following telegram to Dr. Channing Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors:

"We were shocked and grieved to learn of the untimely death of our very good friend, Walter White.

"He was a courageous and gallant fighter for a cause which is dear to the hearts of all who truly believe in the democratic principal of equality among men.

"No one, we suppose, will ever know how many Americans of all races, colors and creeds were inspired by Walter White to fight for equal justice, equal rights and equal opportunity; but that number must be legion.

"We regret that Walter White did not live to see his dearest dream, the end of segregation in our public schools, completely realized. In his name and in his spirit we of the CIO pledge ourselves anew to an unremitting fight for the abolition of segregation and discrimination in our land. That would be the best monument a grateful America could erect to a great American. We can and should do no less."

Civil Liberties Union Praises Walter White

NEW YORK — The American Civil Liberties Union today euligized Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who died last Monday, as "an indefatigable fighter for the rights of man."

In a telegram sent to the NAACP, ACLU executive director Patrick Murphy Malin said:

"The ACLU extends its condolences to the NAACP on the great loss sustained by the death of Walter White. An indefatigable fighter for the rights of man, Walter White led a crusade for equality which will be recorded in the pages of American history. His ability as a speaker and writer enabled him to stir the conscience of the country in the many campaigns for civil rights waged by the NAACP. The growth and importance of the NAACP today as the leading organization combatting discrimination and segregation in America is a memorial to his leadership.

"The ACLU and other organizations who join in the effort to achieve full equality for all Americans shall miss him, but we will be encouraged in our task by the achievements of his life."

Missouri House In Eulogy to Walter White

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — The House of Representatives of the Missouri general assembly unanimously adopted a resolution here Tuesday, March 22, extolling Walter White for his "untiring efforts in the interest of minority groups" and expressing sympathy to his family.

The resolution was introduced by Representatives John W. Green, J. McKinley Neal, Leroy Tyus and James P. Troupe.

The resolution reads:

"WHEREAS, this House has just learned of the death of Walter White in New York on Monday, March 21, 1955, and

"WHEREAS, Mr. White was secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and through his untiring efforts in the interests of minority groups this society has advanced from a small group to one of the largest civil rights organizations, and

"WHEREAS, through his courage and leadership legislation was enacted which has helped greatly to stop lynching and other such acts of violence, and

"WHEREAS, his death is a great loss to all of the people of this United States; so therefore be it

"RESOLVED that the House of Representatives of the 68th General Assembly express its sincere sympathy to the family of Walter White, and be it further

"RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York City, New York."

White's leadership. . . ."

Frederick E. Hasler, Haitian American Association: " . . . His Christ-like understanding and sympathy for all mankind set an example for all to follow. . . ."

Officers, executive board, and members, Retail Union of New Jersey, CIO: " . . . The world was richer with Walter White in it and immeasurably poorer now that he is gone. We shall never forget or deviate from the humanitarian principles that he fought for so valiantly. . . ."

Monument

Senator Wayne Morse: " . . . The magnificent gains of recent years will stand as a monument to his memory. Walter White's passing is to me an occasion for rededication to the principles of democracy for which he lived."

Two university presidents sent messages of condolence on the death of Mr. White. They were Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University in Washington, D. C., and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn.

"Beginning in the dark period of race relations in the United States, Walter White risked personal safety, the calumny of demagogues and the misguided censure of friends to stir the nation of acceptance of its own avowed principals and light fires of hope for millions of hopeless here and over the world," declared Dr. Charles S. Johnson in a telegram. " . . . We salute a life that has contributed to and been a part of the most important history of this century."

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson termed Mr. White "a pure hearted leader who gave a whole life of tireless and courageous devotion to the cause of delivering the Negro people from lynching, persecution, segregation and discrimination and for the regaining and firm establishment of their rights as free men under the Constitution."

Messages Continue To Pour Into NAACP Office Since Death Of Walter White

New York City — Messages continued to pour into the NAACP national headquarters since the death of Walter White, the Association's executive secretary on March 21. Among them were the following:

Mrs. Sidney Hillman: " . . . He did more than any one man to help break the chains of oppression discrimination and segregation which bound colored Americans with whom he voluntarily threw in his lot. . . ."

Mrs. William Thomas Mason, president, National Council of Negro Women: " . . . Walter White will be a symbol to men and women everywhere. His manifold achievements will be a beacon light for all who come after."

David J. McDonald, president, United Steelworkers of America, CIO: " . . . His life truly mirrors the best in men who devote great abilities and unswerving energy to their fellowmen. . . . The things he has accomplished in a rich lifetime will help all men in the future to enjoy a fuller life.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, president, American Jewish Congress: " . . . He contributed vitally to the extension of equality and democracy in America and his memory will long be cherished by all persons who hold freedom dear."

From a Churchman

Dr. J. Oscar Lee, director, department of racial and cultural relations, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.: " . . . We thank God for the courageous and devoted service which characterized Walter

Behind the Headlines

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
(Courier's National News Editor)

Walter White's Last Headline!

TYPEWRITERS clattered . . . pictures and clippings were dug out of the morgue . . . the boss barked his orders.

Walter White had been snatched by the Grim Reaper.

It was a big story. Biggest story for the national weeklies since last May 17 when the Supreme Court's school integration decision came popping off the INS wires.

Mr. Ratcliffe

It was Tuesday morning, 8:30 o'clock. The NAACP's mighty mite, Walter White, had died the night before. Ten editions of the Courier already had rolled off the big press and were on fast trains headed for the South and West. But, there were nine more to go. Time enough for them to headline Walter's death.

* * *

Deadline for the first Tuesday edition was less than three hours away. The stories had to be typed and edited. Headlines had to be written. Engravers were waiting for the pictures. The type had to be set . . . space was set aside for the new pages . . . mats had to be rolled and cast before the press could roll.

* * *

The usual early morning basketball and baseball talk around the national desk was absent. Six typewriters banged out copy. The managing editor and the news editor edited the stories, wrote the headlines and laid out the pages.

* * *

The national news desk guys lapped up coffee and smoked cigarettes. Their copy was moving at a fast pace.

* * *

The switchboard operator yelled across the room. New York was calling. It was Evelyn Cunningham ready to call in the No. 1 story.

* * *

Western Union teletype jumped into action. George Schuyler's piece, "I Knew Walter White," was coming in.

A couple of other items came in—praise for the late NAACP boss from Arthur Spingarn and Walter Reuther.

* * *

The boss grabbed the phone and called the White House. "What was Ike saying about Walter's death?"

* * *

And, so it went. A mad, crazy two hours of turning out a special edition. When the last piece was written and edited, the guys pushed their chairs back and dropped across the street to the "Y" for cups of coffee.

* * *

And, then Freddie Bedell locked up the last page . . . and the story of Walter White, his life, his death . . . went to press—right on schedule.

MODERN MOSES PASSES

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK for ANP

When Moses "chose rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season," he made one of history's most momentous decisions. But no less momentous was Walter White's decision to cast his lot with the Negro race, although his color gave him entry into the dominant white race. Walter White lived in a color-struck age, when color has become the password into the circles of privilege and opportunity. There are no heights to which a white skin will not take one, and this makes all the more amazing the choice of Walter White, who chose to share the afflictions of the Negro race apportioned to them in our color-struck world.

In an age when "passing" is fast becoming a fine art and science; when being a Negro dooms one to certain indignities and discomforts and degredations, we have a white man choosing to identify himself with the segregated, suppressed, oppressed distressed Negro race when the slightest trace of Negro blood disqualifies one for the highest brackets of life in the nation and the world; when the legitimate ambitions and aspirations of a struggling race are too often met with "They shall not pass" opposition along every uproad road, in such an age and at such a time, Walter White chooses to be identified with the Negro race. His sacrifice enhances the majesty of the man and adds lustre to his attainments. A modern Moses!

There must be a subtle sadness at the passing of such a character, who fought with his hands tied behind, with odds against him; but he fought victoriously. He asked no quarter and gave none. The fact that his name struck terror to the segregationists is to his credit and in the Great Assize the enemies he made will be his greater glory. The strides the Negro has made during the last few years were largely made possible through the fighting fettle of Walter White. The segregationists whether those of the South, or those beyond the South, found in Walter White a foeman worthy of their steel.

A few days ago this writer chanced to read the New Era edition of the Columbia State, published in South Carolina. Among the many boasts was one relating to the improved and improving salary scale of South Carolina's teachers. South Carolina is proud of a salary scale that was bitterly fought upon its suggestion by the NAACP. Here is a Southern state proud of the very thing it had stubbornly opposed. The high salary scale average would have been impossible without the equalization Walter White and his cohorts had so stubbornly fought for.

Who knows but that South Carolina and other Southern states will look back in a few years and be as proud of integration as they are now proud of the school system which Negroes had to fight for in the courts of the land. DuBois gave the fight pattern to the current NAACP program; but Walter White gave it point and power and an implementation that the world will long remember. Walter White carried the fight to the Negrophobes and segregationists and his fearlessness not only confused his enemies but amazed his friends, for too often those who fought at his side were not prepared for the aggressiveness of his program. Not a few Negroes felt that he was reckless and attempting to go "too fast."

But Walter White was living ahead of his times and wrought mightily in a cause that needed him sorely. Just what would have been the lot of the Negro race without a fighter of the Walter White calibre, is difficult to imagine. His life and labors have left us debtors. He was a straight shooter. He was a hard hitter. He was a fearless warrior. In his passing a great cause has lost a great advocate; the nation, a great American; the Negro race, a great leader.

Walter White's passing will doubtless give a subtle comfort to the brazen segregationists of the South and to the more subtle segregationists elsewhere who abet them; so clearly indicated by the hard sledding given civil rights legislation within recent months; but the cause will live on and will gain in the future as it is gaining in the present a momentum that cannot be contained.

Who will bear onward the torch Walter White has held aloft so manfully? A MODERN MOSES.

Newspapers Over The Nation Laud Work Of Walter White

World Sun. 3-27-55 8.1

Atlanta Const.

BY THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Widespread praise for distinguished service to the cause of improving race relations by Walter White was expressed in editorial comment from the nation's leading daily newspapers following his death last week in New York City.

"Walter White was a fortunate man," said th eBaltimore Evening Sun. "He recognized his misson in life at an early age, he bent all his talents to it over the whole span of his manhood, and he saw his crusade marked by one success after another. The mission was to secure for American Negroes the economic, educational and social justice enjoyed by other Americans. And right, the Supreme Court decision abolishing segregation in the public schools."

The Chicago Daily News:

"Americans of all colors are in debt to Walter White, the worker for equal rights for Negroes. He was the sort of gadfly that seems necessary to sting the sluggish public conscience into making its action match its lip service to democracy.

"In a sense, Walter White died a martyre himself. He kept driving, as secretary of the NAACP, despite a failing heart which finally killed him."

The New York Herald Tribune:

"Walter White was one of the most important leaders in one of the most important struggles of his day. In his long service to the Negro, Mr. White has seen the virtual elimination of lynching, the enactment of fair employment practice laws, the reduction of discrimination, the outlawing of segregation in the armed forces, the approach, heralded by the Supreme court decision, of racial integration in the nation's school. For all of these objectives, he had labored zealously and devotedly."

The Louisville Courier-Journal from the mid-south, commented:

"More famed for fearlessness than for tact, Walter White did more to reduce racial injustice in the United States than any other man of his generation.

"More famed for fearlessness than for tact, Walter White did more to reduce racial injustice in the United States than any other man of his generation."

The Detroit Free Press:

"Mr White was the nearest approach to a national leader of American Negroes since Booker T. Washington. The United States is stronger and better because of Mr. White's contributions."

The Cleveland Plain Dealer Commented:

"Walter White was the adviser of statesmen and soldiers in peace and war. His work for the Negro was enormously effective over more than three decades. That he was the author of President Roosevelt's Executive Order on Fair Employment Practices in war industries is but one evidence of his counsel and wisdom."

The Buffalo Evening News Declared:

'Death has taken from the American scene a courageous leader of the Negro people. In his role as executive secretary of the NAACP, Walter White has been a sturdy but temperate advocate of the rights of the Negro."

The Baltimore Sun:

"Walter White devoted all his life to the struggle to eliminate the legal, economic and social handicaps resting upon the Negroes in many parts of the United States. He sought, that is, to have the principle that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights accepted in practices as well as in theory."

The Cincinnati Enquirer:

'Mr. White was a relentless crusader for his single goal. He was an effective leader. One can say he caused a lot of trouble. But one also can say he accomplished a great deal.

"Not only did Mr. White do a great deal for the colored people of America. He also did a great deal for America itself, because in the long reach of history our advance toward tolorance and equality will strengthen the life of the nation."

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin Wrote:

"His energies and abilities were repeatedly recognized by his appointment to responsible posts on public agencies and commissions, ranging from the United Nations to the New York Advisory Committee on Atomic Education.

"If proof is needed that this is the land of opportunity, firm convictions and personal courage, the story of Walter White's remarkable career provides it."

Said The Toledo Blade:

"Thanks to his efforts and those of men like him, our racial relations have improved immeasurably in recent years. During most of his career, though, the fighting was often bitter. More than once Mr. White was in mortal danger. Nor did he

Tribute paid White by nation's press

Also Atlanta Const. 3-27-55 Birmingham News

The majority of the nation's daily newspapers were unrestrained in their tributes to Walter White as having been a great and useful American.

As was to be expected, most of the Southern newspapers which have been so vocal about desegregation, had nothing to say about the man who worked so hard to help bring it about.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, published in the community where White was born, agreed with Georgia's ex-governor Herman Talmadge that he was a "professional agitator," but grudgingly admitted that "without doubt he made a very substantial contribution to the field of race relations, especially in the pioneering days when lynching was the major problem."

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL;

"More famed for fearlessness than for tact, Walter White did more to reduce racial injustice in the United States than any other man of his generation. . . ."

THE BALTIMORE SUN;

"Walter White's methods were not violent. He enlisted the support of able lawyers, both colored and white, to fight the battles of the Negro in the courts and in the press.

"He chose the ground for his successive skirmishes with great care and, as the years passed, the victories came gradually to outnumber the defeats."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Both as a matter of duty and of conviction he undertook the task, first of all, of removing legal sanctions that still buttressed racial discriminations and of erecting legal protections around Negro rights.

"He pursued these objectives with persistence and, at times with militancy. But no one could fairly say that he did not give his all, nor gave that all in vain."

NEW YORK POST:

"As long as there were bigots, he preferred to be among the hated rather than the haters; as long as any men were to be judged by their skin, he chose to among the condemned.

"In the worst moments, he may have been sustained by the cosmic joke which he had been fortuitously enabled to play on the intolerant men whose faces were not whiter than his own."

N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE:

". . . he crusaded not by inflaming passions or by preaching violence, but by putting his faith in democratic ways and the conscience of his fellow citizens. And he lived to see his faith and hope justified.

"If, when he died, much still remained to do, none knew better than Walter White that freedom is a never - ending job."

NEW YORK TIMES:

"A great deal of what has been accomplished can be directly traced to his influence.

"Blue - eyed and fair of color, Walter White did not need to identify himself as a Negro. He did so deliberately, and in its way this act made a special mockery of race discrimination."

NEWARK (N. J.) EVENING NEWS

"Mr. White . . . strongly advocated both political and economic equality for members of his race and bitterly opposed segregation in the public schools, forcing the issue to the high court.

"He inspired FDR's order on Fair Employment Practices in World War II and was instrumental in Mr. Truman's action on civil rights. Had he done nothing else, he would have been a memorable career."

EVENING SUN (Baltimore):

"Walter White was a fortunate man. He lived to see what was possibly the most profound vindication of his long fight, the Supreme Court decision abolishing segregation in the public schools."

EVENING BULLETIN (Philadelphia):

'His energies and abilities were repeatedly recognized by his appointment to responsible posts on public agencies and commissions, ranging from the United Nations to the New York Advisory Committee on Atomic Education.

"If proof is needed that this is the land of opportunity, firm conviction and personal courage, the story of Walter Whites' remarkable career provides it."

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES:

"While a great deal remains to be done, those who follow in White's footsteps at the governmental level and in the NAACP will have his example to inspire and to guide them."

DETROIT FREE PRESS:

"The United States is stronger and better because of Mr. White's contributions."

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER:

"To some white persons, like former Gov. Talmadge of Georgia, he was a 'professional agitator.' He never compromised his demands for Negro recognition and equality and he lived to see many of the old barriers lowered or removed."

BUFFALO EVENING NEWS:

"Death has taken from the American scene a courageous leader of the Negro people. In his role as executive secretary of the NAACP, Walter White has been a sturdy but temperate advocate of the rights of the Negro."

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER:

"Mr. White was a relentless crusader for his single goal. He was an effective leader. One can say he caused a lot of trouble. But one also can say he accomplished a great deal.

"Not only did Mr. White do a great deal for the colored people of America. He also did a great deal for America itself, because in the long reach of history our advance toward tolerance and equality will strengthen the life of the nation."

TOLEDO (O.) BLADE:

"Thanks to his efforts and those of men like him, our racial relations have improved immeasurably in recent years. During most of his career, though, the fighting was often bitter.

"More than once Mr. White was in mortal danger. Nor did he pussyfoot himself. He lashed out at the oppressors of his people. He demanded, not asked for, the rights to which they were entitled."

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS:

"Americans of all colors are in debt to Walter White, the workers for equal rights for Negroes. He was the sort of gadfly that seems necessary to sting the sluggish public conscience into making its action match its lip service to democracy.

"In a sense, Walter White died a martyr himself. He kept driving, as secretary of the NAACP, despite a failing heart which finally killed him.

NEWS AND OBSERVER (Raleigh):

"There will be many Southerners, deeply stirred about serious problems in race relations, who will feel no sense of loss over the news that Walter White is dead.

"White was by profession a zealot and an agitator. His worst enemies, however, are the best witnesses that what he fought for he fought for effectively.

"The best evidence of that is the dismay of his enemies at what seemed to them to be the disastrous proportions of his success in overtruning laws which supported habits and customs.

"Those who believe in giving the devil his due will not deny Walter White the credit for things for which they blamed him most vociferously while he lived.

3,000 Jam Walter White Funeral

New York.—Telegrams from Americans in all walks of life, from the President of the United States to university students and the Redcaps at Pennsylvania Station, have poured into NAACP national headquarters here since the death of Walter White, the association's executive secretary, on Monday.

A message from President Eisenhower to Mrs. Walter White declared:

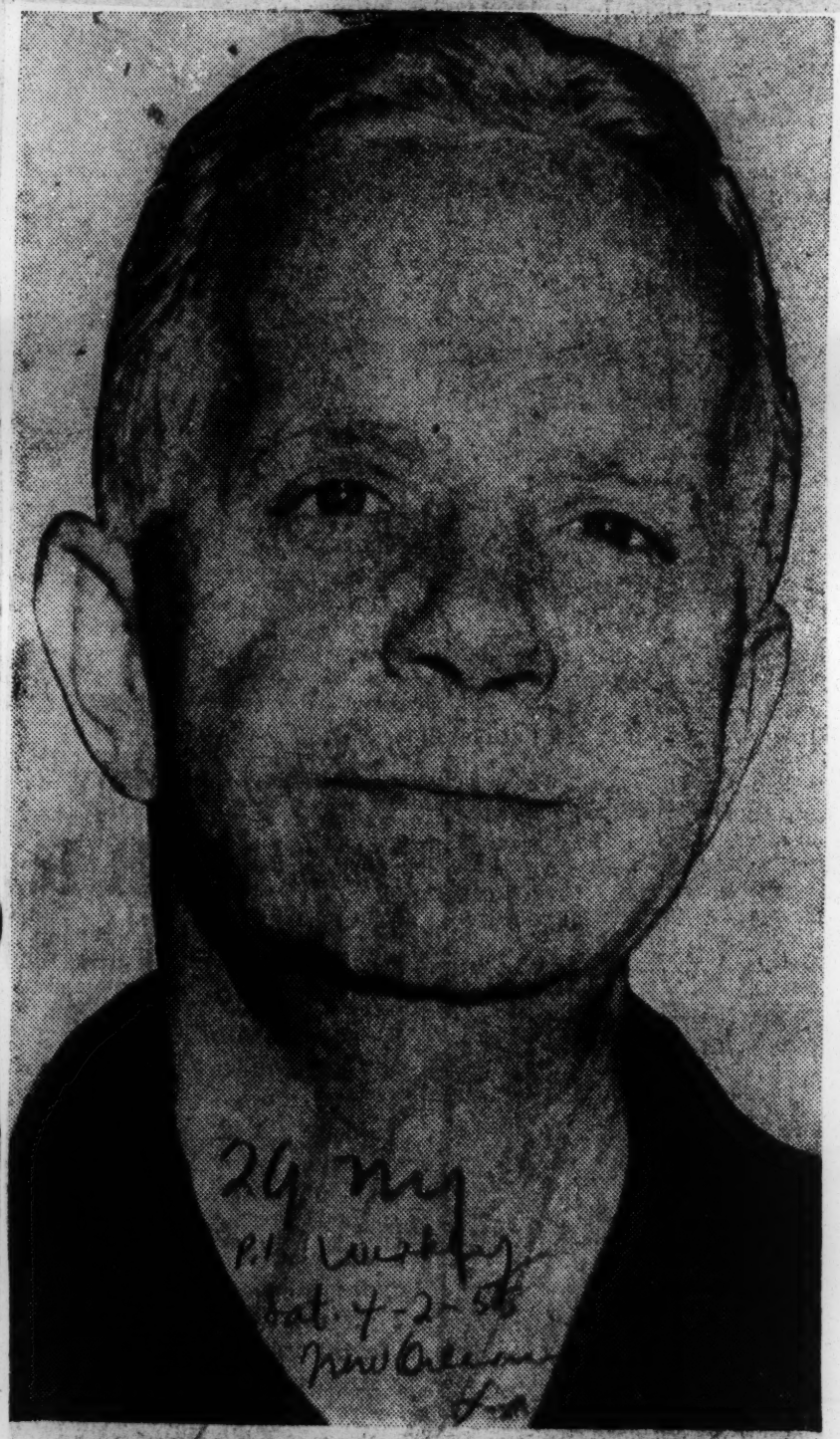
"In the death of your husband Walter White, there has passed from the contemporary scene a vigorous champion of justice and equality for all our citizens. His devoted service to his race over a period of forty years was tireless and effective. Permit me to express to you my personal sympathies in your loss."

President Magloire of Haiti declared in a cabled message: "The people of Haiti mourn the passing of this great friend of our country."

In a statement on the sudden death of Mr. White, Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP, noted that Mr. White's "daring and courage in exposing lynchings in his early years with the association . . . contributed greatly to the disappearance of that frightful crime and national disgrace . . . Guided in its course by his leadership, the NAACP won for Negroes of the nation the recognition which established for all time their birthright and dignity as American citizens."

Messages of condolence on the passing of Mr. White were received from Norman Manley, the prime minister of Jamaica; Dr. Ralph Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations; officers and members of the NAACP board of directors; clergymen; human rights organizations; labor unions; government officials; legislators; hundreds of NAACP branches throughout the nation, and others.

One of the most touching telegrams was from Herman M. Sweatt, who, as the result of NAACP legal action, was the first Negro admitted to the University of Texas law school. Sweatt said: "I speak for the hundreds of Negro students in the integrated colleges throughout the South whose lives have been enriched because of Walter White's love for us. There is no death for one whose life repelled the winds of fear and whose spirit remains to chant the commands for a people marching determinedly onward into a new sun of freedom."



WALTER WHITE MOURNED—Record crowds jammed the area of St. Martin's church in Harlem Thursday in an attempt to attend funeral services for NAACP executive secretary, Walter White, 61, who died of a heart attack in his New York home last Monday evening. White, an NAACP officer since 1931, had just returned from a trip to Haiti and South America to regain his health. A native of Atlanta, Ga., he was one of seven children. Surviving are his wife, Poppy Cannon, and daughter, Jane White. (Newspress Photo)

29 1955

NEW YORK

WALTER WHITE

Memorial To Walter White Planned Here

At the regular meeting of the NAACP Monday evening, April 4, the Branch approved a recommendation to hold a memorial service for the late Mr. Walter L. White, national executive secretary of NAACP. The memorial will be planned by the Church Committee with Rev. W. W. Fox as chairman.

The 1955 Membership Campaign of the local NAACP is in progress. Campaign co-chairman Fulton Culkin and Edward Gray in collaboration with the branch leaders, have announced a goal of 5000 members. Emphasis this year is being directed toward a door-to-door canvass and toward obtaining "sponsoring" memberships, as well as the regular type. The drive opened officially on March 27.

For the first report meeting Thursday, April 7, at 8 p.m. in the Pine Street Y, Dr. Lawrence Nicholson will be the principal speaker. Mrs. Mattie B. Robinson will direct the inspirational songs. These report meetings are being planned weekly with interesting program features for appeal to the general public.

All citizens are urged to support this campaign. Volunteer as a solicitor! Request a member of the Speakers' Bureau to address your club meeting! Fight for Freedom—Join the NAACP!

Branch leaders and members were elated over the tremendous success of the Mammoth Tea held on Sunday, April 3, at the Wheatley Y. Mrs. Harvey E. Parham, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, is appreciative of the marvelous support given by many organizations throughout the city.

Prominent Republican Leaders Tributes To Walter White

Washington, D. C. — Vice President Nixon upon learing of the passing of Walter White said:

"No one could know Walter White without developing a tremendous admiration and respect for the courageous and able leadership he gave to a great cause. It was my privilege to know him not only in his official capacity, but also as a personal friend. I recall particularly the last time I saw him at a reception given by the President of Haiti on March 3rd. It is difficult to realize that this kind and gentle man, who had such greate moral strength, is no longer with us. His leadership, however, will be an inspiration to all of us fho are working to make the American dream of equal opportunity for all of our people come true."

From Leonard W. Hall, Chairman of the Republican National Committee:

"All the world loves a great champion. In the field of human rights Walter White held this title for many years. His untimely death is a great loss to his country as well as to his race."

Statement by Val J. Washington, Director of Minorities, Republican National Committee:

"Walter White touched every field of human endeavor in his continuing fight for more than thirty years to bring first-class citizenship to the sixteen million members of his race. I raise my voice along with thousands of others at this time to say—farewell and well done."

LESTER B. GRANGER, executive director of the National Urban League, leads line viewing remains of Walter White, late executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Last rites were held for the NAACP leader on March 24.

can white soldiers" brought a demand for an explanation from the New Hampshire Society of New York state. A similar telegram coming from Roy Wilkins of the NAACP asked for an explanation.

In reply to Wilkins' telegram, Sen. Bridges stated that his remark about "white American soldiers" was inadvertent and was immediately corrected on the telecast.

He pointed out that he was under tremendous pressure on this type of unrehearsed program, being grilled by four commentators. But, he said, he was happy to correct any misunderstanding.

A spokesman from the senator's office expressed regret that Sen. Bridges, of all people, would be charged with racial discrimination. The thing which was running through his mind when the question was raised, said the spokesman, was the fact that Orientals have often resented Westerners "sticking their nose in their business." And Senator Bridges was thinking of how the communists would capitalize on the fact that white Americans were meddling into the affairs of the East. The question of racial discrimination was farthest from his mind.

Say W. White Changed Course Of US History

NEW YORK, Mar. 31— Widespread editorial comment on the death of Walter White, appearing in daily and weekly newspapers North and South, portrays him as a man who sought in every legal way to make Americans live up to their own Constitution and democratic form of government.

All editorials agreed that Walter White during his lifetime changed the course of history in the United States. Some Southern editors expressed the view that Mr. White changed history too rapidly or sought social advances that might have waited until some indefinite time in the future. This view, however, was not widespread in the Southern editorials which have been received at NAACP headquarters here.

"Walter White devoted all his mature life to the struggle to eliminate the legal, economic and social handicaps resting upon the Negroes in many parts of the United States," editorialized the Baltimore **Sun**. "He sought, that is, to have the principle that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights accepted in practice as well as theory."

St. Louis (Mo.) Argus: "....If ever a man lived a life of service to mankind it was Walter White. With his whole being he battled the forces of bigotry and racial hate, and Walter White was a resourceful man.'. The world is a better place today for his having lived. The blight of racial hatred which he fought so stoutly yet remains, but it has been roused in the hearts of many a man and to a great degree it has been routed. It has been attacked by thousands who took their courage from the image of this man called White..."

Baltimore (Md.) Afro-American: "The death of Walter Francis White... is deeply mourned by millions of Americans who have admired his determined struggle for a better America... He conceived and developed the premise that 'separate but equal' was not enough; that segregation itself was in violation of the Constitution... Fortunately, he lived to see his dream of constitutional justice come to fruition in the Supreme Court's May 17, 1954, decision declaring segregation in public education was unlawful...."

Saved South From Anarchy

Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide: "...the South sustained a loss in the death of Walter White. Had it not been for his long and effective fight against lynching,... mob rule, which in one year following World War I, took over 250 lives, would have become an unrestrained, out-of-hand thing in the South, and with the aid of the Ku Klux Klan ..the region would have eventually been ruled by anarchy and nobody's life would have been safe."

Chicago Defender: "....Walter White, throughout his long and singular career, grew to the stature of spokesman, not only for Negroes, but for all Americans who loved justice and for the great majority of the world's peoples who are colored.

"Walter White knew that the herculean effort to attain full citizenship status for the Negro in American was not merely a crusade for justice for his race, but also a struggle which, when won, would result in a victory for the nation's basic principles and a triumphant justification of her right to world leadership... Thus, he travelled, wrote and spoke not in narrow terms of Negro rights -- but in the broad, vast concept of heightening, broadening and strengthening the very structure of democracy around the world.

"...Had he showed more concern for his health, he might be alive today. But Walter White's greatest concern was not for his personal health. Rather he was concerned with the health of American principle. In that cause he fell -- a valiant soldier whose service was rendered over, above and beyond the call of duty.

"Fifty years from today when the rivers flowing in the democracies have eddied into every area barren of democracy, men the world over will still be acknowledging Walter White as a poet of freedom, an author of justice."

Pittsburgh Courier: "...It is no coincidence that the most remarkable advancement in the Negro's status in this country occurred during the years of Mr. White's most active leadership. In battle after battle, in the courts and on a thousand rostrums in the land, Mr. White boldy, feverishly and shrewdly used the NAACP as an instrument to win social, economic and political victories for his people..."

Walter White

BY WILLIAM HENRY HUFF

His picture shall adorn my wall;
Immortal Walter White!
He fought for me and mine and
all
And glorified in the fight
He often risked his precious life
To [illegible] the chain of hate,
When in the thickest of the strife
His zeal did not abate.

Congress hears praises of late Walter White

WASHINGTON

Senator Lehman of New York and Senator Smith of New Jersey joined in tribute to the late Walter White on the Senate floor on the day of Mr. White's funeral, M[illegible] 24.

In the House of Representatives Mr. White was eulogized by Reps. Charles C. Diggs Jr. and Adam C. Powell.

Senator Lehman characterized Mr. White as "a great and unflinching fighter for freedom and justice."

"It is noteworthy," he said, "that his efforts were directed to securing and maintaining civil rights and liberties, justice, and equality for not ony the people of his race, but for all the people of our country and, in fact, for all the peoples of the world."

* * *

WHEN SENATOR Lehman had finished speaking, Senator Smith said: "I am glad to associate myself with the remarks made by the senator from New York regarding the late Walter White."

"A few days ago, when notice of Mr. White's death appeared in the newspaper, I made a brief statement on the floor of the Senate; and at this time I am glad to renew that statement, in behalf of that great American."

Speaking on the House floor on March 30, Congressman Powell (D-N.Y.) declared, "as long as history lasts, and there is the cry for full human freedom, Walter White's name will be echoed down the corridors of time as the symbol of a true champion of human rights."

Also on March 30, Congressman Diggs (D-Mich.) declared that Mr. White's "life and efforts, which have been a potent influence in promoting the cause of democracy within America and in promulgating to other countries the ideals basic in our philosophy, should serve as an inspiration to his own contemporaries and to all succeeding generations."

Late Walter White In His Autobiography Told How Looby Probably Saved Thurgood Marshall's Life In Columbia, Back In 1946

One of the reasons why the race for re-election to his position as a member of the Nashville City being made by Councilman Z. Alexander Looby attracts the interest and prayers of his fellow citizens both inside and outside the Fifth Ward is the thrilling exhibition of moral courage which Attorney Looby displayed in the trials of a host of outraged colored citizens in Columbia.

It will be remembered that Attorney Looby spearheaded the defense of the large group of colored men who were arrested on trumped-up charges and got practically all of them acquitted. But what many persons do not know and what others doubtless have forgotten was the act of moral courage displayed by Attorney Looby on behalf of the brilliant civil rights attorney, Thurgood Marshall who also went to Columbia near the end of the famous case that tried men's souls."

It is timely to recall that episode at present because Walter White devoted considerable space to it in his autobiography, published with the title, "A Man Called White."

Walter White considered the Columbia trials in 1946 among the most thrilling of his many experiences. Many persons throughout the nation and the world are now reading Walter White's biography. The brilliant executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People died on March 21 of this year. In his biography there are references to Z. Alexander Looby on seven different pages of the book. They occur in the chapter "Read and Run" but what you learn about Looby is that he did not run. He stood his ground so courageously that a preacher could quote from Walter White's book in a sermon from the text, 'Greater love hath no man than that a man lay down his life for his friend."

Thurgood Marshall, himself, in a letter sent to the U. S. Department of Justice in Washington told of the Columbia "law" trying to get him. They had apprehended Mr. Marshall and Looby who had gotten in their car and started to Nashville. Here is what Mr. Marshall said, in part, about that awful night:

'We had gone a very short distance down the road in a car when men in civilian clothes pulled up opposite flashing flashlights and with their doors open telling me to pull of the road, which I did.

When we got out we noticed a highway patrol car poarked behind our car and another car parked on the right of the car with a spotlight turned on the car, which made three cars in all. A man read the search warrant and the car was searched. However Mr. Weaver and myself watched carefully to make certain that no whiskey was placed in the car by the men searching it.

"After the car was searched and no whiskey found some questions were raised as to whether there was a warrant to search our persons. There didn't appear to be any warrant and we were not searched. We then asked if we might move on and we were told to go ahead. I got into the driver's seat. There had been some difficulty in the hydromatic system of Mr. Looby's car and while I was trying to get it started, the suggestion was made that Looby should drive and I agreed to this. I got out and changed places with Looby and as we started off flashlights were again flashed and there was much yelling to halt and to stop, which we did.

Then the group gathered around the car again flashing lights in everyone's face, stating that this man was not driving when we drove up. Someone immediately pointed me out and they asked me for my driver's license. They took my license, examined it and returned it to me and we were again told to drive on.

As we started again the same procedure was followed, lights flashed and there was yelling to stop. The rear door opposite where I was seated had opened and some one in the group said: 'We have got to arrest you for drunken driving. We all of course stated that I was not drunk nor had I been drinking, but I was told to get out of the car and I did. I was placed in the rear seat of the car and four men got in the car with me; all appeared to be deputy seriffs or constables. Mr. Looby and the others were told that they were free to go to Nashville. Instead of going back on the main highway to Columbia, the car I was in turned left down the road leading toward the famous Duck River. Mr. Looby instead of driving toward Nashville, followed the car, whereupon the car turned left twice, back to the main road and on to Columbia."

Well they finally smelled Thurgood Marshall's breath and an officer said; "This man is not drunk, he hasn't even had a drink." The letter continues with other details about the awful night down near Columbia.

Walter White in his comment upon what was revealed by Thurgood Marshall in the letter he sent to the U. S. Department of Justice, says that the department made an investigation "but nothing came of it."

Further Walter White says in his book:

"Had Looby and Weaver obeyed the order to drive on to Nashville —which they had no intention of doing— and failed to follow the car into which Thurgood had been put, down the dark road toward Duck River, there is little doubt that he would never have been seen again."

Our Opinions

The Wind Still Rises

"A wind is rising throughout the world of free men everywhere and they will not be kept in bondage. The rivers flow in the democracies that now exist through to those who are held temporarily in slavery and on to the deluded human beings who are voluntary slaves.

"They have thought that force and cruelty and people who cast aside free choice and accept the will of one man or a few men can endure and dominate. But the rivers flow so swiftly they cannot be turned back, and the new beds which they make for themselves are in the pattern of new ideas which the people who believe in freedom in the world are fashioned today. Democracy shall triumph."

The late, distinguished Thomas Wolfe wrote those words. He wrote them in another era, in another country. Yet, like all words of truth, they have lasted down through the years.

Wolfe's words must have had some strong impact on Walter White, the distinguished NAACP leader who passed last week in New York.

For, if one is to judge by the life and works of Mr. White, it is an inescapable conclusion that he believed in the ultimate triumph of democracy.

In various post-mortems, the achievements of Walter White have compared with those of Booker Washington. With due respect to Mr. Washington, while the founder of Tuskegee is categorized as a Negro leader, Walter White, throughout his long and singular career, grew to the stature of spokesman, not only for Negroes, but for all Americans who loved justice and for that great majority of the world's peoples who are colored.

Walter White knew that the herculanean- effort to attain full citizenship status for the Negro in America was not merely a crusade for justice for his race, but also a struggle which, when won, would result in a victory for the nation's basic principles and a triumphant justification of her right to world leadership. He agreed, with Adam Powell, that treatment of the Negro in America is the acid test of our democracy.

Thus, he travelled, wrote and spoke not in narrow terms of Negro rights - but in the broad vast concept of heightening, broadening and strengthening the very structure of democracy around the world.

Utilizing fully his talent for diplomacy, his gifts of reason and oratory, his skill at political strategy, his personal charm and full integrity, White rose to the direct unofficial championship of every one of America's Negro citizens, to the alert guardianship of America's principles and to the conscientious trusteeship of the conscience of the world about its social sins.

The Chicago Defender, founded in a spirit of dedication to justice for all men, was proud to count Mr. White a member of its family of columnists. His last Defender column was written from the Caribbean where he was recuperating on doctor's orders. With characteristic conscientiousness and disregard for his personal welfare, Mr. White returned from this trip and plunged into his duties. Had he shown more concern for his health, he might have been alive today.

But Walter White's greatest concern was not for his personal health. Rather he was concerned with the health of American principle. In that cause he fell - a valiant soldier whose service was rendered over, above and beyond the call of duty.

Fifty years from today when the rivers flowing in the democracies have eddied into every area barren of democracy, men the world over will still be acknowledging Walter White as a poet of freedom, an author of justice.

The NAACP Succession

THE UNEXPECTED and untimely death of Walter F. White, for a quarter century the executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was a shock to everyone.

He had for a generation symbolized the efforts of the association to gain full citizenship rights for colored Americans, and was internationally known for his alertness, his astuteness, his militancy and his uncompromising fight for what he and all Americans of good spirit knew to be right and necessary.

His absence will be keenly felt by all those who concern themselves with the fight to extend the benefits of complete citizenship and opportunity to all.

It is significant, however, and indicative of the maturity of the colored American community, that the death of Walter F. White creates no such vacuum as did the death of prominent Negro leaders in the past.

When Booker T. Washington went to his reward, there was something akin to panic over who would succeed him as the Negroes' outstanding leader because it was felt that few individuals were qualified to don the mantle.

When James Weldon Johnson retired there seemed to be no one on the horizon to succeed him except Walter White, and there was no quarrel with his choice.

Today the colored community in the United States has achieved such maturity in so many fields of endeavor that no longer can any one individual represent and speak for more than a mere segment of the group.

Even within the NAACP there is no dearth of personalities qualified for leadership who would serve with the distinction as the active head of the association, and the same is true in any other institution or organization serving our people.

There are, of course, degrees of qualification, tempered by experience and long service in the civil rights cause, and undoubtedly the NAACP board will choose a successor to Mr. White on that basis.

But the point we are making is that today there are numerous qualified Negroes prepared for leadership in every field whereas a generation ago this was not true, and accordingly our development was retarded.

Indeed, the stage of development of any group may be judged by the number of individuals it possesses who can easily replace leadership as it passes on.

Moreover, like other groups, ours is one that requires and demands diverse leadership functioning in a score of different fields, and requiring capable associates and assistants, in order to function at all in our complex world where the sum total of knowledge is so immense that no one person can even aspire to omniscience.

Good-Bye, Walter White

Death of Walter White last week stuns the entire nation and America's largest minority group has a feeling of helplessness as it gropes about for another grip on citizenship. There is no question but that the past twenty-five years since Walter White went into leadership of the NAACP, the American Negro has seen his most phenomenal advance.

Twenty-five years ago about the only live issue that rang the bell everywhere was the question of lynching, and Walter White, in his younger years, went at this task with a vim. Through savage lust hoodlums in various states were lynching annually from 35 to 50 black men for various alleged offenses.

While he never during his long service in the field of civil rights secured the passage of an anti-lynching bill, White's fight against lynching had such terrific impact upon the conscience of America until public sentiment did the job. The nation has not had a lynching in the past three years. Public sentiment and a higher level of morality have driven the mob off the American scene. We are one to credit Walter White's ceaseless struggle against lynching and his scorching tongue in the public forum as the instrumentality that blotted out one of America's most shameful sins.

White's ceaseless struggle for civil rights weaved its way through the Ku Klux Klan, the White Primary, peonage, police brutality, army discrimination and almost every unbelievable form of second class citizenship that few of the younger generation know anything about. Few there are in this day who recall the time when the secretary of the NAACP was whipped in Austin, Texas, or when the Elaine riots occurred, it was dangerous for men like DuBois and William Pickens to go across the Mason and Dixon line.

The former Atlanta boy had a peculiar and uncanny way of timing things when he was in action that always rang the bell, and we seriously doubt there is another man in Negro life who could have charted the same effective course that White outlined for Negroes in the past quarter of a century. He stepped from one victory to another, but no new opportunity or advantage could quench his unsatiable urge and desire for full equality and freedom.

We recall when the officer training school was opened to Negroes at Fort Sill some ten years ago. White heard about it in New York, but he was not satisfied with what was going on until he had caught the train and come to Oklahoma and observed with his own eyes Negro officers in command of white units. Perhaps one of the secrets of his success was that he did most of his jobs alone. He did not put too much trust in what the other fellow would do.

Segregation, restrictive covenants, jim crow cars—all of these have been attacked and set aside as a pattern of living since Walter White came to the helm of the NAACP. In the army, the navy and the marines, the black man is accepted as a man and the equal of any citizen because of the fighting spirit of Walter White and his legion of followers. The church and the state have joined in the chorus that is making America the land of brotherhood and good will because of the spirit of sacrifice that marked the life of Walter White.

Sure, Walter White had his enemies among his own group, but find a man who has no enemies and you have also found a man who has no friends. But none of Walter White's enemies could ever charge him with selling the black man short. He never set his sail to catch the passing breeze. He had the world to know that he was fighting for the ultimate and complete emancipation of black people the world over. No one could ever say he missed fire on that subject.

And now Walter White has gone to rest in the shade with Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, James Weldon Johnson and William Pickens, and he can tell them of the achievements made by America's submerged tenth since they departed these mundane shores. In the language of the late Major R. R. Wright, "he will tell them we are rising," and that without question by 1963 the Negro in the United States will have achieved the goal of total freedom and citizenship. He can tell them that the Supreme Court was just about to sound the second emancipation bell just before he was called from labor to reward.

Last Rites For NAACP Executive Secretary

NEW YORK — Sosrowing crowds filled St. Martins Protestant Episcopal Church, Lenox ave., and 22nd st., at noon last Thursday at funeral services for Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The rites were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. John H. Johnson. The eulogy was delivered by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, who is chairman of the NAACP board of directors.

Tributes were read from President Eisenhower, Walter Reuther. CIO president; George Meaney. AFL president Senator H.H. Lehman. Hulan Jack, Arthur C. Spingarn, NAACP president and others including prominents in labor and civic movements.

Walter White died Monday evening, Mar. 21, at his home, 242 E. 68th st.. New York. Death was due to a heart attack. He was 61.

White had been ill since last October and last week he returned from a month's visit in Haiti and Puerto Rico where he had gone to recuperate. He was in his office at 20 West 40th St., for about two hours Monday. At his bedside were his wife Mrs. Poppy Cannon White, food editor of House Beautiful and Dr. Stephen Gumport, a neighbor.

In addition to Mrs. White, the NAACP leader is survived by two children of an earlier marriage, Miss Jane White, an actress and Walter Carl White three sisters, Mrs Eugene Martin and Miss Madeline White of Atlanta, Georgia and Mrs. Alice Glynn of Cleveland, Ohio.

President Eisenhower said: "In the death of Walter White

Continued From Page One

bigotry and democracy which the so-called "race question" involves. Considerable progress has been made in recent times. In resolving this conflict, A great deal of what has been achieved can be directly traced to his influence.

there has passed from the contemporary scene, a vigorous champicon of justice and equality for all our citizens."

STATEMENT BY NAACP PRESIDENT SPINGARN

"We of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People mourn with a sense of deepest loss. the friend and leader. Walter sudden passing of our beloved White. undtr whose guidance the Association was developed from a small society into its present position as the nation's largest civil rights organization. His daring and courage in exposing lynchings in his early years with the Association, beginning in 1918. contributed greatly to the disappearance of that frightful crime and national disgrace. He was the leader in efforts to secure enactment of a federal anti-lynching law and other civil rights legislation. Guided in its course by his leadership, the NAACP won for the Colored people of the nation the recognition which established for all time their birthright and dignity as American citizens."

THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID:

Walter White was the adviser of statemen and soldiers in peace and war.

That he was the author of President Roosevelt's Executive Order on Fair Employment Practices in war industries is but one evidence out of many of the weight of his counsel and his vision.

In his post of executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he was at the center of the conflict between

Continued On Page Four

NAACP Leader Probed Riots, Lynchings, Worked For Better Race Relation

New York, N. Y.—The last rites for Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) were scheduled for noon Thursday at St. Martin's P.E. church.

Mr. White died Monday night, March 21, at his home, 242 East Sixty-eighth street, of heart disease. He had been ill for several years. At his bedside was his second wife, Poppy Cannon White, who is food editor of House Beautiful magazine.

Born Walter Francis White, July 1, 1893, at Atlanta, Ga., the son of George and Madeline (Harrison) White, he peferred his name simply Walter White.

Because of his fair complexion, blue eyes and blond hair, Mr. White personally had been able to witness a number of lynchings, intermingle and visit with lynchers and secure names and addresses, risking his own life in order to secure first hand information.

He explained his devotion to the cause of Negro rights in part by the fact that his father, an Atlanta, Ga., postman, "died because of neglect, after an injury, caused by his being a colored man."

First Investigation

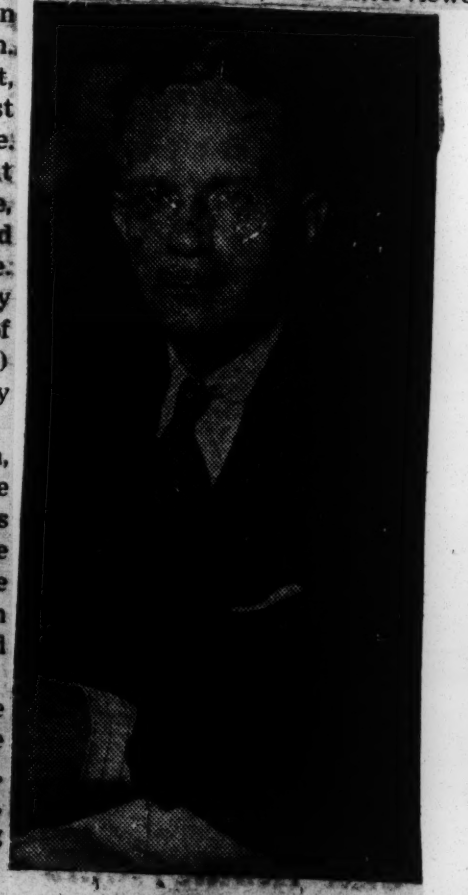
At the age of 12 he lived through a harrowing Atlanta race riot, confirming him in his choice of a career.

In his autobiography, he wrote that a mob of white persons besieged his home. He and his father took positions at the parlor windows with pistols, while his mother and five sisters huddled in a rear room. The mob was diverted by a volley of shots from another Negro dwelling.

White joined the N. A. A. C. P. in 1918 as assistant secretary at the age of 25.

One of his first investigations was of the race riots at Elaine, Ark., in 1919. Three white persons and 200 Negroes were killed in the turmoil.

Posing as a reporter for the Chicago Daily News, he interviewed



WALTER WHITE

some of the 79 imprisoned Negro men, some of the white rioters, and even the governor of the state.

He escaped on a train one jump ahead of an angry mob when his identity was discovered.

The N. A. A. C. P. said that during his long tenure White investigated a dozen race riots and 41 lynchings.

White traveled more than a million miles. Twice he circled the world. He made perhaps 10,000 public speeches on racial discrimination.

Anti-Lynch Fight

Starting in 1934, White lobbied for passage of a federal anti-lynch law.

Each year such a law would be introduced, only to be killed by filibusters led by southern senators. It never was passed.

In 1937 he was awarded the Spingarn medal for "remarkable tact, skill and persistiveness in lobbying for a federal anti-lynching act."

The medal was named for the Spingarn family, which took a keen interest in the rights of Negro citizens.

Arthur Spingarn, now N.A.A.C.P. president, said in a statement: "We of the N. A. A. C. P. mourn with a sense of deepest loss the sudden passing of our beloved friend and leader Walter White, under whose guidance the association was developed from a small society into its present position as the nation's largest civil rights organization."

"A Man Called White"

White was a writer of some note. As a young man he published two novels, "Fire in the Flint" and "Flight."

Other books included "Rope and Faggot: A Biography of Judge Lynch" and his own autobiography, A Man Called White."

White wrote prolifically, and his articles on Negro problems appeared in many of the nation's leading magazines.

During World War II he became a special war correspondent for the New York Post. His province then was reporting instances of discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces.

Although ill for the last years of his life, White was active in pressing the suit that finally resulted last year in the U. S. supreme court's ban on segregation in the public schools.

At his death, he had just returned from Haiti and Puerto Rico. He visited the Caribbean several times and had been preparing a book on the color line in that part of the world.

Many Honors

White was a graduate of Atlanta University. He did post graduate work in sociology and economics there.

He was the recipient of many honors and official appointments through the years. President Franklin D. Roosevelt named him a member of the advisory council for the Virgin Islands in 1934. In 1949 he turned down a reported offer of appointment as governor of the Virgin Islands.

In addition to Mrs. White, he is survived by two children of his earlier marriage, Jane White and Walter C. White of New York. He was divorced by his first wife, Mrs. Leah Gladys Powell, after being married 27 years.

WALTER WHITE— A GIFT TO AMERICA

Eras in history have somehow produced men who arose to the occasion and led the people to victory. Sometimes the old grim reaper steps in before that victory is complete but the pattern is so well laid that successors find the path less difficult to trod.

This may well be said of the late President Lincoln; equally so of Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, who died in New York Monday evening.

Mr. White came to the orginization when it was comparatively young; when the evils it was organized to combat held considerable sway over this country. Lynchings and mob violence were still prevalent in America, segregation in a large section of the country even outside the South was the accepted practice; Negro labor found it difficult to break through the net which barred them from decent employment throughout the country; Negroes were excluded from jury duty in the South; Negroes were barred from obtaining graduate school education in the South; Negro teachers with the same training and experience were paid less than white teachers in the South; Negroes were railroaded through criminal courts in the South without the protection guaranteed by the constitution of the United States; separate but equal public school education did not violate the constitution; the revived Ku Klux Klan was on the ascendacy.

This presented a herculean task requiring the leadership of one with education, tact, courage, convictions, endurance, faith and a will to follow through in order to accomplish the desired end.

All these attributes Walter White had for he traveled over the country year in and out providing dynamic leadership for those who worked with him. He did not fear to go in the lion's den to carry on the fight as evidenced by his bistling speeches even in the bitter racial territory, before hostile public officials in Washington and elsewhere, in communities where mob violence was being carried on often sacrificing his own safety and health. And out of and from them all he won the respect of even those who opposed him.

As a memorial, the record speaks for itself for one fight after another, whenever the rights of minorities had been denied, has been won and today they stand nearer to a position as first class citizenship than even some of the most hopeful workers thought would happen in their time.

Walter White gained great heights because he accomplished his objectives. Leaders all over the world sought his advice and guidance. What he had to say carried weight with pesidents and other world leaders. And as such, he has left a position which will not be filled easily.

Here in Iowa, where he visited frequently, he enjoyed a strong following as evidenced by the tenacity with which NAACP branches have been maintained and funds raised to further the fight for civil rights both here and in other parts of the nation.

The greatest tribute his friends can give will be the continuation of the fight he so well led for over a quarter of a century all aimed to make democracy a way of life both in theory and practice; a democracy spelled out in the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United State.

Walter White will be missed, for the footprints he left in the sands of time will never be erased and he himself must have died in the feeling that "I've done my work, I'm going home."

FAMED CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER SECCUMBS FOLLING LONG ILLNESS

Quarter Century Of Struggle For Civil Rights For Negroes In United States Ends

WIFE AT BEDSIDE WHEN DEATH COMES

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who led the organization which he headed through most of the victorious battles for civil rights during the past twenty-five years, died in his home Monday night. The distinguished American was 61.

White's tenure of office saw disfranchisement, lynching and segregation practically blotted out. He did not live long enough to see what the supreme court was going to do in revolutionizing the pattern of living in the southland following the last May 17th decision which was a crushing blow to those who have opposed integration of the two races.

White had been suffering from heart desease for sometime and was given release from his duties last year because of this malady. He was at home with his wife, Poppy Cannon, when the end came. He joined the NAACP at the age of 25 during the closing year of the first world war, and had been an indefaguable fighter for civil rights from that moment on

When White took over the NAACP it had shriveled up to an inconsequental but determined group, and when the organization convened in Oklahoma City, six years later not to exceed 200 people attended from over the nation. Today the organization, due to its signal victories in many fields, has more than a half million members and amply funds to prosecute its many and varied civil rights cases.

In 1937 he was awarded the Spingarn medal, annually given to the most distinguished black man in America, and in addition to being given signal recognition by Franklin Delano Roosevelt and President Harry Truman, he has edged the organization he heads up to a point and place where it is recognized and feared from one section of the nation to another. Restrictive covenants bowed to his command and Dixiland trembles because of what the Supreme Court will finally say about segregation in schools, transportation and recreational facilities all over the United States.

White's life long fight for justice for his race resulted from the refusal of an Atlanta hospital to accept his father following a fatal accident. He has been an unrelenting opponent of all types of restrictive barriers based upon race, all of his adult life. His last speech in Oklahoma was made last year at Wewoka during the 22nd annual session of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches NAACP.

Dr. H. W. Williamston, Idabel, president of the Oklahoma Conference of Branches, NAACP, said Tuesday morning over long distance telephone "The nation, irrespective of race, has sustained an irrepariable loss. It will be difficult, and perhaps impossible to replace this great character."

Editor Roscoe Dunjee, chairman the Oklahoma Conference of Branches NAACP, "There will never be but one Walter White, and as the years pass by our organization will recognize this fact more and more. He put the NAACP on the map in the United States as no other man can."

Funeral Attended By Host Of Leaders, Including Atty. Z. A. Looby of Nashville; Remains of Deceased Cremated

New York, March 24.—The "true story of Walter White's services is found written in the hearts of those whom he helped to liberate from the bondage of secondclass citizenship," Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said today at the funeral of the NAACP leader who, at the age of 61, died of a heart attack in his home on March 21.

Officiating at the service held at St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church in Harlem was the rector, Dr. John Johnson. The Rt. Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Bishop of New York, read the prayer and blessing, with other members of the clergy assisting. Lead speakers carried the service to an overflow crowd estimated at 5,000 by the police.

Led by Arthur B. Spingarn, veteran NAACP president, officers, board and staff members served as honorary pallbearers. Distinguished guests who came to pay a last tribute to Mr. White included Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, New York State Attorney General Jacob Javits, well known attorneys like Austin T. Walden of Atlanta, W. Robert Ming of Chicago, James Nabrit of Washington, D. C., and John Bolt Culbertson of Greenville, S. C.; labor leaders like James B. Carey, George L-P Weaver and Edward Welch, Congress of Industrial Organizations; Jacob Potofsky, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO; William Oliver, United Automobile Workers, CIO; Boyd Wilson and James Jones, United Steelworkers, CIO and Walter Kirschenbaum, Jewish Labor Committee; United States government officials, Frank S. Horne and Campbell Johnson; Paul Robeson, singer; John Gunther and Mare Connelly, authors; Mrs. Helen Reid and her son, Whitelaw, publishers of the New York Herald Tribune; Mrs. Anne Hedgeman, assistant to the Mayor of New York; Mrs. Ralph Bunche, Miss Stella Karn, Mrs. Louis T. Wright and her daughters, Drs. Barbara and Jane Wright; Richard DeRochemont, film producer; representatives of various organizations and many other individuals.

In mourning were Mr. White's widow, Mrs. Poppy Cannon White; his daughter and son by a previous marriage, Jane and Walter Carl; his three sisters, Mrs. Eugene Martin and Miss Madeline White of Atlanta, and Mrs. Alice Glenn of Cleveland. With Mrs. White were her three children by previous marriage, Cynthia, Alfred and Claudia, and her sister, Ann Fogarty, the designer, who was accompanied by her husband, Tom. Also Mr. Eugene Martin, the Martins' daughter, Rose, Mrs. Blenn's daughter, Dorothy; and Mr. White's cousins, Mrs. Eva Tobias and Mrs. Estelle Gassett.

Recalls Presidential Meetings

In his brief eulogy, Dr. Tobias recalled instances in which Mr. White had served as spokesman for delegations in conferences with Presidents Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower. These conferences, he said, had been fruitful in that they opened the way to expanded job opportunities for Negroes, to the elimination of segregation in the armed services, and to the curtailment of racial discrimination in Washington. They also served to help "move the conscience of America into aggressive action against the double standard of citizenship based on race."

These achievements in "top level conferences" are important, Dr. Tobias asserted, "because they illustrate the method of the NAACP in dealing with controversial issues growing out of race discrimination. It is a method that blinks no facts and engages in no double talk But it is also a method that does not make use of rabble-rousing as a technique. . . It is a method that looks forward to the completion of Lincoln's work of Emancipation and the realization of his dream of freedom for all in the true American way."

Helped the Disadvantaged

People all over the world whose lives have been enriched by Mr. White's work are "looking this way and wanting to be a part of this said. Among these he cited "sharecroppers of the Deep South who are tribute," the NAACP spokesman no longer voteless: dining car waiters and Pullman porters who are now privileged to serve their own people as they do other people without discrimination; public school teachers whose salaries are no longer determined by the color of their skin; servicemen in every department of our defense who have been liberated from jim crowism; workers of all kinds who now enjoy union protection; children who have been lifted to a plane of self-respect by the Supreme Court decision in the school cases; and thousands of white people who have been liberated from the blighting evil of race prejudice."

And beyond our shores, he said, 'the leaders of millions of the darker peoples of the world like Nehru of India, Matthews of South Africa, Nkrumah of the Gold Coast, Azikiwe of Nigeria, Tubman of Liberia, Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, Manley of Jamaica; Magloire of Haiti and others now join us in this tribute."

Close Ranks!

Walter White's admonition, Dr. Tobias concluded, would be "Board members, staff, constituency and friends of the NAACP close ranks and go courageously ahead to the accomplishment of the unfinished task with assurance of ever growing support from those who cherish the ideals for which we stand."

Following the funeral service, the body was removed to Ferncliff Crematorium of ceremonies.

Board Members Present.

Officers and board members present in addition to Dr. Channing H. Tobias and Arthur B. Spingarn included Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, Dr. Algernon B. Black, Walter Carrington, Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Dr. Nathan K. Christopher, Norman Cousins, Hon. Hubert T. Delany, Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Dr. George D. Flemmings, Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, Lewis S. Gannett, Dr. Harry J. Greene, Hon. William H Hastie, Oscar Hammerstein, II, Dr John Haynes Holmes, Mrs. Lillie M Jackson, Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin Alfred Baker Lewis, Z. Alexander Looby, Eugene M. Martin, Dr James J. McClendon, Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, Mrs. J. E. Spingran, Dr James M. Tinsley, Mrs. Jessie M. Vann, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Andrew D. Weinberger, Samuel A. Williams and Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins.

THE LAST LOOK—These mourners at St. Martin's Episcopal Church were among the thousands who viewed the body of Walter White, famed NAACP leader, as it lay in state prior to funeral services Thursday.

9,000 jam Afro-American street for his funeral

- Harriman, N.Y. mayor pay respects
- Big, little folks mourn side by side at rites

(See other stories Page 8)

By JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—The little people whom he fought for and the big people whom he fought against joined hands Thursday to pay final tribute to Walter White at funeral services held for the NAACP leader at St. Martin's Episcopal Church, in the heart of Harlem.

Gov. W. Averill Harriman and Atty. Gen. Jacob Javitts headed a list of distinguished and nationally known figures who crowded the church to pay their last respects to the fallen champion of civil rights.

Mr. White died of a heart attack Monday night, in his home at 242 E. 68th St.

Capt. Neil Winbury, who headed a police detail of 5 sergeants and 50 patrolmen to handle the crowds, said that there were 1,800 persons in the church and 7,500 in the crowd outside.

With the governor and the attorney general present, Mayor Robert F. Wagner was conspicious by his absence.

* * *

PEOPLE FROM all stations in life and from all regions of the United States came here to honor the dynamic NAACP champion.

One of the early arrivals to view the body was Mrs. Lula White of Houston, Texas, who told the AFRO that she could ill afford the trip but "I just had to come."

And one of the most touching viewers of Mr. White's remains was Willie Lomax, a totally blind man of 255 W. 122nd St. in Harlem. Mr. Lomax pushed his way through the crowd with a cane until he found a policeman. He then asked the policeman to lead him to Mr. White's bier.

When this was done, Mr. Lomax stood for a moment before the body, tenderly moved his hands along the casket, but did not touch the body, and then moved on.

He later told the AFRO he had long been a friend of Mr. White and that the two met during the Harlem riots, when Mr. White rode the streets in a car with Mayor LaGuardia pleading to people of Harlem to restore order.

Mrs. Poppy Cannon White, at tractive wife of Mr. White, and Thursday; and the casket was promptly closed at high noon when the last rites began. During that time police estimated about 1,100 filed past his body.

Following the funeral rites, Mr. White's body was cremated. It could not be immediately learned whether his ashes were scattered or whether they were kept by the family.

wife.

her three children by a former marriage, were a picture of great control throughout the brief but impressive Episcopalian ceremonies.

* * *

ALTHOUGH she was obviously under heavy emotional stress and frequently sniffed what appeared to be smelling salts, Mrs. White sat erect with her head held high and it was only when her shoulders sagged that she fully showed the stress and strain she was undergoing.

Mrs. Gladys White, first wife of Walter White and mother of his two children, was not present at the funeral, although the two children, Jane and Carl, were present and sat behind Mrs. Cannon and her children in that section of the church reserved for the family.

Mr. White, fighter that he was, lay in his mahogany casket like a warrior taking his rest.

As he was always in life, he was immaculately dressed, wearing a blue suit, white shirt and a white carnation in his lapel. There was the flicker of a smile on his boyish, cherubic face.

* * *

NATIONALLY OFFICERS and members of the NAACP's board of directors served as honorary pallbearers. Among the well known figures seen at the funeral were:

* * *

FEDERAL JUDGES William Hastie and Irving C. Mollison, Col. Campbell C. Johnson of Washington, James Nabritt, Mrs. Daisy Lampkins, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, Dr. Frederick G. Patterson, William Trent, Frank Horne, Lester Granger;

James Carey, George L. P. Weaver, Paul Robeson, Judge Francis Rivers, Elmer Henderson Edward Lewis, Mrs. Lillie Jackson, Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell, Clarence Mitchell, Michigan Congressman Charles Diggs, Boyd Wilson;

Jacob Petofsky, Mrs. Ralph Bunche, Roy Wilkins, Judge Hubert Delany, Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, Arthur Spingarn, Henry Lee Moon, Maceo Smith and others.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, lantern jawed chairman of the NAACP board of directors, read the eulogy of Mr. White. He showed great emotion when he ended his eulogy with quotations from "Lift Every Voice and Sing," written by James Weldon Johnson, Mr. White's predecessor as NAACP secretary.

In accordance with the rites of the Episcopal Church, the first three rows of the church on both sides of the center aisle were left vacant out of respect to the dead.

Since the church itself will seat only 1,800 persons, this could only mean that the church was inadequate for the crowd and many people including Atty. Gen. Javitts, were forced to stand throughout the ceremonies.

Mr. White's body was on public view beginning at 10 a.m.,

WIDOW, CHILDREN MOURN — Mrs. Poppy Cannon White, seated front and Cynthia Cannon and Jane and Walter White Jr., on second row, mourn at funeral for Walter White in St. Martin's Episcopal Church in New York City. — (Photo by Jimmy Campbell.)

WEEPING MOURNERS — These two unidentified women are typical of the grief stricken mourners leaving funeral services for Walter White at St. Martin's Episcopal Church.

29 1955

NEW YORK

WALTER WHITE
NEGRO PRESS

Walter White

The passing of Walter Francis White, the NAACP's Executive Secretary, removes fro mthe American theatre one of the most colorful and courageous figures of our time. His suave personality, his native flexibility and his open fairness gained for him even the admiration and respect of those who differed with his philosophy.

Above all, Walter White was the tireless fighter, that powerful stranger to compromise of principle and that tenacious contender who never retreated.

Georgia born, reared and educated, he was fresh from the scene and atmosphere of the deep South. He knew the land, the people and their reactions to the problems of the day. In that he possessed a powerful resource fresh from the fountain.

He was a student of men and affairs and widely traveled, he had at his command that knowledge of world affairs and conditions which always proved valuable assets in the battles he fought for his people.

In the pursuit of their duties, few men exhibited such bravery and unselfishness to pawn their lives for the causes they espoused.

In perilous times of passion and tension, the little gallant man with the keen eyes and the clipped mustache was the one to "hit the grit" for the scenes of action.

His autobiography — "A Man Called White" depicts many of his daring deeds, if and another book "The Fire In The Flint" will long remain as resourceful impersonaters of the great character now consigned "Dust to dust."

While he could have registered in other professional fields possibly more remunerative in his early youth, he dedicated his life to a cause he lived to see on its way to ultimate triumph.

Walter White was intensely and genuinely an American. He believed in Democratic principles and never leaned to those "fly by night" organizations of waning patience. He had an abiding faith in the American principle and never fought outside its curriculum. In that, he enjoyed the confidence of all the Presidents of the United States of his time, and was offered a high government post by former President Truman.

In the confines of the framework of the Constitution of the United States, did he spend his energies.

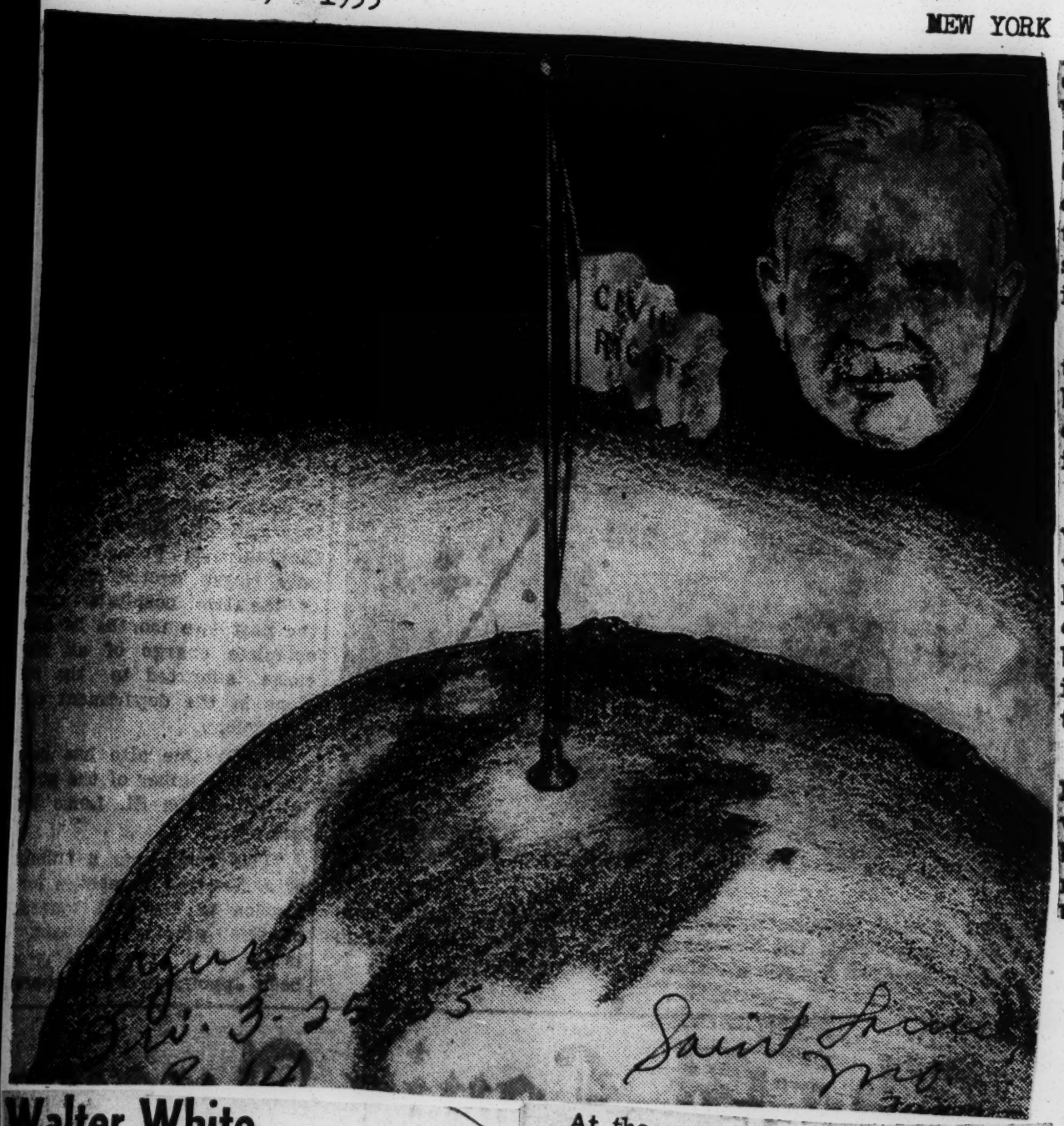
At the high-tide of his glory, he died in triumph, nearing the realization of his toughest battle, that pitched for the outlawing of segregation.

At the time of his death, he was among the blue-print designers for a more wholesome approach of Democracy at work.

The NAACP and the country mourn the passing of this loyal American. He will be numbered among the top statesmen of the times and history will accord him that enviable place in its annals of the courageous and powerful.

P. 8

Ed. 3-23-55



Walter White

"I am white and I am black, and know that there is no difference. Each casts a shadow and all shadows are dark."

At 6:45 Monday night in his New York City residence death ended the career of Walter Francis White, for thirty-seven years a dynamic force in the cultivation of American democracy.

If ever a man lived a life of service to mankind it was Walter White. With his whole being he battled the forces of bigotry and racial hate, and Walter White was a resourceful man.

At the age of twelve years, in his native city of Atlanta, Georgia Walter White witnessed the degrading depths to which men can descend, whose minds and hearts are twisted by racial hatred. He knew the ugliness of passion-filled mobs stirred to violence against fellow human beings who happened to be colored of skin, this in the world's greatest democracy.

Walter White knew, too, the less dramatic, but quite as degrading aspects of racial discrimination. He was as familiar with the subtler forms as the overt.

Blue-eye'd with blond hair and white skin Walter White was in all physical appearances a white man, according to the dubious standards in America. In the post World War I period when the lot of the Negro in the economic and political structure of the United States was wretched, he could easily have lost any connection with the group, divesting himself of stereotypes, stigmas and gross denials attendant to being colored.

But Walter White chose to remain on the oppressed side of the invisible racial boundary. On many occasions he hastily corrected those who mistook him for white, in some instances suffering for it.

Here was a man who had strong convictions and whose loyalty to those convictions, in the interest of his country, helped set America on the road to repentence. He accepted this nation's price for being a colored citizen and used his abilities to indict its immorality and exorbitance.

The world is a better place today for his having lived. The blight of racial hatred which he fought so stoutly yet remains, but it has been roused in the hearts of many a man and to a great degree it has been routed. It has been attacked by thousands who took their courage from the image of this man called White.

The physical force has left us, but that impelling spirit which America must retain is yet with us in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the organization whose purpose to which Walter White dedicated himself.

May it grow stronger with his passing and greater in esteem that Walter White can be rewarded for his service to this country, his devotion to all mankind.

Mr. White's Successor

With the death of Walter White, for 24 years its zealous and courageous secretary, the NAACP faces entry into a new era.

Mr. White, who was blessed with an immense store of energy, an acute sense of timing and a flair for the dramatic, unquestionably left an indelible stamp on the organization to which he had devoted his entire adult life.

In its earlier years, the NAACP, through the facile pen of the brilliant W. E. B. DuBois, had made the stullifying and compromising approach of the Booker T. Washington school of thought its principal target.

Subsequent events proved that Dr. DuBois was right, militancy, not humility did offer the only hope of ever righting the myriad wrongs to which colored Americans were being subjected.

Later, James Weldon Johnson, as executive secretary, introduced a bold, new tactic. He directed his appeal, through every available media, to the heart and conscience of America.

Mr. White, who served 11 years apprenticeship under Mr. Johnson, added a dramatic new approach to this propaganda attack.

Able to pass easily for a white man, Mr. White repeatedly risked his life traveling to Southern trouble spots and getting first-hand reports of mob outbreaks from the lynchers themselves.

So effective did he become as a platform orator, he quickly won new and important friends for the cause of equality.

Only by resorting to filibusters were Southern Senators able to prevent passage of antilynching and other civil rights proposals.

But the dramatic attention of Mr. White focussed on this American disgrace so stirred national and world opinion, lynching virtually has been eliminated in the United States.

Mr. White continued to press for enactment of Federal civil rights legislation, but without success.

The NAACP's first major court case developed in 1920 when Mr. White persuaded the famous criminal lawyer, Clarence Darrow to defend Dr. Ossian Sweet in Detroit.

Dr. Sweet had been indicted for defending his home against a mob angered because he was the first colored person to move in the neighborhood.

He was acquitted and the case became a turning point in the program of the NAACP.

Guided by the late Charles Houston, the organization gradually shifted its plan of attack from the Congress to the Federal courts.

Here the results are more gratifying.

Mr. Houston was responsible for the selection of a young Baltimore lawyer, Thurgood Marshall, as his successor in the important role of special counsel.

With Houston mapping the strategy and Marshall making the argument, the Supreme Court in quick succession knocked out jury, travel and dining car discrimination.

It equalized teachers' salaries, opened state-operated graduate and profession schools, removed the teeth from racial restrictive covenants and killed white primary elections.

And it climaxed its great series of favorable opinions on May 17, 1954 by ruling that public school segregation was clearly in violation of the Constitution.

Mr. White, fortunately, was able to see a large part of the NAACP's earlier program achieved. But the fight in the courts is just beginning.

It must be pursued with renewed vigor.

The task of the board of directors in choosing a successor to Mr. White is not an enviable one.

The man selected must possess a combination of all the talents with which his predecessors were so richly endowed.

He must first be an organizer. He must be a skillful propagandist, a tireless publicist, a negotiator, an able diplomat, and a man possessed with a common touch—one able to attract and hold the enthusiastic support of the masses of people.

Above all, he must be a financier—a man blessed with the talent to raise the large sums badly needed to push to successful adjudication the hundreds of cases certain to rise from the school decision.

The board cannot afford to make a mistake. There should be no hasty choice.

Long and prayerful study should be given to all of the men who can meet these qualifications before the decision is made.

Walter White, NAACP Leader Who Fought Segregation, Dies

Only 1-64th Negro, He Chose to Work for Race He Called Own

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and lifelong champion of Negro rights, died last night in New York at the age of 61.

Ill for several years, he died of heart disease in his home.

Mr. White's career devoted to improving the lot of colored people was climaxed by the Supreme Court's ban against segregation in public schools last year.

He had been a determined fighter against segregation, and despite ill health had been in the front ranks of those pressing the suit that finally resulted in the Supreme Court ruling.

Familiar Figure Here.

Mr. White was a familiar figure in Washington. Several years ago, in 1939, he helped stage an open-air concert for Marian Anderson after she had been refused the use of Constitution Hall by the Daughters of the American Revolution on the grounds she was a Negro.

Then Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes made the mall in front of the Lincoln Memorial available for the concert. More than 75,000 persons attended.

White in complexion as well as in name, Walter White was black by sympathy and on the basis of a diluted strain of Negro blood. He might have had a career as a white man; he chose a career as a colored man to work for the race he claimed as his own.

Fitted Special Job

He became assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1918. The organization employed him because it wanted a colored man who could pass as white to investigate lynchings. In 1831 he became secretary of the organization.

In the opinion of many, he provided the chief spark in the organization's drive to end discrimination on the basis of color. He lived to see segregation in housing, schools, interstate travel on trains, restaurants, all banned by court orders, and a general decline in distinctions based on color alone.

Fair skin, blue eyes and blond hair made him more distinct from Negroes than from whites. E. A. Hooton, Harvard anthropologist, estimated Mr. White was 1/64th Negro, which would mean a Negro ancestor five generations back.

Mr. White was born in Atlanta on July 1, 1893. His father, George White, was a mail collector who is said to have suffered an injury and then to have died of neglect due to his being a colored man.

Race Riot Shaped Career

In 1906 there were race riots in Atlanta. From the White's neat, eight-room house, contrasting with the rest of the rundown neighborhood, young White saw a mob turned back by gun fire. He wrote later that then, at the age of 13, he fully realized he was a Negro.

"I look like a white man and can pass for a white man," he said once, "but there is nothing that makes me want to. My sympathies are those of a black man."

He is said to have shown marked ability at his studies as a youth. He entered Atlanta University and received his A. B. degree there in 1916. Two years later, he went to New York and to the NAACP job.

During the next 30 years he was to travel 2 million miles in the interest of his race, investigate 41 lynchings and eight race riots. He also brought hundreds of legal battles over civil rights and liberties to the courts.

Watched Fate of Legislation.

He was a steady occupant of a seat in the Senate and House galleries when there were debates on legislation affecting the Negro. He fought for anti-lynching bills and watched from a gallery seat Senate filibusters which sidetracked them.

On July 2, 1937, he was awarded the NAACP's Spingarn Medal for his services on behalf of that legislation. The presentation was made by the late Frank Murphy, then Governor of Michigan, at the organization's 28th annual conference in Detroit.

In 1949 there was a filibuster in the Senate over civil right legislation. It resulted in a wordy dispute with J. Howard McGrath, then Senator from Rhode Island, in a Capitol corridor. The basis was a NAACP letter to its branch presidents in which Senator McGrath was accused of "turning tail before the Dixiecrats." The Senator admitted using some strong language and charged Mr. White with attacking not his enemies but his friends.

Mr. White also attacked the late Senator Taft, Republican, of Ohio.

Pressure for Cause.

All this was part of his policy of militant action and constant pressure to advance his cause.

His political activities began when he was appointed a delegate to the Second Pan-African Congress, held in Europe in 1921. When Franklin Roosevelt became President Mr. White was appointed a member of the Advisory Council for the Government of the Virgin Islands but resigned after a year.

Among the many positions he held were these: Member of the Board of the New York State Training School for Boys, chairman, in 1935, of a Harlem low-cost housing project; member, in 1938, of the Governor's Commission on the Constitutional Convention of New York.

In 1939, he received an honorary doctor of laws degree from Howard University.

Active During War

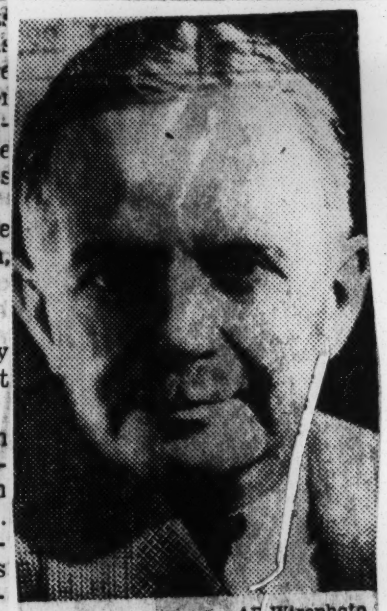
During World War II, he fought for the breakdown of segregation of Negroes in the military services and for equal job rights in war materials factories.

Early in his career he turned to writing to advance his cause. He wrote "Fire in the Flint," published in 1924, which tells the story of a Negro doctor in Georgia. It has been published in a half-dozen countries abroad.

On the publication of his second novel, "Flight," in 1926, he received a Guggenheim Award and spent 1927 and 1928 in France. There he worked on a study of lynching, published in 1929 under the title, "Rope and Faggot." His autobiography, "A Man Called White," appeared in 1948.

He has also written for magazines and newspapers.

In 1922 he married Leah Gladys Powell of Ithaca, N. Y. They had a daughter, Jane, an actress, and a son, Walter Carl Darrow, and were divorced in June, 1949. The next month he married Poppy Cannon, a white woman and magazine writer.



—AP Wirephoto.
WALTER WHITE

W. White, of NAACP, Dies

Guided N. A. A. C. P.

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP).—Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died today of heart disease. He was 61.

Mr. White had been ill since last October. He had returned last week from a month's visit in Haiti and Puerto Rico, where he had gone to rest.

His second wife, Poppy Cannon White, and a doctor were at his bedside when he died.

Mr. White was the guiding force of the NAACP since 1918. His second wife was food editor of House Beautiful magazine.

Mr. White became executive secretary of the NAACP in 1931, succeeding James Weldon Johnson. Previously he had been assistant secretary for 13 years.

In addition to Mrs. White, he is survived by two children of his earlier marriage, Jane White and Walter C. White, of New York; and three sisters, Mrs. Eugene Martin, of New York, Madeline White, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Alice Glynn, of Cleveland.

He was divorced by his first wife, Mrs. Leah Gladys Powell, after being married 27 years.

Walter F. White

One hot midnight in Atlanta, Ga., almost fifty years ago a fair, blond, blue-eyed boy—five thirty-seconds of whose ancestry was Negro, stood at the window of his father's house, pistol in hand, while a mob of race-rioting whites stormed through the all-Negro district. In that moment, Walter Francis White wrote afterward, "I knew who I was. I was a Negro."

Since then, in innumerable books and articles, and as head of the 580,000-member National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. White has fought incessantly for better race relations. Perhaps his greatest triumph came last May when the Supreme Court ruled unanimously against school segregation. It was a cause for which Mr. White had lobbied tirelessly in Washington and elsewhere over many years.

Last week, aged 61, Walter White died of a heart attack in New York City. President Eisenhower said: "There has passed from the contemporary scene a vigorous champion of justice and equality for all of our citizens."

Walter White Is Dead at 61; Champion of Negro Rights

Walter White, sixty-one, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an organization of which he had been an officer since 1918, died yesterday of heart disease at his home, 242 E. 66th St.

Mr. White had not been in good health since last October. At that time he suffered a heart attack and was taken to New York Hospital, where he remained a patient for some time. It was said then that it would be "an indefinite time" before he could resume his duties. He had, however, visited his office at 20 W. 40th St. frequently and was there yesterday. He had returned recently from a Caribbean cruise.

For many years Mr. White had taken the lead in seeking better conditions for Negroes. His own blood, it was said, but one-sixty-fourth Negro, and he was of light complexion, with blue eyes. During his entire career with the N. A. A. C. P. he had been tireless in investigating reports of persecution or discrimination and energetic in pressing for relief in courts and legislatures.

Led Desegregation Fight

Four of the five segregation cases brought before the Supreme Court of the United States were presented by the association. After the court passed favorably on the question, Mr. White led the way in devising means for enforcing the court ruling in states reluctant to put it into practice.

He was born in Atlanta, and childhood tragedies may have

influenced his course in life. His father, George W. White, a letter carrier in Atlanta, died, Mr. White believed, because of lack of attention for an injury he suffered. If his father had been treated as a white, Mr. White believed, he would have received the therapy which would have saved his life. When he was twelve, he and his people in Atlanta suffered the ordeal of serious race riots.

Got Death Sentences Voided

In 1916 he was graduated from Atlanta University. Two years later, he came to New York as assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. He investigated race riots, lynchings, the sharecropping riots of 1919 in Arkansas, the Chicago race riots of 1919 and the lynchings in Brooks and Lowndes Counties in Georgia. In the case of the Arkansas riots, the association took the cases of seventy-nine men, twelve of them under the death sentence, to the Supreme Court of the United States and eventually obtained freedom for all of them.

He became acting secretary of the association in 1929 and secretary in 1931.

In 1921, he was a delegate to the second Pan-American Congress, held in England, Belgium and France. He was appointed to the Advisory Council to the Government of the United States in the Virgin Islands in 1935. In 1933, he became a member of the American Committee on Economic Policy and of the board of visitors of the New York State Training for Boys.

U. S. Consultant at U. N.

He was a member of the Governor's Committee on the Constitutional Convention in New York in 1938. In 1945, he was consultant to the United States delegation in the organization of the United Nations in San Francisco. He was consultant to the United States delegation to the U. N. General Assembly in Paris in 1948. In 1947, he wa sa member of the executive committee of the Panel on Delinquency and in 1948 a member of the National Health Assembly.

He was a member of the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Atomic Education in New York and the Committee for Commemoration of the Golden Anniversary of New York City in 1948.

From 1943 to 1945, as war correspondent for "The New York Post," Mr. White was in the European, Mediterranean, Middle East and Pacific ware areas. In 1950, while on leave of absence from the N. A. A. C. P., he participated in the Round the World Town Meeting of the Air, visiting Europe, Israel, Egypt, India and Japan.

Novelist and Essayist

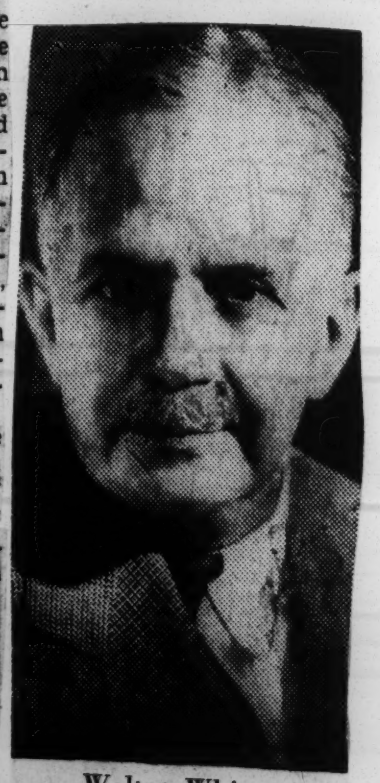
He received the Spingarn Medal in 1937 for his investigations of lynchings and his efforts in behalf of a Federal anti-lynching bill. He was the first recipient in 1943 of the Sir James Jeans Award of New London (Conn.) Junior College. In 1927-1928 he had a Guggenheim fellowship for creative writing in prose.

He was a member of the American Center of P. E. N., the International Association of Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists.

He was the author of "Fire in the Flint," a novel published in 1924; "Flight," a novel published in 1926; "Rope and Faggot—a Biography of Judge Lynch," published in 1929; "A Rising Wind," a report on Negro troops in the European Theater of Operations published in 1945; "A Man Called White," an autobiography published in 1948, and a contributor to numerous magazines.

His wife, Mrs. Poppy Cannon White; a daughter, Miss Jane White, and a son, Walter Carl White, survive.

Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the N. A. A. C. P., expressed last night a sense of the deep loss the organization had suffered. It was Mr. White, he said, who had led the association, a small group when he became an officer, to "its present position as the nation's largest civil rights organization."



Walter White

29 1955 NEW YORK

WHITE PRESS
MR. WALTER WHITE

Walter White Dies at 61, Led Fight To Get Equal Rights for Negroes

World Telegram & Sun p. 23

Walter White, 61, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, died of a heart ailment last night in his home, 242 E. 68th St.

Mr. White had been in poor health since last October, when he suffered a heart attack. He was a patient at New York Hospital for some time. He returned recently from a month's visit to Haiti and Puerto Rico, and spent two hours yesterday at his office.

Born in 1893, the son of a Negro mailman of Atlanta, Walter White saw race riots first-hand as a boy. Consequently, he devoted most of his adult life to the fight for equal rights for Negroes and other minority groups.

Had White Skin.

Although possessing white skin, blue eyes and blond hair, he became one of the nation's most distinguished Negro leaders.

In 1931, after 13 years as assistant to James Weldon Johnson, he was made executive secretary of the NAACP. In the following decades, Mr. White sparkplugged the NAACP to a peak membership of half a million.

Under his leadership, it brought the issue of public school segregation before the United States Supreme Court. The result was the monumental opinion last year abolishing such segregation.

Borrowed a Phrase.

Commenting on the historic victory, he declared: "As Joe Louis would say, 'I'm glad we won.'"

Often at great personal risk, he investigated a dozen race riots and 41 lynchings. His book, "Rope and Faggot,' is still the most authoritative document on the subject.

During World War II, the armed forces sent him to the European and Asiatic fronts to help ease friction between white and Negro troops. Out of this came another book, "A Rising Tide." He traveled widely in foreign nations and was a consultant to the organizing conference of the United Nations at San Francisco in 1945.

Warned Against Reds.

He constantly alerted the Negroes against Red infiltration, keeping the NAACP leadership free of it. He lashed at the Communists "for making political and financial capital" out of the plight of the Negro.

At the same time, Mr. White understood what a powerful weapon race prejudice gave the Communists in Asia, Africa and South America. On the home front, he held, the United States must decide between nonsegregation and communism. In 1953 he went to India at the request of the State Department to answer Communist propaganda on racial questions.

During the NAACP's struggle for civil rights in Florida, the then governor denounced its executive secretary as a "rabble-rouser," "leftist" and "hate-monger from Harlem."

Moderation Was Creed.

Yet his life belied those epithets. Moderation was his creed. Discrimination, he predicted, would eventually die out in the South due to the attitude of the church, the rising power of the Negro as a political force and the intelligence of the Southern people in general.

Strangers frequently took him for white; and he named his autobiography "A Man Called White." In a widely-read article, "Why I Remain a Negro," he wrote how acutely he realized "that the only characteristic which matters to either the white or the colored race—the appearance of whiteness—is mine."

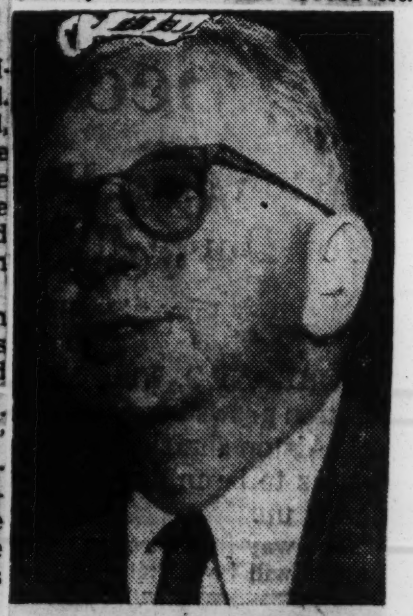
"There is magic in a white skin," he knew. "There is tragedy, loneliness, exile, in a black skin." But for him "I am white and I am black, and know that there is no difference. Each one casts a shadow, and all shadows are dark."

A graduate of Atlanta University, Mr. White received honorary degrees of doctor of laws from both Atlanta and Howard. He was awarded the Haitian Order of Honor and Merit in 1950, the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Award in 1953, the Star of Ethiopia in 1954.

He had a daughter, Jane, an actress, and a son, Walter Carl Darrow, a teacher, from his first wife, Gladys Powell, from whom he was divorced.

In 1949 he tried to regain all NAACP connections after doctors warned a heart ailment was endangering his life. This was rejected and he took a year's leave of absence instead. During the year he married Miss Poppy Cannon, a white magazine writer and food expert.

On the grounds his marriage might raise the issue of social equality, Southern directors of the NAACP objected to his return as executive secretary. They were defeated in a figmt led by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.



WALTER WHITE.

29 1955

NEW YORK

WHITE PRESS
MR. WALTER WHITE

Walter White of NAACP Is Dead in N.Y.

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died today.

Walter White

The 61-year-old White died of acute coronary thrombosis. He had been ill since last October.

His wife, Mrs. Poppy Cannon and Dr. Stephen Gumport were at his bedside when he died in his Manhattan home.

White was a native of Atlanta. He had worked for two hours in his office today and then gone home, where he died at 6:45 p.m.

SINCE 1931

White returned only last week from a month's visit in Haiti and Puerto Rico where he had gone in an attempt to recuperate from his heart ailment.

White had been executive secretary of the NAACP since 1931 and served as assistant executive secretary for 13 years before that.

Funeral services will be conducted at noon Thursday in St. Martin's Episcopal Church in Harlem.

FOUGHT LYNCHING

Arthur B. Springarn, president of the NAACP, said the associa- deepest lass the sudden passing deepest los sthe sudden passing of our beloved friend and leader, Walter White, under whose guidance the association developed from a small society into its present position as the nation's largest civil rights organization.

"His daring and courage in exposing lynchings in his early years with the association beginning in 1918 contributed greatly to the disappearance of that frightful crime and national disgrace.

He was the leader in efforts to secure enactment of federal antilynching laws and other civil rights legislation. Guided in its course by his leadership, the NAACP won for Negroes of the nation the recognition which established for all time their birthright and dignity as citizens."

In addition to his widow, White is survived by two children by a previous marriage, Miss Jane White and Walter Carl White of New York, and three sisters, Mrs. Eugene Martin, New York City; Miss Madeline White of Atlanta and Mrs. Alice Glynn of Covington, Ohio.

TIRELESS WORKER

White, a tireless worker for the cause of the Negro, was only one-sixty-fourth Negro.

White, a dapper, grey-haired man with a neat mustache, once turned his back on a high federal appointment to continue his work with the NAACP.

In 1949 he wrote to then Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman asking him not to present his name to President Truman for consideration for appointment as governor of the Virgin Islands.

He said he believed he could be of greater service to a greater number of people by continuing his NAACP work.

TRIP TO INDIA

Later that year, while on a trip to India, White revealed that he had married Poppy Cannon, food editor of Mademoiselle magazine. She is not a Negro.

White joined the NAACP in 1918 and devoted most of his life to a rough-and-tumble fight for the rights of Negroes.

Though White's fair skin and blue eyes enabled him to identify himself as a white man, he steadfastly refused to cross the color line and consistently identified himself as a Negro.

Walter White, anti-segregation crusader, dies

NEW YORK, March 22—(AP)—Walter White, ardent champion of Negro rights, is dead after a life devoted to improving the lot of colored people. He was 61.

White's career was climaxed by the Supreme Court's ban against segregation in public schools last year. He had been a determined fighter against segregation and despite ill health had been in the front ranks of those pressing the suit that finally resulted in the Supreme Court ruling.

Since 1931 White had been executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. He offered to resign because of illness in 1949 but the resignation was not accepted.

His death came last night as the result of a heart ailment. He was home at the time and at his bedside was his second wife, Poppy Cannon White, a white woman and food editor of House Beautiful magazine.

WHITE HIMSELF was fair-skinned, blond and blue-eyed. He was not recognizable as a Negro but insisted he was one. It has been estimated that his blood was 1-64 Negro.

White once explained that his father's death sparked his crusade for the rights of Negroes. He said his father, an Atlanta postman, "died because of neglect, after an injury, caused by his being a colored man."

His interest in Negro rights was intensified by a vicious race riot that swept Atlanta when he was only 12.

In 1918, at the age of 25, he joined the staff of the NAACP as an assistant secretary.

HE TACKLED NEGRO problems with vast energy and became a bitter and caustic foe of white supremacy. Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia denounced him as a "professional agitator."

White was a graduate of Atlanta University and did post graduate work in sociology and economics.

NAACP President Arthur Spingarn, mourning White's death, said his leadership had developed the association "from a small society into its present position as the nation's largest civil rights organization."

The NAACP credited White with investigation of a dozen race riots and 41 lynchings through the years.

White is survived by his wife and two children from a previous marriage, Miss Jane White and Walter C. White of New York. He was divorced by his first wife Mrs. Leah Gladys Powell, in 1949 after 27 years of marriage.

Walter White, NAACP Chief, Dies At Age 61

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Walter White, 61, secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, died today of heart disease.

White had been ill since last October. He had returned last week from a month's visit in Haiti and Puerto Rico where he had gone to rest.

He spent two hours at his office today. He died at his home in Manhattan of acute coronary thrombosis.

Wife At Bedside

His second wife, Poppy Cannon White, and a doctor were at his bedside when he died.

White was the guiding force of the NAACP since 1918. His second wife, a white woman, was food editor of House Beautiful magazine.

He played an important part through the years in almost every gain in the safeguarding of Negro citizens' rights.

NAACP Mourns Loss

Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP, said in a statement:

"We of the NAACP mourn with a sense of deepest loss the sudden passing of our beloved friend and leader Walter White, under whose guidance the association was developed from a small society into its present position as the nation's largest civil rights organization.

"His daring and courage in exposing lynchings in his early years with the association . . . contributed greatly to the disappearance of that frightful crime and national disgrace."

Civil Rights Leader

The statement continued: "He was the leader in efforts to secure enactment of a federal antilynch law and other civil rights legislation.

"Guided in its course by his leadership, the NAACP won for Negroes of the nation the recognition which established for all time their birthright and dignity as American citizens."

As an NAACP official, White investigated a dozen race riots and 41 lynchings.

He became executive secretary of the organization in 1931, succeeding James Weldon Johnson. Previously he had been assistant secretary of the NAACP for 13 years.

He said he experienced several race riots as a boy in his native Georgia. He joined the NAACP at the age of 25.

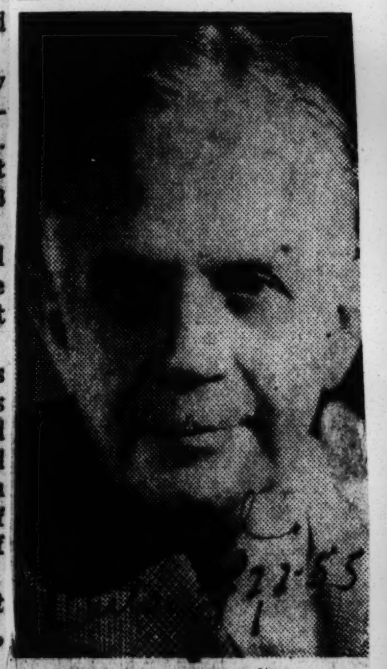
In addition to Mrs. White, he is survived by two children of his earlier marriage, Jane White and Walter C. White of New York; and three sisters, Mrs. Eugene Martin of New York, Madeline White of Atlanta and Mrs. Alice Glynn of Cleveland.

He was divorced by his first wife, Mrs. Leah Gladys Powell, after being married 27 years.

ed by one authority as 1-64th, would anyone have taken him for a Negro.

He joined the NAACP in 1918 as assistant secretary at the age of 25. In 1931 he became executive secretary upon the retirement of James Weldon Johnson.

At his death, he had just returned from Haiti and Puerto Rico.



NEGRO LEADER Walter White, 61, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died from a heart ailment at his New York home Monday night. See story on Page 2-A.

Walter White, Negro Rights Leader, Dies

Picture on Page 1-A

NEW YORK (AP)— Walter White, whose lifelong fight for Negro rights was climaxed by last year's Supreme court ban on segregation in public schools, died Monday night. He was 61.

White was a guiding spirit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People all his adult life. He was its executive secretary since 1931.

He died of heart disease at his home. He had been ill for several years. At his bedside was his second wife, Poppy Cannon White, a White woman who is food editor of House Beautiful magazine.

White had a fair skin, blue eyes and blond hair. It was said that only because of his own insistence on his Negro blood, estimat-

ting up their own debased standards, if public schools were closed to circumvent the decision, he said.

"If the governors and legislators of these states do not realize what they are proposing, they will soon find out. They would be better to join those enlightened Southerners who already realize that segregation as a way of life is doomed.

"Just as we have carried the fight against openly avowed segregation to the highest court in the land, so shall we fight any subtle forms of segregation or any attempts to evade a possible decision of the court outlawing Jim Crow."

Awarded Spingarn Medal

In 1937 he was awarded the Spingarn Medal for "remarkable tact, skill and persuasiveness in lobbying for a federal antilynching act." No such act ever was passed, however.

The medal was named for the Spingarn family, which took a keen interest in the rights of Negro citizens.

At his death he had just returned from Haiti and Puerto Rico. He visited the Caribbean several times and had been preparing a book on the color line in that part of the world.

White was a graduate of Atlanta University. He did postgraduate work in sociology and economics there.

He received many honors and appointments. President Franklin D. Roosevelt named him a member of the advisory council for the Virgin Islands in 1934.

He served later in many capacities in both public and private agencies in his field. In 1949 he turned down a reported offer of the appointment as Governor of the Virgin Islands.

Investigated 41 Lynchings

The N.A.A.C.P. said that during his long tenure White investigated a dozen race riots and 41 lynchings.

The N.A.A.C.P.'s president credited White's "daring and courage" with "contributing greatly to the disappearance of that frightful crime and national disgrace."

In addition to Mrs. White, he is survived by two children of his earlier marriage, Jane White and Walter C. White of New York, and three sisters, Mrs. Eugene Martin, New York; Madeline White, Atlanta, and Mrs. Alice Glynn, Cleveland.

He was divorced by his first wife, Mrs. Leah Gladys Powell, after they had been married 27 years.

The funeral services will be Thursday noon in St. Martin's Episcopal Church in Harlem.

Antisegregation Leader, Walter White, Dies at 61

Executive Secretary of N.A.A.C.P. Since 1931, He Was Tireless Opponent of White Supremacy

By The Associated Press

New York, March 21.—Walter White, whose lifelong fight for Negro rights was climaxed by last year's Supreme Court ban on segregation in public schools, died tonight. He was 61.

White was a guiding spirit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People all his adult life. He was its executive secretary since 1931.

He died of heart disease at his home after an illness of several years.

At his bedside was his second wife, Poppy Cannon White, a white woman who is food editor of House Beautiful magazine.

White had a fair skin, blue eyes, and blond hair. It was said that only because of his own insistence on his Negro blood, estimated by one authority at 1/64th, would anyone have taken him for a Negro.

He called himself a Negro and there was no doubt where he stood.

He explained his devotion to the cause of Negro rights in part by saying his father, an Atlanta postman, "died because of neglect, after an injury caused by his being a colored man."

At 12 he lived through a harrowing Atlanta race riot. This confirmed him in his choice of a career.

He joined the N.A.A.C.P. in 1918 as assistant secretary at age 25. He became executive secretary upon the retirement of James Weldon Johnson.

Assailed White Supremacy

White was a tireless and caustic opponent of white supremacy and its advocates.

He was denounced by Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia as a "professional agitator."

The banning of segregation in the nation's public schools was a matter close to White's heart.

Although ill the last years of his life, he was active in pressing the suit that finally resulted in the Supreme Court's ruling last year.

After the historic decision, when some Southern leaders threatened to close public schools, White was bitter in his denunciation.

"Unconscionable quacks and racketeers would move in, set

WALTER WHITE

Walter White's Many Works

A Tribute to a Devoted and Tireless Man Who Worked Miracles in the Difficult Field of Race Relations

Two score and nine years ago a fearful thing happened in the city of Atlanta, Ga.—a race riot.

Out of that tragedy came inspiration for a career that has meant so much for the Negro race—and for the white race, too.

A boy of 13 stood guard at the window of his home with his father. Each had a pistol. They were ready to defend their home and their family—a mother and five girls. But the oncoming white mob was diverted when a volley burst from the Negro home next door.

As a result of that experience the boy, Walter White, decided that, though white of skin, blond of hair, and blue of eyes—he was only 1/64 Negro—he would cast his lot with the Negro race and devote his life to them to do what he could to stop such horrors as race riots and lynchings and to abolish discriminations of all kinds. He could have passed for white.

Now he is dead, at 61, in New York. The newspapers are recalling how much he has done for his race in the years between with his work for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. For the change—for better relations between the races, for an end to lynching and riots, and for the crumbling walls of segregation—we all owe so much to Walter White.

His life, and what he did with it, has special meaning for another who was a boy also in Atlanta in 1906 at the time of the race riots, a few years younger than the boy Walter White. For, way back across the years, there is a point where somehow the two lives meet—though neither knew the other then—because of the ordeal through which Atlanta went that left its mark upon the young minds of each—and, if you please, upon their souls.

This reporter can not tell now whether it is remembered experience of the time, or something he was told then and afterward that has become the same as memory. It is all like a long-forgotten dream, a dark atmosphere of night and whisperings about the house and men patrolling the streets with rifles and shotguns.

Nothing happened in our neighborhood.

After Walter White had graduated from Atlanta University he became active with the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and, in 1918, went to New York as assistant secretary of the association. He had attracted the notice of James Weldon Johnson who was then Sectary of NAACP.

The other young man became a newspaper reporter after college and got another rude awakening when he worked in a small Southern city where an atrocious lynching occurred. That left another mark.

Before this time, and for many years afterward, Walter White was on the front line for his race. He visited the scenes of lynchings to gather the facts for his association as the basis for the campaign he directed through the years to stamp out this crime. Personally he investigated 41 lynchings and eight race riots, and from one adventure he barely escaped with his life.

All through the years he was working also for removing discriminations of all sorts against his race. It was many years ago, in 1929, that he became secretary of NAACP when Mr. Johnson retired, so that he long had been a familiar figure here in Washington lobbying for antilynching legislation, for a fair employment practice law, for an end to segregation.

One devoted and tireless human being can work miracles, if he keeps forever at his cause as did Walter White. So, in time, the various waves that he stirred up here and there all over the country finally washed up last year into the great white building here where sits the Supreme Court of the United States.

Its decision banning segregation in public schools was a memorial to Walter White.

It was, now that he has gone on, a sort of final chapter in the story that began two score and nine years ago back in Atlanta, Ga.

One who was there then, too, and who came later to know Walter White and to admire his courage and his patience and his understanding, wishes herewith to say:

"Farewell and thank you!

Walter White

FIFTY YEARS from now, there will be no NAACP. Its goals—at least those to abolish laws requiring separation of the races in schools and other public and quasi-public facilities will be largely realized. When that day comes, Walter White, now dead, will perhaps be regarded as something of a latter-day John Brown: a radical, offensive agitator, but one who rode the wave of the future.

White was an able and courageous man even if, by the nature of his chosen mission in life, he was also an extreme and harsh exponent of a special interest group. But, it must be said in all truth, he was not more so than some of the race-baiting Kluxers we have elected to office.

White must be fully credited in forsaking the 63 parts of his blood which were white for 1 that was Negro. He was thus a Negro by choice. The cynical would say that he found a gold mine in that one part, that it made a fortune for him. But this ignores his fanatical sense of dedication to the cause of the Negro.

White's basic philosophy — that the Negro should be blended into the white race—should be repugnant to both races.

He died comparatively young, but he lived long enough to witness several significant legal victories—the outlawing of the white primary in 1944, the decisions against the enforcement of racial covenants in real estate, the reversal of the Plessy vs. Ferguson "separate but equal" doctrine in last year's momentous decision outlawing public school segregation, and the recent lower court application of the new doctrine in the decision concerning public parks.

Walter White

It was given to Walter White to enter and experience much of the promised land to which he led his people. As a boy in Atlanta, Ga., he knew at first hand the horror of race rioting and the ugliness of a lynch mob. He lived through racial discrimination in housing and schooling and recreation. But before his death the pattern of race relations in the United States had undergone a tremendous transformation. Violence against the Negro had virtually disappeared from the South. And segregation in public facilities had been declared by the courts of the land to be in contravention of the Constitution.

As executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Walter White played a dynamic part in effecting this change. And as a man, Nordic in appearance and predominantly of Caucasian ancestry, who chose freely to identify himself as a Negro, he played a dramatic part in helping his fellow-Americans to understand the folly of race prejudice. He gave his life to a heroic cause now well on its way to triumph.

Walter White

Some leaders are made by their times, and Walter White was one of the number. In a different era than our own "age of confusion" he might have chosen different work. Conditions being what he knew them to be, he rose to their challenge and, heading the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, waged a campaign of reform and correction which already is historic. His cause was good, and he did not spoil it by unworthy methods. Americans of all groups recognized him as a spokesman for millions. He lived to see many of his objectives written into the law of the land. Even more important, perhaps, he saw them accepted into the standard pattern of American thought and American behavior. Thus he served the entire national community and, beyond that, the high ideals of democratic civilization throughout the world.

—Thomas L. Stokes—

White Devoted Life to Aid Negro

WASHINGTON — Two score and nine years ago a fearful thing happened in the city of Atlanta, Ga. A race riot.

Out of that tragedy came inspiration for a career that has meant so much for the Negro race — and for the White race, too.

STOKES

A boy of 13 stood guard at the window of his home with his father. Each had a pistol. They were ready to defend their home and their family, a mother and five girls. But the oncoming White mob was diverted when a volley burst from the Negro home next door.

As a result of that experience the boy, Walter White, decided that, though White of skin, blond of hair, and blue of eyes — he was only 1-64 Negro — he would cast his lot with the Negro race and devote his life to them to do what he could to stop such horrors as race riots and lynchings and to abolish discriminations of all kinds. He could have passed for White.

Now he is dead, at 61, in New York. The newspapers are recalling how much he has done for his chosen race in the years between with his work for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

For the change—for better relations between the races, for an end to lynching and riots, and for the crumbling walls of segregation — we all owe so much to Walter White.

★ ★ ★

HIS LIFE, and what he did with it, has special meaning for another who was a boy also in Atlanta in 1906 at the time of the race riots, a few years younger than the boy Walter White for, way back across the years, there is a point where somehow the two lives meet — though neither knew the other then — because of the ordeal through which Atlanta went that left its mark upon the young minds of each, and, if you please, upon their souls.

This reporter cannot tell now whether it is remembered experience of the time, or something he was told then and afterward that has become the same as memory. It is all like a long-forgotten dream, a dark atmosphere of night and whisperings about the house and men patroling the streets with rifles and shotguns. Nothing happened in our neighborhood.

After Walter White had graduated from Atlanta University he became active with the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and, in 1918, went to New York as assistant secretary of the association. He had attracted the notice of James Weldon Johnson who was then secretary of NAACP.

★ ★ ★

THE OTHER young man became a newspaper reporter after college and got another rude awakening when he worked in a small southern city where an atrocious lynching occurred. That left another mark.

Before this time, and for many years afterward, Walter White was on the front line for his chosen race. Personally, he investigated 41 lynchings and eight race riots, and from one adventure he barely escaped with his life.

Walter White

Walter White was one of the most important leaders in one of the most important struggles of his day. As executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he was regarded as a leader and spokesman for the American Negro, a man who had long ago earned the affection of his own people and the respect of others.

In his long service to the Negro, Mr. White had seen the virtual elimination of lynching, the enactment of fair employment laws, the reduction of discrimination, the outlawing of segregation in the armed forces, the approach, heralded by the Supreme Court decision, of racial integration in the nation's schools. For all these objectives he had labored zealously and devotedly; he crusaded not by inflaming passions or by preaching violence, but by putting his faith in democratic ways and the conscience of his fellow citizens. And he lived to see his faith and hope justified.

Walter White might have led a different life, apart from racial strife. He was but one-sixty-fourth Negro and could have, if he had chosen, remained a white man to the world. But his people needed him and perhaps he, too, needed them. With their help and the help of other friends, he accomplished much. If, when he died, much still remained to do, none knew better than Walter White that freedom is a never-ending job.

John Mitchell Buried; Was Farm Field Chief

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. — Funeral services for Dr. John W. Mitchell, national leader of Negro extension work, U. S. Department of Agriculture, were held last Tuesday here at Evans Metropolitan AME Zion church.

Dr. Mitchell died recently at Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, following a month's illness.

The nationally-known agricultural leader rose to the highest post ever held by a member of his race in Extension Service. He began his career in the work nearly 38 years ago on a temporary basis as an emergency agricultural agent in two North Carolina counties during World War I.

As a result of his effective work in helping farm families to grow better crops and to raise a larger part of their own food supply, he was promoted to county agent. Later he became district agent and then state leader.

Twelve years ago, Dr. Mitchell was appointed regional field agent on the federal staff of Extension Service. From his headquarters at Hampton Institute, he traveled almost constantly throughout nine states of the upper South working with extension supervisors and agents.

In recognition of his outstanding work as field agent, Dr. Mitchell was presented a Superior Service Award by Secretary of Agriculture Eza Taft Benson in 1953. That same year, he was promoted to the newly created position of national leader in the Washington office.

Among the many other honors which came to Dr. Mitchell was the "1953 Man of the Year Award" in Service to Southern Agriculture from the Progressive Farmer Magazine.

He shared this honor with Dr. E. B. Evans, president of Prairie View, Texas, A and M college. The only other Negro to receive this outstanding award was Dr. George Washington Carver.

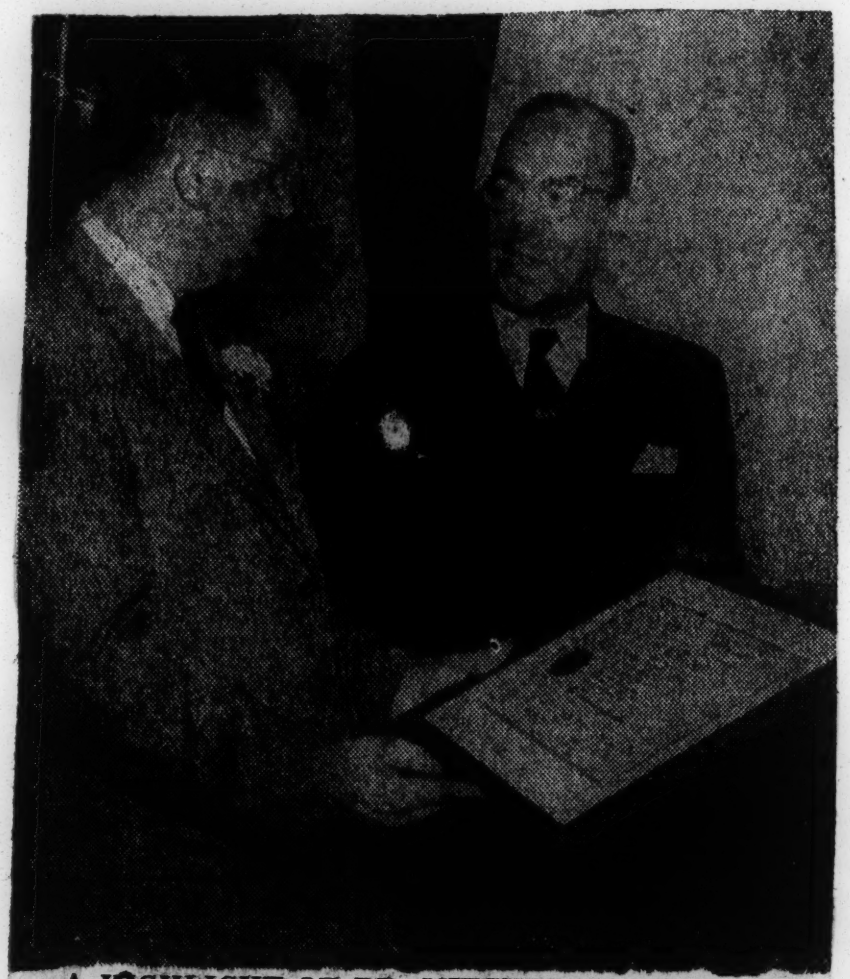
Four years ago, Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C., awarded Mitchell an honorary doctorate degree for his significant work in promoting improved farming practices and rural welfare.

Dr. Mitchell was born in Morehead City, N. C., in 1885. He held a B. S. degree from A and T college, Greensboro, N. C., and an M. S. degree from Central university, Indianapolis, Ind.

The eulogy was delivered by the Rev. C. R. Coleman, pastor of Evans Metropolitan. The U. S. Department of Agriculture was represented at the rites by Lewis I. Jones, acting administrator of Federal Extension Service.

Surviving Dr. Mitchell are his widow, Mrs. Lena M. Mitchell, three sons, John W., jr., a teacher and farmer; Rivera G., a teacher; and Talmadge T., a county agent; and by three daughters, Mrs. Mae F. White of Institute, W. Va., and Mrs. Maxine Jackson and Mrs. Audrey Davis of Baltimore.

DR. JOHN W. MITCHELL (right) national director of extension work, is shown as he was congratulated by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson for having been named "Man of the Year in Service to Southern Agriculture" for 1953.



A HIGHLIGHT OF DR. MITCHELL'S LIFE — Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson praises Dr. John W. Mitchell, national leader of Extension work, for having been named "the Man of the Year in Service to Southern Agriculture" for 1953 by the Progressive Farmer magazine. The citation was presented in January of 1954, almost exactly a year prior to Dr. Mitchell's passing —USDA Photo by Hunton.

John W. Mitchell, Top Ag Official, Is Dead

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Funeral services for Dr. John W. Mitchell, national leader of Negro Extension work, U. S. Department of Agriculture, were held last Tuesday at the Evans Metropolitan AME Zion church in Fayetteville, N. C.

Dr. Mitchell died on January 8 at Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, Md., following a month's illness.

The nationally known agricultural leader, who rose to the highest post ever held by a member of his race in Extension Service, began his career in the work nearly 38 years ago on a temporary basis as an emergency agricultural agent in two North Carolina counties during World War 1.

As a result of his effective work in helping farm families to grow better crops and to raise a larger part of their own food supply, he was promoted to county agent. Later he became district agent and then State leader.

Twelve years ago, Dr. Mitchell was appointed regional field agent of the federal staff of Extension service. From his headquarters at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., he traveled almost constantly throughout nine States of the Upper South working with Extension supervisors and agents.

In recognition of his outstanding work as field agent, Dr. Mitchell was presented a Superior Service Award by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson in 1953. That same year, he was promoted to the newly created position of national leader in the Washington office.

Among the many other honors which came to Dr. Mitchell was the "1953 Man of the Year Award in Service to Southern Agriculture" from the Progressive Farmer magazine. He shared this honor with Dr. E. B. Evans, president of Prairie View, Texas, A & M college. The only other Negro to receive this outstanding award was Dr. George Washington Carver.

Four years ago, Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C., awarded him an honorary doctorate degree for his significant work in promoting improved farming practices and rural welfare.

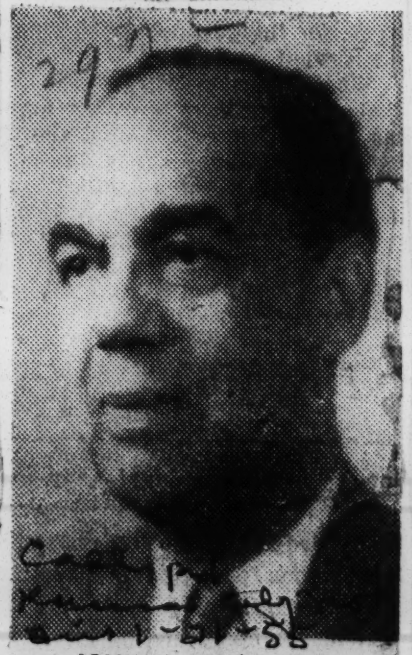
When Secretary Benson heard of his passing, he sent a telegram to Mrs. Mitchell which reads:

"I have just heard of the passing of your husband, Mr. John W. Mitchell, a longtime Department employee who was highly respected by all of us here for his effective work in assisting in the development of Extension Service programs for the improvement of agriculture and rural living. My entire staff joins me in extending to you and your family our sincere sympathy."

Dr. Mitchell was born in Morehead City, N. C., in 1883. He held a B. S. degree from A. & T. College, Grreensboro, N. C., and an M. S. degree from Central University, Indianapolis, Ind.

The eulogy was delivered by the Rev. C. R. Coleman, pastor of Evans Metropolitan. The U. S. Department of Agriculture was represented at the rites by Lewis I. Jones, acting administrator of Federal Extension Service.

Surviving Dr. Mitchell are his widow, Mrs. Lena M. Mitchell; three sons, John W., Jr., a teacher and farmer; Rivera G., a teacher; and Talmadge T., a county agent; and by three daughters, Mrs. Mae F. White of Institute, W. Va., and Mrs. Maxine Jackson and Mrs. Audrey Davis of Baltimore, Md. Also surviving are one brother and three sisters.



JOHN W. MITCHELL

John Mitchell Sr., Negro Extension Supervisor, Dies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Funeral services will be held Tuesday at Fayetteville, N.C. for John W. Mitchell Sr., 69, field supervisor of Negro extension work in the South.

Mitchell died Friday night at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore.

He began his career in Fayetteville in 1917 as an extension agent.

Mitchell was brought into the Washington office of the Department of Agriculture in 1953 as supervisor of the extension program in 17 states.

That same year he was jointly honored with Dr. E. B. Evans of Prairie View (Tex) A.&M. College by Progressive Farmer magazine as man of the year in Southern agriculture.

In recognition of his work among southern Negroes, Mitchell was honored at a meeting of Negro agricultural leaders in Atlanta last November.

Farm Agent Found Dead

By H. W. BRANFORD

WILSON — Carter W. Foster, Wilson Negro Farm Agent for more than 12 years, was found dead on Friday, February 18, after suffering an acute heart attack, according to Dr. Robert E. Goudy, Wilson County Coroner. His body was discovered by Principal A. G. Walker on the Speight High School campus near Saratoga, N. C., after he had been missing since Thursday evening, shortly after he went to the school to make arrangements for a Farm Bureau Banquet. He apparently died in his automobile as he attempted to leave the school, but his 1952 Plymouth automobile stood parked there, unnoticed until the next morning.

This was the end of a great and busy career in Wilson and Wilson County. Mr. Foster, the son of the late Walter M. and Rosa Foster, was born in Wilson 42 years ago and grew up in the community to become one of the outstanding Negro leaders of the 20th Century.

As a boy he attended the Wilson Public Schools and was known significantly in the First Baptist Sunday School, corner of Nash and Pender Streets, where he served for several years as a secretary and librarian. When he came back to Wilson to work, he became the Superintendent of the same Sunday School and served for 12 years.

He attended the Agricultural and Technical College of Greensboro, N. C., where he earned a B.S. degree in Agriculture, in 1939. Since then he has done further study at Cornell University. After working one year in Siler City, as a teacher of Vocational Agriculture, he became the second Negro farm agent in Wilson County, following C. L. Spellman. During his 13 years as farm agent, he worked with untiring energy and patience to show the way for better living among farm families of Wilson County.

Frederick Watkins buried in Durham

Businessman, jurist, civic leader born in Mississippi

DURHAM, N.C.—Funeral services were held here last Wednesday for Frederick King Watkins, Durham justice of the peace, at the White Rock Baptist Church with the pastor, the Rev. Miles Mark Fisher officiating.

The 66-year-old magistrate died suddenly in his car of a heart attack on Sunday night.

Mr. Watkins received his formal education at Alcorn A. and M. College in Alcorn, Miss. A native of Russum, Miss., Mr. Watkins moved to Durham more than thirty years ago where he became active in business, civic, fraternal, and political circles.

* * *

KNOWN AS the "Movie King" Mr. Watkins pioneered in movie entertainment. Locally, he was engaged in real estate business at the time of his death.

For a number of years, he was an organizing deputy of the Independent Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World. In the early 20s, he was influential in the election of J. Finley Wilson as Grand Exalted Ruler of Elkdom.

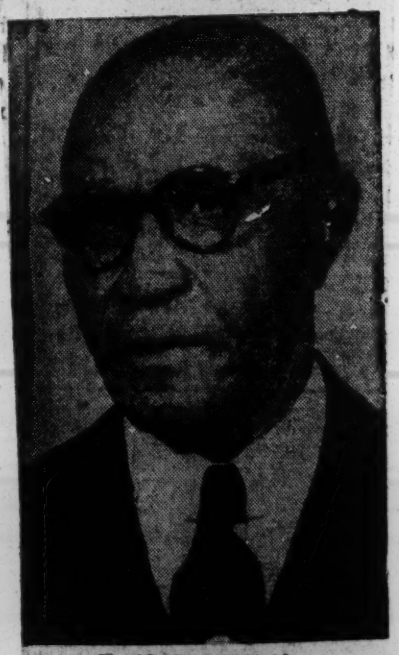
* * *

MR. WATKINS married the former Miss Parepa Bland of Greensboro who presently is the supervisor of elementary teachers in the Durham city schools.

A member of the White Rock Baptist Church, Mr. Watkins was also on the board of directors of the James E. Shepard Memorial Foundation, Inc., and the John Avery Boys Club.

His fraternal affiliations included the Durham Business and Professional Chain, Bull City Lodge, No. 317, IBPOE of W., which he organized, and Doric Lodge No. 28, F. and A.M.

Other survivors include his mother, Mrs. Carolina Simpson; a niece, Mrs. Sarah Teachey; and a grand niece, Mrs. Dorothy Fairley of Brooklyn, N.Y.



F. K. WATKINS

Pioneer N. C. churchwoman, college benefactor, 91, dies

Afro-American
Sat. 9-17-55
Balto.

DURHAM, N.C.—Mrs. Temple Jordan Whitted, 91, pioneer Durham citizen and one of the early members of White Rock Baptist Church, died at her home, 1711 Fayetteville St, Tuesday at 9:30 p.m. after being in declining health for several years.

Mrs. Whitted was born in Durham County Oct. 12, 1844, the oldest of the eight children of the late Mr. and Mrs. Judge Camer Jordan. She moved to Durham in 1867 and lived here continuously until her death.

Shortly after arriving in Durham, Mrs. Whitted joined the founders of White Rock Church and became one of the church's staunchest supporters. For 70 years she was a member of the Sunday school, serving for 40 years as a teacher.

* * *

MRS. WHITTED organized the church's first missionary circle during the pastorate of the Rev. A. P. Eaton.

In this work she had the assistance of several other workers, including the late Mrs. Hattie E. Whitted Shepard, mother of the late Dr. James E. Shepard, founder and first president of N. C. College here. She was among the early benefactors of NCC.

Mrs. Whitted served as president of the Durram City Missionary Union for 45 years. For many years also she was an executive board member of the North Carolina State Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary Convention.

She also served as treasurer of the senior lady board auxiliary of Lincoln Hospital for many years. She was also treasurer of the Order of Eastern Star until Drucilla Chapter was dissolved in 1932.

On October 29, 1950, White Rock Baptist Church honored Mrs. Whitted on the occasion of the church's 84th anniversary.

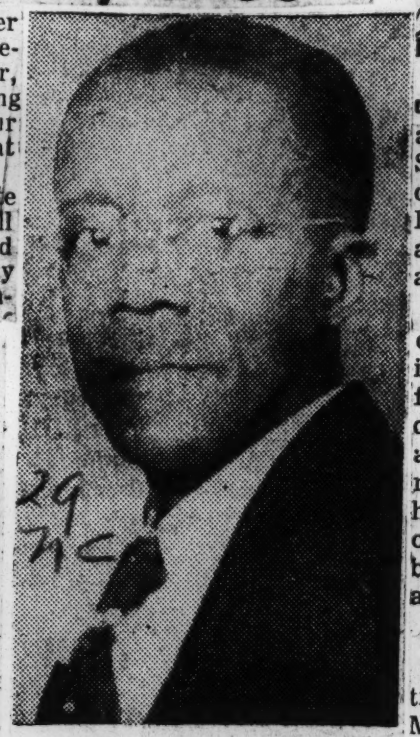
* * *

IN 1889, Mrs. Whitted was married to the late Rev. J. A. Whitted, second teacher at Hack Road School, now Lyon Park Elementary school of Durham. Survivors of that union are Harry M. Whitted and Mrs. M. W. Gilner of the home; James J. Whitted, Brooklyn, N.Y. and Walter C. Whitted, Wilson.

Two sisters, Mrs. Alice Archer of Detroit and Mrs. Harriet Holeman, Durham, and one brother, Frank Jordan, are also among the survivors, as well as four grandchildren and eight great grandchildren.

Deacons and trustees of White Rock Church served as pall bearers. Floral bearers included the women's missionary society and the young people's missionary society.

MRS. TEMPLE J. WHITTED



DR. R. W. UNDERWOOD.
Missions of the General Baptist State Convention; vice-president of the Hampton Ministers Conference; a long time member of the Executive Board of the Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Convention, U. S. A., and Executive Committee of the General Baptist Convention of N. C., Inc. He has also served as an evangelist of the National Baptist Convention of U. S. A., Inc.

He has been active in community affairs, serving as community chest divisional chairman, member of the advisory committee of the Rocky Mount Recreation Department, and a member of the Civic Forum.

The minister is survived by his wife, the former Miss Beatrice Everett of Goldsboro; three sons Charles, Gerald and Thaddeus.

Burial services will be conducted at Goldsboro.

Nash Minister Succumbs

ROCKY MOUNT, Nov. 15 — Funeral services for Dr. R. W. Underwood, pastor of the First Baptist Church here will be conducted at the church Wednesday at 1 p.m.

Dr. Underwood died Monday in Memorial Hospital, Chapel Hill, after several weeks of critical illness.

Wed. 11-16-55

He had served the First Church since 1940. Previously, he held pastorates in Benson, Smithfield, Goldsboro, Wilmington and Louisburg.

P. 9

For a number of years, he taught in the public schools of Dunn, and later served as principal of Faison Normal Industrial Institute.

Raleigh, N.C.

He had served as president of the Eastern N. C. Ministerial Alliance; secretary of the Board of

Attack Fatal To James C. Williams

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By A STAFF WRITER

MONROE, N. C.— City and county police officers worked around the clock here last Sunday to determine the cause of the death of James C. Williams, 44, well-known Journal and Guide field representative and photographer.

Mr. Williams' body was discovered lying beside his car in a sparsely-settled area some four miles from the heart of downtown Monroe at about 10 a. m. Sunday morning. The motor of the 1954 model car he had been driving was shut off and the left door ajar. The body was sprawled diagonally across from the open door.

Sat. 11-19-55

PRELIMINARY investigation showed a slight bruise on Mr. Williams' head and county sheriff's officials, headed by Deputy Sheriff Shelly Griffin at the first feared foul play. Further investigation indicated that Mr. Williams had struck his head as he toppled from the car after suffering a heart attack.

An autopsy performed at a local hospital by coroner Dr. J. T. U. McCloud Sunday evening revealed that Mr. Williams had suffered a heart seizure. The condition of the body showed that death had occurred around 11 p. m. the previous evening.

Norfolk, Va

MR. WILLIAMS, who was Journal and Guide field representative two years and had traveled the length and breadth of the two Carolinas within the past year, was last seen alive in Monroe at about 9:30 Saturday night while making collections for the Guide.

P. 9

Earlier during Saturday afternoon, he visited the offices of Dr. E. A. Perry and was told that he should "slow down" because of a heart condition.

Dr. Perry told the Guide that he prescribed medicine for the condition. This medicine was found on the body and some of the prescription had been used.

Journal and Guide

THE ESTEEM in which Mr. Williams was held in the Monroe area was indicated by the willingness of county and city officers to check out every lead in the fear of foul play.

* * *

DEPUTY SHERIFF Griffin's squad fine-combed the area surrounding the site where the body was found to determine if there was sign of a struggle. The sheriff's department reported that Mr. Williams' money collection pouch was still on his person and that he had approximately $100 with him, ruling out possibilities of robbery.

That Mr. Williams had been stricken first came to light early Sunday morning when an unidentified woman telephoned the Williams home at 411 E. Green street, and told Mrs. Helen Williams, wife of the well-known newsman, that "something was wrong" with her husband and that he had been seen lying near his car in the Rock Rest Road area. The woman said she had gone into the wooded area to "take a drink" and had seen the car and the body.

29 N. C

MRS. WILLIAMS alerted police officers who sped to the scene and found the body. The sheriff's office, in charge of investigations in the county area, was assigned to the investigation.

Funeral services for Mr. Williams will be held from First Baptist church here Wednesday afternoon at 2 p. m. with the pastor, Rev. Mr. Johnson, officiating.

* * *

IN ADDITION TO his wife, Williams is survived by three children including a son, Hubert, a postal employee in Chicago; a daughter, Harriet Sue, 11; and a son, James C. Jr., 3 years of age.

There are also other relatives, including a brother, Hubert.

29

JAMES C. WILLIAMS
Heart Attack Fatal

Dr. F. D. Bluford President Of A&T College Succumbs

Globe
Fri. 12-30-55
P. 7

Educator Who Served As Head Of Leading North Carolina College Dies At Age 73; Institution Grew From Enrollment Of 350 To 3,000 And Value From $2 Million To $12 Million In 30 Years Of Dr. Bluford's Administration; Formerly Taught At NSC.

Nashville, Tenn.

Greensboro, N. C.—Dr. Ferdinand D. Bluford, 73, president of A&T College for 30 years, died at a local hospital last Wednesday morning (Dec. 21) at 3:00 a.m., following an illness of two weeks.

He assumed the presidency of the college in 1925 after serving as classroom teacher, dean and vice president, in that order, for the previous 13 years beginning in 1912.

The funeral was set for 1:00 p.m., on Friday, Dec. 23 at the Richard B. Harrison Auditorium on the college campus. The body lay in state in the auditorium beginning on Thursday noon.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Hazel Diffay Bluford, formerly of Birmingham, Ala., two brothers, Dr. J. W. Bluford, a physcian in Philadelphia, and Charles B. Bluford of Capahosic, Va., and one sister, Mrs. James Faulkner of Philadelphia.

Dr. Bluford headed the college here for 30 years, watching and being instrumental in its growth from 350 students to 3,000 and growth from a $2 million plant to one of $12 million.

A native of Capahosic, Va., he was born Aug. 4, 1882. He graduated from Wayland Academy, Richmond, in 1904. He received his A.B. degree from Virginia Union University in Richmond in 1908, his PdB degree from Howard University in Washington in 1909, and in 1927 was granted an honorary doctorate from Virginia Union.

He was an instructor in English at A&M in Normal, Ala., from 1909 to 1910; instructor in education at Kentucky State College, 1910-11; instructor in English at St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va., 1911-12; and instructor in English at A&T, 1912-18.

He was named dean and vice president at A&T in 1918 and held that post until his promotion to the presidency in 1925.

Globe
P. 4

During his leadership, A&T grew from a small land grant college to the states' most important and one of the nation's most important Negro Colleges. Under his guidance, the college was raised from a "C" class school to an "A" class school. The campus was expanded from 25 acres to 110 acres, and the farm land from agricultural work expanded from 100 acres to more than 600. In his presidency, the permanent buildings increased from eight to 35.

In the past seven years of his presidency, the state further recognized the position and potential of the college and has spent around $11 million for permanent improvements here. The past several years has seen more than $2 million spent annually for new buildings.

Dr. Bluford served as chairman of the Adult Education Committee and research committee of the Negro Land-Grant College Conferenc, as a member of the Southern Regional Education Board, and of the mayor's committee for the physically handicapped.

He was a member of the board of trustees of L. Richardson Memorial Hospital and Hayes-Taylor YMCA, and a Hammocks Beach Corp .He was on the board of control for Southern Regional Education. He was chairman of the executive committee of Negro Land-Grant College Conference .and was a member of the American Association of School Administrators. N. S. Teachers Association, American Teachers Association, National Education Association, and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, He was a Mason and an Elk.

During Dr. Bluford's illness, Dean Warmoth T. Bibbs has been in charge, and he will continue, as dean, to perform the duties of the president, according to statement today of Charles T. Hines, chairman of the board of trustees of the college.

Chairman Hines declared that Dr. Bluford "had a fine record at the college." He was an able administrator. He had lots of poise and patience and will be sorely missed. He was a good citizen and a loyal church man. Under his presidency the college had its greatest growth."

WOMAN MISSIONARY LEADER BURIED IN NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville, N.C.

Salisbury, N. C.— Mrs. Carrie L. Jones, wife of Bishop Raymond L. Jones presiding prelate, Seventh Episcopal District, A. M. E. Zion Church, was buried here Thanksgiving, from Moore's Chapel Church.

Sat. 12-31-55

Mrs. Jones, who was supervisor of the Missionary work in the areas presided over by her husband, died in a local hospital Monday after an extended illness.

P. 1

Bishop W. J. Walls, senior bishop of the denomination, was in charge of the funeral. Others who took part in the ceremony were Bishops Stephen Gill Spottswood and W. A. Stewart, Revs. W. W. Long, J. E. McCall, and L. L. Boyd. Mrs. Abbie Clement Jackson spoke for the Missionary Society of the denomination. Bishop W. W. Slade, delivered the eulogy.

DR. F. D. BLUFORD

She was married to Rev. Raymond L. Jones, September 4, 1924. To this union were born four children. Two of who survive.

Mrs. Jones taught in the public schools of North Carolina for several years, having held positions in Winston, Black Mountain and Asheville, N.C.

Charleston, Miss.

She leaves to mourn their loss her husband, two daughters, Mrs. Sujette Ellis, Miss Ramona Jones, three granddaughters, three sisters, one brother, and three aunts.

Last tribute Afro-American paid Doctor F. D. Bluford

Sat. 12-31-55
P. 1
Baltimore, Md.

GREENSBORO, (N.C.) — Thousands of folks, big and little, rich and poor, from all walks of life paid final tribute to Dr. Ferdinand D. Bluford, president of A. and T. College for 30 years, at funeral services here Friday.

Services were conducted by the Rev. C. McCoy, director of religious activities at A. and T. and speakers included the Rev. J. W. Tynes, pastor, Provident Baptist Church, here; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president, Howard University, and John H. Hines, chairman, A. and T. College board of trustees.

Two of the college's musical units which were favorites of Dr. Bluford, the A. and T. College choir and band, provided music.

* * *

FOR 24 HOURS, from noon Thursday until noon Friday, the body of Dr. Bluford lay in state at the recently built Bluford Library on the college campus.

Students, faculty members, townsfolk and citizens from the surrounding towns and counties passed the bier. Even farmers, just from the fields, were among those to pay tribute to the college president.

Dr. Bluford recently was in the news spotlight when North Carolina Governor Hodges spoke at the dedication of the college's new buildings.

Students, incensed by the pronunciation of some of the governor's words, hissed the speaker with murmuring protests. The governor interrupted his speech to ask Dr. Bluford whether he should continue, and did continue. Later Dr. Bluford publicly apoligized to the Governor by letter.

* * *

DR. BLUFORD is survived by his wife, Mrs. Hazel Diffay Bluford, formerly of Birmingham, Ala., two brothers, Dr. J. W. Bluford, a physician in Philadelphia, and Charles B. Bluford of Capahosic, Va., and one sister, Mrs. James Faulkner of Philadelphia.

Dr. Bluford, 73, died at a Greensboro hospital on Wednesday morning, Dec. 21, at 3 a.m., following an illness of two weeks.

He assumed the presidency of the college in 1925, after serving as classroom teacher, dean and vice president, in that order, for the previous 13 years, beginning in 1912.

Baltimore, Md.

DR. BLUFORD headed the college here for 30 years, watching and being instrumental in its growth from 350 students to 3,000, and its economic growth from a $2 million plant to one of 12$ million.

Sat 12-31-55

A native of Capahosic, Va., he was born Aug. 4, 1882. He graduated from Wayland Academy, Richmond, in 1904. He received his A.B. degree from Virginia Union University in Richmond in 1908, his PdB degree from Howard University in Washington in 1909, and in 1927 was granted an honorary doctorate from Virginia Union.

He was an instructor in English at A.-M. in Normal, Ala., from 1909 to 1920; instructor in education at Kentucky State College, 1910-11; instructor in English at St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va., 1911-12; and instructor in English at A.-T. 1912-18.

He was named dean and vice president at A.-T. in 1918 and held that post until his promotion to the presidency in 1925.

* * *

DURING HIS leadership, A.-T. grew from a small land grant college to the state's most important and one of the nation's most important colleges. Under his guidance the college was raised from a "C" class school to an "A" class school.

The campus was expanded from 25 acres to 110 acres, and the farm land for agricultural work expanded from 100 acres to more than 600. In his presidency, the permanent buildings increased from eight to 35.

In the past seven years of his presidency, the state further recognized the position and potential of the college and has spent around $11 million for permanent improvements here. The past several years has seen more than $2 million spent annually for new buildings.

DR. BLUFORD served as chairman of the Adult Education Committee and research committee of the Negro Land-Grant College Conference, as a member of the Southern Regional Education Board, and of the mayor's committee for the physically handicapped.

He was a member of the board of trustees of L. Richardson Memorial Hospital and Hayes-Taylor YMCA, and a Hammocks Beach Corp. He was on the board of control for Southern Regional Education. He was chairman of the executive committee of Negro Land-Grant College Conference, and was a member of the American Association of School Administrators, N. S. Teachers Association, American Teachers Association, National Education Association, and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. He was a Mason and an Elk.

A&T College Official Dies In Automobile

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The head of the A&T college maintenance department succumbed late Sunday, Dec. 19.

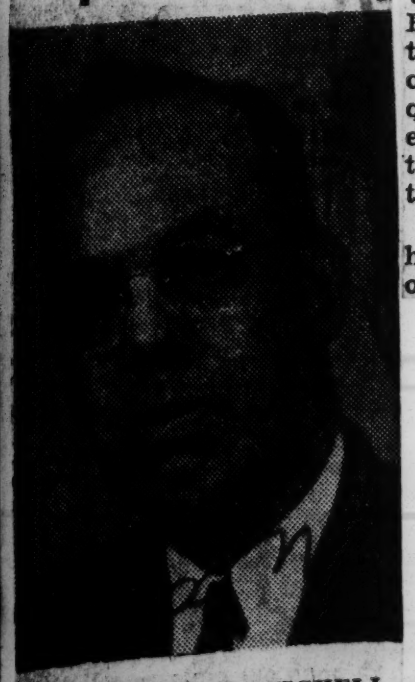
Julius A. Guy, who for the past five years has been in charge of maintenance and repair at the college, was found slumped in the driver's seat of his car.

According to Guilford County coroner, Dr. W. W. Harvey, death came from an acute heart condition.

Guy, in his early forties, was employed by the college in September 1949 and has held the position of superintendent of the department since that time.

A native of Alamance County (Oaks Community), he has lived in Greensboro for nearly 25 years.

John Mitchell Dies; Rites In Fayetteville



DR. JOHN W. MITCHELL
Eulogized

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.— Funeral services for Dr. John W. Mitchell, 69, who died Friday at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Md., were held here Tuesday at 3 o'clock at Metropolitan AMEZ Church.

A native of Morehead City, Mr. Mitchell began his work as a farm agent in North Carolina 37 years ago.

* * *

HE WAS recently appointed to the newly created post of national leader on the staff of the director of cooperative extension work of the Department of Agriculture by Secretary Ezra Taft Benson with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

This was only a beginning of the recognition which the department planned to give Mr. Mitchell. On his Washington appointment, Director C. M. Ferguson of the U. S. Extension Service said he "considered the promotion only as a first step in a long range program to further develop and strengthen the work with Negro farm families and 4-H Club youths."

BEFORE GOING to Washington, Dr. Mitchell was stationed at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., in charge of extension work in several states of the South. He was frequently recognized and honored for his pioneering work in the South among farmers and their families.

Dr. Mitchell is survived by his widow, six children and other relatives.

Dr. John W. Mitchell dies; funeral in Fayetteville

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.—Funeral services for Dr. John W. Mitchell, director of extension work in the South, U.S. Department of Agriculture, were held here Jan. 11 in Evans Metropolitan AME Zion Church.

Dr. Mitchell, appointed leader in the national office and presented a Superior Service Award by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson in 1953—almost a year to the day before his death—died Jan. 8 in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

The deceased, a graduate of Fayetteville State Normal School and A. and T. College, Greensboro, earned his master's degree at the Central University of Indiana, and was awarded the honorary doctorate by Livingstone College.

He began his career as a teacher in a rural one-room school in Cumberland County, that is now an accredited high school.

* * *

HE LATER taught six years at Fayetteville State Normal (now Fayetteville State Teachers College), five of which he served as assistant principal to the late Dr. E. E. Smith.

Leaving that post, he served for a year as principal of Rosenwald School, Aberdeen, entered the Extension Service as a farm agent in 1917, serving six years in Columbus County.

While there he organized the Federal Loan Association which saved the lands of some 20 farmers during the first six months of its operation. He then organized the Eastern Columbus Credit Union, through which farmers bought farm fertilizer by the carload at enormous savings.

WHILE IN COLUMBUS County, he was awarded medals for conducting a farmhouse "whitewash" campaign, another for securing the largest acreage planted in summer legumes and a gold medal as "best all - round agent" in 1923.

Only person of his race in the state to earn all three medals, he also was twice winner of the state prize offered the county agent carrying the largest attendance to the state farm conference.

In April, 1943, he was appointed U.S. field agent for the Upper South—North and South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri — with headquarters at Hampton Institute.

* * *

MR. MITCHELL was author of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Extension Department pamphlet, "A Million Dollar Educational Program Among North Carolina Negroes."

He was a member of District 4, Selective Service Board of Appeals, executive committee of North Carolina Teachers Association and North Carolina Interracial Committee, member of American Teachers Association and secretary of Adult Educational Council.

Survivors include three sons, Talmadge, agricultural extension agent in North Carolina, and Revera and John W. Mitchell Jr.; three daughters, Mesdames Mae F. White of Institute, W. Va and Audrey Davis and Maxine Jackson, both of Catonsville, Md.

Mr. Mitchell was to have retired from Federal service come May upon reaching the statutory retirement age of 70.

Nat'l Negro Extension Worker In 9 States

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Funeral services for Dr. John W Mitchell national leader of Negro Extension work, U. S. Department of Agriculture, were held last week in Fayetteville, N.C., at Evans Metropolitan A.ME. Zion Church.

Dr. Mitchell died on January 8 at Johns Hlpkins Hopital, Baltimore, Md., following a month's illness.

38 Yrs. In Service

The nationally known agricultural leader, who rose to the highest post ever held by a member of his race in Extension Service, began his career in the work nearly 38 years ago on a temporary basis as an emergency agricultual agent in two North Caoline counties during World War 1.

As a result of his effective work in helping farm families to grow better crops and to raise a larger part of their own food supply, he was appointed regional field agent Later he became district agent and then State leader.

Twelve years ago, Dr. Mitchell was appointed regional field agent on the federal staff of Extension Service. From his headquarters at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., he traveled almost constantly throughout nine States of the upper South working with Extension supervisors and agents.

In recognition of his outstanding work as field agent, Dr. Mitchell was presented a Superior Service Award by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson in 1953. That same year, he was promoted to the newly created position of national leader in the Washington office.

Man of Year

Among the many other honors which came to Dr. Mitchell was the "1953 Man of the Year Award in Service to Southern Agriculture" from the Progressive Farmer magazine. He shared this honor with D. E. B. Evans, president of Prairie View, Texas, A. and M. College. The only other Negro to receive this outstanding award was Dr. George Washington Carver.

Four years ago, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C., awarded him an honorary doctorate degree for his significant work in promoting improved farming practices and rual welfare.

Born in 1885

Dr. Mitchell was born in Morehead City, N.C., in 1885. He held B.S. degree from A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C, and an M.S degree from Central University, Indianapolis, Ind.

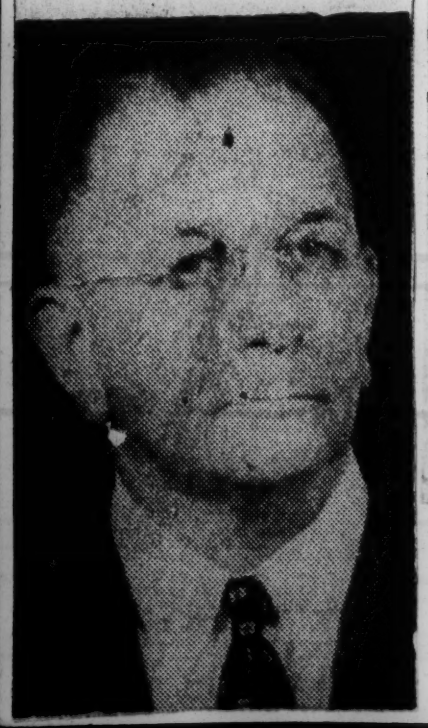
The eulogy was delivered by the Rev. C. R. Coleman, pastor of Evans Metropolitan. The U. S. Department of Agriculture was represented at the rites by Lewis I. Jones, acting administrator of Federal Extension Service.

Surviving Dr. Mitchell are his widow, Mrs. Lena M. Mitchell, three sons, John W., Jr, a teacher and farmer; Rivera G., a teacher; and Talmadge T., a county agent; and by three daughters, Mrs. Mae F. White of Institute, W. Va, and Mrs. Maxine Jackson and Mrs. Audrey Davis of Baltimore, Md. Also surviving are one brother and three sisters.

CONGRATULATIONS upon his appointment in 1953 as national leader of Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture are being extended to Dr. John W. Mitchell by Assistant Secretary J. Earl Coke, right, and Extension Administrator Clarence M. Ferguson. Dr. Mitchell died Jan. 8 at the age of 69.

Algernon Thomas White, Sr., Dies In Raleigh

RALEIGH, N. C. — Funeral services for Algernon Thomas White Sr., were held Thursday of this week at St. Ambrose Episcopal Church. Mr. White died Monday night following an



A. T. WHITE SR.
Succumbs

illness of about three months. He was 68 years old.

Prominent in the business, civic and religious affairs of the community for almost fifty years, Mr. White operated a general merchandise store, and was postmaster at Method, a small community just beyond the city limits of Raleigh.

* * * *

HE WAS a brother of the late Mrs. Eleanor W. Young, treasurer of the Journal and Guide, and wife of the publisher, P. B. Young Sr., at the time of her death in 1946.

Mr. White is survived by a widow, Mrs. Marguerite Bell White; three sons, Algernon T. White Jr., Greensboro, N. C.; Harold O. White, San Francisco, Calif., and John Owen White, Method; a step-daughter, Mrs. Beryl O'Kelly Brooks, Chicago,

Advertising 'Exec'

Death Claims Wm. G. Black

NEW YORK — William G. Black, president and sales manager of Interstate United Newspapers, died Saturday morning at 6:30 o'clock in Sydenham Hospital of complications resulting from a heart ailment.

Mr. Black's widow, Lois, was unavailable for comment at press time regarding funeral arrangements.

Other survivors include his mother, Mrs. Annie Thigpen, en route to New York from Washington, D. C.; a son, Elliott, 7, and a daughter, Laurel.

Mr. Black's offices are located at 545 Fifth Avenue.

He was a lieutenant in National Guard's 369th Infantry in World War II.

Mr. Black was born in Lake City, Fla., in 1908, raised in Washington, D. C., and was graduated from Howard University.

He formerly was advertising manager of the Washington Tribune, edited The Flash, a magazine; was advertising manager of the New Jersey Herald-News and worked in advertising for the N. Y. Amsterdam News, prior to going to Interstate in 1940.

WILLIAM BLACK
... late Interstate executive

N. C. Negro Educator Dies

GREENSBORO, Dec. 21 (AP) — Funeral services will be held at 1 p.m. Friday at A&T College for Dr. Ferdinand D. Bluford, 73, A&T president, who died at 3 a.m. today after an illness of two weeks.

Dr. Bluford had been president of the college for 30 years, having assumed the presidency in 1935 after serving as classroom teacher, dean and vice president, in that order since 1912.

During the time he headed it, the college enrollment increased from 350 to 3,000 and the value of its plant from $2,000,000 to an estimated $12,000,000.

A native of Capahosic, Va., he graduated at Wayland Academy, Richmond, Va., in 1904. He received an A.B. degree from Virginia Union University, Richmond, in 1904 and a Pd. B. degree from Howard University, Washington, D. C. in 1909. In 1927 he was given an honorary doctorate by Virginia Union University.

He was an instructor in English at A&M College, Normal Ala., from 1909-1910"; instructor in education at Kentucky State College, 1910-11; instructor in English at St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va., 1911-12; and instructor in English at A&T from 1912-18.

In 1918 he was appointed dean and vice president of A&T and held that post until named president in 1925.

Under the leadership of Dr. Bluford, A&T was transformed from an obscure college with a small enrollment and physical plant and an academic rating of "C" to one of the largest Negro colleges in the nation, meanwhile raising its academic rating to "A."

During the 30-year period he served as its president, the college expanded its campus from 25 acres to 110. Farm land for the use of the Agricultural College was increased from 100 acres to over 600. During the same period, the college increased the number of its permanent buildings from eight to 35.

In Raleigh, Gov. Hodges issued the following statement:

"I was saddened to learn of the passing of Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of A&T College in Greensboro. We had been friends for years and I knew him to be a Christian gentleman and an outstanding educator. He will be greatly missed by the college and by the state of North Carolina which he served so faithfully.

"Dr. Bluford came to A&T in 1912 as an English teacher, became the dean the same year, and was made president in 1925. During his 43 years at the college, he had an active part in the tremendous growth, progress and improvement at this state institution of higher learning. A&T was raised in scholastic ranking from "C" to "A", student body increased from 350 to 3,000 students, and the value of the property from two million to 15 million dollars.

"A quiet, patient and able man, Dr. Bluford made an impressive number of contributions to his college, to higher education in North Carolina and to his race. I have expressed my sympathy to Mrs. Bluford and the family by telegram."

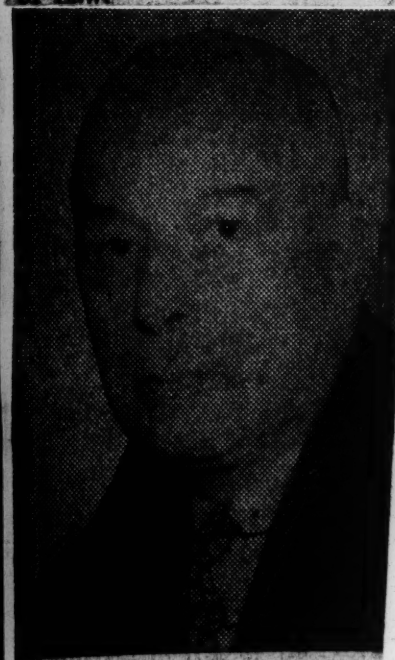
DR. F. D. BLUFORD.

Ex-Senator Dies in Ohio

By GEORGE DUNMORE

(Special to the Courier)

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Funeral services were held here Monday for former State Senator Harry E. Davis, who died at his home last week. Attorney Davis, who was re-elected as a state representative for four terms in the 1920's and in two terms as a State Senator from 1948 to 1952. He was defeated in last fall's elections for the State Senator's post. Attorney Davis attended historic old Central High School and Hiram College and was a graduate of the Western University School of Law.



ATTY. HARRY E. DAVIS
. . . outstanding career

In 1928 he was chosen for a six-year term with the Civil Service Commission and later was a member of the County Charter Commission.

The author of a book on Negro masonry, which was published in 1946 and a series of articles on Masonry which appeared in the Courier last year, Mr. Davis was finishing a manuscript on the Negro in Cleveland at the time of his death.

He is survived by two sisters and a brother. He had been a widower for the past seven years. Both a sister and brother hold principalships in the Cleveland school system. Funeral arrangements were in charge of the Paqualet Funeral Home of Louisville, Ohio.

Jesse D. Locker Buried In Ohio

CINCINNATI — Final rites were held here last week end for Jesse D. Locker, 63, who died while on duty in Monrovia as American Ambassador to Liberia.

Locker suffered a cerebral hemorrhage two weeks ago and died a few days later.

His body was flown to New York last Monday following memorial services in Monrovia. It arrived here Friday evening.

Locker served six terms as a member of the city council here prior to appointment to the ambassadorship in 1953.

His funeral was attended by most of the city administration and council, including Mayor Carl Rich.

Locker is survived by his widow, Elizabeth; four daughters, Mrs. Mary Hines and Mrs. Juanite Ivis of Los Angeles; and Mrs. Vivian Hall, Cleveland, and Mrs. Bunny Leslie, Blanchester, Ohio; and an adopted son, Preston, of Blanchester.

A. W. Thomas, 76, retired U.S. Army colonel, dies

WILBERFORCE, O.— Chaplain A. W. Thomas, retired lieutenant colonel of the U.S. Army and professor emeritus of Payne Theological Seminary, died at the age of 76 on Nov. 23 in Patrick Hospital, Dayton.

After graduation from Lincoln University (Pa.) in 1900, and Boston University School of Theology in 1903, the Rev. Mr. Thomas devoted 27 years to teaching at Payne Seminary at Wilberforce. He served 20 years as chaplain in the U.S. Army.

As professor of Old Testament Languages and Literature at the Ohio School of Theology, he aided in the development of ministers who are now serving in America and abroad.

A NATIVE of Newport, R.I., the Rev. Mr. Thomas retired in 1950 from Payne Seminary. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Thomas.

He was a Mason, a member of the American Legion and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Survivors include his widow, Mrs. Frances Adelia Thomas; one son, Francis A. Thomas, assistant professor of Philosophy and Religion at Central State College; a nephew, Dr. Joseph Thomas, and a niece, Miss Margaret Thomas, both of Washington, D.C.

Veteran Educator Dies at Age 76

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — (ANP) — Wilberforce university last week mourned the death of Chaplain A. W. Thomas, who retired as professor of religion at Payne Theological seminary in 1950 after serving the school for 20 years. He was 76.

Chaplain Thomas died at Patrick hospital, Dayton, Ohio following a prolonged illness.

A native of Newport, R.I., he saw service in the U.S. Army in World War I, retiring with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He served as chaplain in the army from 1917 to 1937. Prior to that, he was on the staff at Payne from 1903 to 1917.

After returning from the army, he again joined the Wilberforce faculty, and served continuously from 1937 to 1950.

A graduate of Lincoln university and the Boston University School of Theology, Thomas taught Old Testament Languages at Payne.

He was also a member of Mason lodge, the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and the American Legion.

He is survived by his widow, Frances Adelia, one son, Francis A. Thomas, who teaches at Central State college, a nephew and a niece, Dr. Joseph Thomas and Margaret Thomas, both of Washington, D.C. and a granddaughter and grandson.

OHIO

▶CARTER GLASS Jr., 62, co-publisher and general manager of The Lynchburg (Va.) News and The Lynchburg Advance, and son of the late senator, in Lynchburg, Dec. 1.

▶CARL GRAY Jr., 66, railroad executive and former (1947 to 1953) director of the United States Veterans Administration; in St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 2.

▶CHARLES (COW-COW) DAVENPORT, 63, self-taught jazz pianist and composer of "I'll Be Glad When You're Dead, You Rascal You," and "Cow-Cow Boogie," in Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 2.

29 1955

PENNSYLVANIA

AT ALEXANDER FUNERAL—Municipal Judge and Mrs. Theodore Spaulding were among mourners attending funeral services in Philadelphia Saturday for Mrs. Scholley Pace Alexander.

Heart attack kills Mrs. E. Alexander

PHILADELPHIA

Hundreds of prominent persons from New York, Washington, Massachusetts and Philadelphia, paid tribute last week to Mrs. Ethel W. Alexander, who died August 30 in Graduate Hospital after suffering a heart attack at her home, 1611 Pine St.

She was the wife of Scholley Pace Alexander, prominent real estate broker and appraiser, and the sister-in-law of Councilman and Mrs. Raymond Pace Alexander.

Mrs. Alexander, the former Ethel B. Watson of Warrenton, Va. and New York City was 50 years old.

IN HER YOUTH, she attended school in New York and St. Elizabeth's Convent in Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I. She had long been active in Catholic Charities and welfare work.

Her husband, a former member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, is a member of the Philadelphia Housing Association, and director of the Citizens' Council on City Planning.

He is an appraiser for the City Development Authority. The couple was married in NYC in March, 1923.

SOLEMN requiem mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's R. C. Church at 10 a. m., Saturday. The celebrants were Father Joseph Fornash, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Richard B. Ward and Francis L. King. Interment was in Mt. Lawn Cemetery.

Pallbearers were Dr. James P. Ramsey, Dr. Cyril Riley, Dr. Howard E. Townes, Donald Ramsey, George Drummond and Lacey Doss.

Funeral attendants from New York included Mr. and Mrs. Clifford L. Alexander and Clifford Jr., Mrs. Fredi Washington Bell of Old Greenwich, Conn., and Mrs. Isabel Washington Powell.

MRS. ALEXANDER had no close relatives of her own. In addition to her husband, and the Raymond Alexanders, she is survived by another sister-in-law, Mrs. Irene A. Jackson, wife of Roosevelt Jackson, a Boston attorney.

Also two nieces, Misses Mary Elizabeth and Rae Pace Alexander of Philadelphia; and two cousins, Mrs. Madeline A. Simmons and Mrs. Frances A. Smith of Washington.

Her husband's foster mother is Mrs. Georgia C. Pace of Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH MOURNS:

Howard C. McKinney, juvenile delinquency foe, buried

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Funeral services were held here Saturday for Howard C. McKinney, nationally known social worker.

Mr McKinney died on Oct. 26 at the Presbyterian Hospital.

A native of Pittsburgh, he served as boys work secretary of the Centre Avenue Branch of the YMCA for many years.

* * *

HE GAINED national prominence, however, through his work with the Hill City Youth Municipality, which he established in March 1939.

Hill City was housed in an old theatre building and was governed by youths of the area. It received widespread attention as an effective weapon against juvenile delinquency.

During World War II, Mr. McKinney was an overseas club director for the American Red Cross. From 1944 until the 1948, he served as director of clubs in Liverpool and Bristol, England and Paris.

* * *

HE RETURNED as director of Hill City after his stint with the Red Cross.

He has received numerous awards and appeared on Edward R. Murrow's "This I Believe" television show.

Mr. McKinney was a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Survivors include a wife, stepmother, Mrs. Anna McKinney, and a cousin, Clarence McKinney.

Many civic leaders including Mayor David L. Lawrence mourned Mr. McKinney's death.

HOWARD C. McKINNEY

Funeral services were conducted at 11 a.m., Thursday at Calvary Episcopal Church, 41st and Brown Sts., with Father Thomas S. Logan, rector and son-in-law of Mrs. Hill, officiating.

Burial was at Union Hill Cemetery, Kennett Square, Pa.

Because heart trouble caused her death, Mrs. Hill expressed a wish that contributions to the Heart Fund be substituted for floral tributes at her funeral.

* * *

A NATIVE of Washington Mrs. Hill was graduated from Oberlin College in the class of 1901. Because of her statuesque beauty, she was chosen by the college jewelers to model for the Oberlin College souvenir spoons.

From Oberlin she went to Tuskegee to serve, under Booker T. Washington, as dean of women.

Accompanying her husband when he was called to the principalship of Manassas Industrial School at Manassas, Va., she was a leader for six years of faculty and community women.

* * *

THEN FOR 38 years, she was the beloved hostess, mother and advisor to the college family at Cheyney State Teachers College, Cheyney, Pa. Dr. Hill retired as president of Cheyney about four years ago. He is now administra-

Mrs. Hill dies

PHILADELPHIA

Mrs. Jane Clark Hill, wife of Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, president emeritus of Cheyney State Teachers College, died Sunday morning at Women's Medical College Hospital in Philadelphia.

She was 76 years old. Suffering a heart ailment, she had been under treatment at the hospital for six weeks.

* * *

MANY FRIENDS viewed the body from 7 to 9 p.m. on Wednesday at the Becket Funeral Home, 216 W. Colter St., Germantown.

Funeral services were con-

tor of Mercy-Douglass Hospital, 5000 Woodland Ave.

ACTIVE IN the church, Mrs. Hill was also a member of the Fanny Coppin Club at Cheyney. Since her husband's retirement, she lived at 46 Lincoln Ave., Yeadon, Pa.

Among the sons-in - law, Dr. Frank Snowden is a cultered attache to the American Embassy in Rome. Mr. Tucker is a Boston attorney; Mrs. Nelson, a Philadelphia teacher; and Mr. Valentine holds a government positin in Washington.

Mrs. Hill is survived by her husband, one sister, five daughters—Mrs. Clifford F. Valentine and Mrs. Frank W. Snowden of Washington, Mrs. Thomas S. Logan and Mrs. Rosamond B. Nelson of Philadelphia; and Mrs. Herbert E. Tucker of Boston; and six grandchildren.

AMEZ Bishop Alleyne Dies in Philly at 74

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The Right Rev. Cameron Chesterfield Alleyne, 74, Bishop of the Third Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, died Thursday, March 24, at his home at 5861 Haverford Avenue, in Philadelphia.

Elected in 1924, he was the first resident Bishop of West Africa for the AME Zion Church.

Since 1929 he has presided over the Third District which embraces Philadelphia, New Jersey, Delaware, Tennessee and South America.

* * *

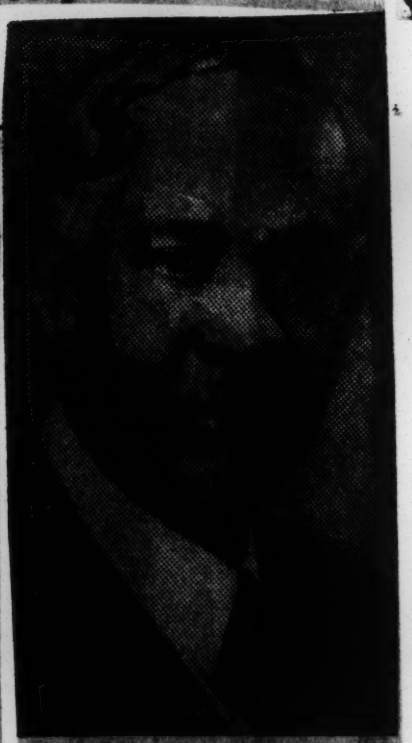
FUNERAL WAS held at the Wesley AME Zion Church Fifteenth and Lombard Streets, in Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 29, at 12 noon.

The service was presided over by the Rev. A. G. Dunston, pastor of the church. Eulogies were delivered by Bishop W. J. Walls, senior Bishop; John W. Martin, who like Bishop Walls, was elected in the class with the deceased; S. G. Spottswood and Raymond L. Jones. Other leaders of various denominations were represented.

He was born in Barbados, B. W. I., and studied at Tuskegee Institute, Naparima College, Trinidad, and the Union Biblical and Homiletics Study, London.

He held pastorates in Alabama, Tennessee, Charlotte, N. C., and Providence, R. I., before being elected to the bishopric.

Surviving are his widow, Bettylee, and a daughter, May Alleyne Latten.



BISHOP ALLEYNE
... dies at home

direct charge of the Bishops' Council of the denomination. Charles H. Chew Jr., will be the mortician in charge of arrangements.

Burial was in New Rochelle, N. Y.

BISHOP ALLEYNE OF AME ZION CHURCH DIES

PHILADELPHIA (ANP) — The Right Rev. Gameron Chestfield Alleyne, presiding bishop of the Third Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, died last week at his residence here, after a lengthy illness. He was 74.

The prelate was ordained a clergyman in 1904, elected to the bishopric 20 years later. He was the first resident bishop in West Africa. He celebrated his golden jubilee in the ministry last year. The present district over which he presided includes Philadelphia, Baltimore, Tennessee, New Jersey, South America and the Virgin Islands.

At the time he was elected bishop, May 17, 1924, the deceased was editor of AME Zion Quarterly Review. He served in the post from 1916 to 1924. The elevation and consecration ceremonies were held in Indianapolis, Ind.

Born in Barbadoes, B. W. I., Sept. 3, 1880, Bishop Alleyne received his formal education in Trinidad, B. W. I., England and Tuskegee Institute. He is author of five books dealing with religious topics and he has been honored by the following institutions with conference of degrees:

M. A. Livingston College; D. D., Howard University; L. L. D., Morris Brown College; and L. H. D., Wilberforce University.

He was a member of the Board of Trustees at Livingstone College in Salisbury, N. C.; Shorter College in Little Rock, Ark.; and Payne Seminary, Wilberforce University, Xenia, O. Also he is a member of the Army and Navy Chaplains Executive Board and chairman of the Foreign Missions Board of the AME Zion Conference.

The late Bishop Alleyne was twice married. First to the late Mrs. Annie Laura Washington Alleyne, who died in 1944.

The present Mrs. Alleyne was the former Betty Lee Roberts, whom he married Oct. 4, 1945. They have an adopted daughter, Mrs. Mae C. Latten, of New York.

Funeral services have been scheduled for Tuesday, March 29, for Wesley AME Zion Church at 15th and Lombard Sts. Services will be under the direct charge of the Bishops' Council of the denomination. Charles H. Chew Jr. will be the mortician in charge of arrangements.

BISHOP C. C. ALLEYNE

Former Lincoln president dies

Dr. P. Miller headed school for 31 years

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Dr. Paul S. Miller, for thirty-one years a member of the faculty of the Chester County institution, died en route to the West Grove Hospital at approximately 7:45 a.m. Tuesday, June 7.

He had apparently suffered a cerebral hemorrhage during the night.

A product of the Allentown schools, Dr. Miller was graduated from Moravian College in Bethlehem, Pa., in 1920.

He received his B.T. from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1924; the M.A. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1927; and the Ph.D. from the University of Erlangen in 1932.

A noted classical scholar, Dr. Miller was professor of classical languages and literature at Lincoln University. He served as dean of the college from 1937 until 1941. During World War II he served for two years (1943-1945) as a Navy chaplain.

Dr. Miller is survived by his wife, Mrs. Bertha Miller, two children, Oakley and Joyce, a brother in California, and a half-brother in Allentown.

The funeral services were held in the Mary Dod Brown Memorial Chapel of Lincoln University Friday, June 10.

DR. MILLER, EDUCATOR DIES

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Dr. Philip S. Miller, for thirty-one years a member of the faculty of the Chester County institution, died en route to the West Grove Hospital at approximately 7:45 a. m., Tuesday, June 7. He had apparently suffered a cerebral hemorrhage during the night.

A product of the Allentown, Pa., schools, Dr. Miller was graduated from Moravian College in Bethlehem, Pa., in 1920. He received his Bachelor of Theology degree from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1924; the Master of Arts degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1927; and the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Erlangen in 1932.

A noted classical scholar, Dr. Miller was professor of classical languages and literature at Lincoln University. He served as dean of the college from 1937 until 1941. During World War II he served for two years (1943-1945) as a Navy chaplain. His book reviews and articles have appeared in a number of jojur nals. He held memberships in the Classical League, the Classical Association of Middle Atlantic States, the American Philological Association and the American Association of University Professors.

Dr. Miller is survived by his widow, Mrs. Bertha Miller, two children, Oakley and Joyce, a brother in California and a half brother in

Zion Bishop Alleyne Dies

PHILADELPHIA. — (ANP) — The Right Rev. Gameron Chesterfield Alleyne, presiding bishop of the third Episcopal district of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, died last week at his residence here, after a lengthy illness. He was 74.

The prelate was ordained a clergyman in 1904 and elected to the bishopric 20 years later. He was the first resident bishop in West Africa. He celebrated his golden jubilee in the ministry last year. The present district over which he presides includes Philadelphia, Baltimore, Tennessee, New Jersey, South America and the Virgin Islands.

At the time he was elected a bishop, May 17, 1924, the deceased was editor of AME Zion Quarterly Review. He served in the post from 1916 to 1924. The elevation and consecration ceremonies were held in Indianapolis, Ind.

Funeral services were held Tuesday, March 29, at the Wesley AME Zion church at 15th and Lombard streets. Services will be under the

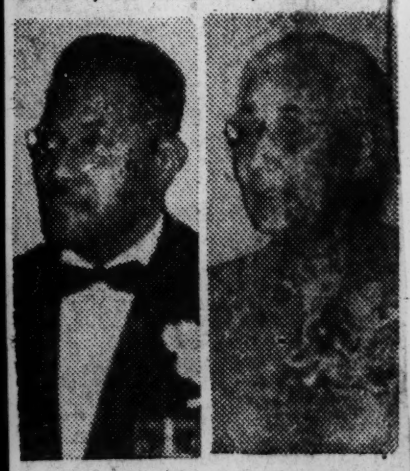
Allentown. The funeral services will be held in the Mary Dod Brown Memorial Chapel of Lincoln University at 2:00 p. m., Friday, June 10.

Two Fraternal Leaders Killed

Courier P. 3 Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A tractor, with no trailer attached, skidded on the wet Boulevard of Allies near Craft Avenue at 8 o'clock Tuesday night and ran onto an automobile containing several of the city's best known officials of Free and Accepted Masonry, smashing their car like a stepped-on can and forcing it like a squashed tomato back into an on-coming taxi cab.

As a result, two of the women passengers, Mrs. Ernestine Towns, 1831 Rose Street, Supreme Deputy of the National Lodge of the Order of Eastern Star, AF&M, and Mrs. Eva Crawley, 1304 Glenn Street, Homestead, Associate



MR. AND MRS. TOWNES
. . . hurt, killed

Matron of Omega Grand Chapter Order of Eastern Star, Grand Matron of Heroines of Jericho, and officer of the Federation of Negro Women's Clubs, were killed.

Mrs. Towns' husband, Grand Master of F&AM in the State of Pennsylvania and Supreme Imperial Grand Potentate of Shriners as well as head of the F&AM national building fund department, who was driving the car, is critically ill with a possible fractured skull, following the crash, and is in Montefiore Hospital.

The Towns' niece, little Hazel Rice, 2½, 1531 Arch Street, North Side, who was on Mrs. Towns' lap at the time of the crash, is in Mercy Hospital with serious head and face injuries.

Lawther Crawley, husband of Mrs. Crawley, received a broken leg and was reported in "fair" condition at Montefiore Hospital.

The tractor driver, Charles J. Brown, 2 University Avenue, North Side, is in good condition with minor cuts and bruises at Mercy Hospital.

MRS. EVA CRAWLEY
. . . killed in wreck

The taxi driver, Phillip George, 1218 Bedford evenue, was treated at Mercy Hospital and told to come back Wednesday for further attention.

In addition to her offices in the Order of the Eastern Star and AF&AM. Mrs. Towns was Royal Matron of the Court of Amaranth, Past Matron of Jepthah Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star and one of the most active workers of Bethel AME Church.

Additional offices held by Mrs. Crawley included being secretary of the ladyies department of the building fund of AF&AM and secretary and treasurer of the charity department of the Order of Eastern Star. She was an active worker and member of Clark Memorial Baptist Church, Homestead, for twenty years.

Funeral services for Mrs. Crawley are being handled by Fredericks Funeral Home, but had not been completed at press time.

Arrangements for services for Mrs. Towns were also incomplete since undertakers were waiting for Mr. Towns' condition to become well enough for instructions, at press time.

Dr. Dingle dies abroad

Afro-American Sat. 9-17-35 P. 24

Dentist 31 years; stricken suddenly

PHILADELPHIA

Stricken suddenly while enjoying a European vacation with his wife, Dr. Edmund W. Dingle, North Philadelphia dentist, died August 27 on the Isle of Capri, Italy. He was 57.

The body was returned to the states on September 3 for funeral services Tuesday night at First African Baptist Church with the Rev. Charles S. Lee officiating. Under direction of the Paul Keene Funeral Home, the body was interred at Mt. Lawn Cemetery.

Baltimore Md.

DR. DINGLE and his wife, Mrs. Grace C. Dingle, a former school teacher, sailed for Europe on July 21. They had tourned England, Germany, Holland and France and were making a weekend visit to Capri where he suffered the fatal attack.

The couple would have celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary an October 4. The dentist lived at 2323 Cumberland St. and maintained offices at 1808 N. 21st St.

29 1955

Charles White, state's 1st boxing commissioner dies

PHILADELPHIA

Charles Fred White, attorney of 1220 N. Broad St., died Dec. 31, after a prolonged illness.

Mr. White who was a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire and the law school of the University of Pennsylvania later became the first colored boxing commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania.

He was a prominent real estate broker with offices in the old Colonial Trust Building, 13th and Market Sts. He was a well known figure in the political and civic life of the city and worked untiringly for racial equality.

WHILE A STUDENT at the University of Pennsylvania, he was a noted athlete, winning many medals and equaling the world record in the board jump and 50-yard dash. In his early days he was a well known concert singer and was the author of two books, "Plea of the Negro Soldier" and "Who's Who in Philadelphia."

Mr. White, a widower, is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Charlitte White Franklin and Mrs. Alice White Roberson, both school teachers.

Also surviving Mr. White are four sisters, Mrs. Lillian McCoo Moore; Mrs. Edith Carpenter; Miss Allene White of Springfield, Ill. and Mrs. Helen Anderson of Detroit and three brothers: Edward White of Springfield, John Harold White of Chicago and Walter White of Van Couver, Canada.

Mr. White is a Spanish American War Veteran, A Mason, a member of the Abolition Society of Pennsylvania of the Society of Friends. He was a member of the Lutheran Church of Salem, Ill. where he lived as a boy.

The funeral was held Tuesday at 8:30 p.m. Interment was at Rolling Green Memorial Park.

ELKDOM

E.H. Copeland dies; funeral at O. V. Catto

PHILADELPHIA

One of Elkdom's most colorful and dynamic characters, Earnest H. Copeland, 61, was eulogized on last Wednesday night during funeral services at the O. V. Catto Lodge, 16th and Fitzwater Sts.

Mr. Copeland, a past grand exalted ruler (honorary) who also has served as grand inner guard and auditor for the grand lodge, died Friday at Bryn Mawr Hospital after a nine-day illness. His home address was 412 S. 24th St.

The body lay in state at the O. V. Catto Home from 7 to 10 p.m. on Feb. 16. Funeral services at 8:30 p.m. were conducted by Dr. W. V. Cholmondeley, assistant grand exalted ruler.

BURIAL under direction of the Reynolds Funeral Home, took place on Thursday morning in the Elks' lot at Eden Cemetery. Among other persons buried in this lot is Magistrate Edward W. Henry, former grand treasurer and exalted ruler of the O. V. Catto Lodge for 20 years.

Mr. Copeland was a close personal friend of the grand exalted ruler, Robert H. Johnson who points out that he "was a dynamic and influential speaker for political purposes and for the order.

"On any worthwhile assignment, he was always ready to use this talent to further the cause of the order."

* * *

MR. COPELAND was born in Albany, Ga., where in his youth he was a great athlete and ball player.

Going to Winston-Salem, N.C., he became affiliated with the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company. He worked his way up through the ranks and at one time was a district supervisor for the company.

For many years, he served as State president of the Elks in North Carolina.

An expert chef, Mr. Copeland went to New York where he and his brother, Clarence, operated a catering business.

* * *

IN THE early 30's, he came to Philadelphia and as a city employee, worked as senior tax clerk. He ran for office in the State Legislature on the Republican ticket some years ago, and was active in fraternal and civic affairs.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Ouida H. Copeland; and 18-year-old son, Charles A. Copeland; a brother, Joseph of Dallas, Tex.; and two aunts, the Misses Annie and Pattie Lofton of Albany, Ga.

EARNEST H. COPELAND

John Emlen dead at 76

Educational and boys work leader

PHILADELPHIA

John Thompson Emlen, who was active in educational organization and boys' work, died Feb. 11 at his home, 36 W. School House Lane. He was 76.

He was a founder of the Armstrong Association, an organization devoted to helping colored people.

Around the turn of the century he taught for a year at Hampton Institute, Hampton Va., and there became interested in the race problem. After his return to Philadelphia he helped found the association in 1906.

He served as its president for some time, and was honorary president at his death.

* * *

HE DEVOTED himself mainly to philanthropic and social service activities. He was a former secretary of the Southern Education Association former member of the board of directors of the Boys' Club Federation of America; and a former member of the board of the Community Fund. He was former president of the Wissahickon Boys' Club.

He was descendant of a colonial Philadelphia family, dating back to George Emlen, a brewer and vintner who left London for America sometime before 1693. He and his descendants took an active part in civic affairs and the Society of Friends.

A grandson of the family founder, also named George Emlen, was one of the signers of the Non-Importation Agreement of Revolutionary times. Another member of the family, Samuel Emlen, as a Quaker, visited General Washington during the battle of Germantown to protest the use of arms.

* * *

A GRADUATE of Haverford College and the University of Pennsylvania, he was a member of the Germantown Friends Meeting.

Surviving are his wife, the former Mary Carpenter Jones; two sons, Dr. John T. Emlen Jr., of Madison, Wis., and Woodruff J. Emlen, of Haverford, and two daughters, Mrs. William G. Tussig, of Belmont, Mass., and Mrs. Robert A. Metz, of Prospectville, Pa.

Services were held at 2:30 p.m. Saturday Feb. 12, at the Germantown Friends Meeting, 47 W. Coulter St.

PENNSYLVANIA

5 pastors assist at Neely funeral

Impressive one-hour services for caterer active in YMCA

PHILADELPHIA

Five clergymen participated in one-hour funeral services, Wednesday noon for William D. Neely, 72, retired caterer and civic leader of 953 N. 48th St.

The services were held at Reeve Memorial Presbyterian Church, 50th and Aspen Sts., where Mr. Neely served as an elder.

The pastor, the Rev. George F. Ellison officiated, assisted by the Rev. Benjamin Glascoe of Berean Presbyterian; Dr. Wesley Jones, Lombard Central Presbyterian; Father Jesse Anderson of St. Thomas P.E. Church; and Father DeCosta Harewood of St. Phillips Episcopal.

* * *

STRICKEN A MONTH ago, Mr. Neely died on Feb. 11 at Presbyterian Hospital. At the time, he was serving as chairman of the Parkside YMCA membership drive, being a member of the board of directors.

He had also been selected as one of the official delegates to the YMCA World Centennial to meet in Paris this August.

As a board member of the Bureau of Colored Children, Mr. Neely was paid tribute at the Board meeting on Tuesday, when Harold L. Pilgrim Sr., president, directed the members to rise in silent tribute to their late associate.

Mrs. Ada B. Harris, executive director, eulogized Mr. Neely as a man "jealous of the right of every child to have an equal chance to have a normal, happy life."

She recalled that he would accept no compromise for the right thing when it came to matters affecting proper care for children.

Mr. Neely had been a member of the board since 1941 and a member of the committee on the Farm and Vocational School at Pomeroy, particularly interested in the problems of boys.

* * *

MR. NEELY retired in August 1953. as head of the John J. Baptiste catering firm, successor to Augustine and Baptiste, which was established in 1818. He became owner of the business in 1942.

He was eulogized by Dr. Ellison as "a militant servant of God who accepted the challenge, battled successfully and achieved victory over himself."

The minister continued "Apostle Paul likened Christian life to the arena, the area of contest and combat.

"Mr. Neely accepted the challenge of Warring against the enemies of the soul. How well he demeaned himself as a gladiator.

* * *

MISS JANET WILKERSON sang the "Lord's Prayer;" and the congregation sang several hymns, including "Abide With Me" and "Jerusalem the Golden."

Some 70 floral tributes were banked around the bornze casket Burial under the direction of the Jennie Morris funeral home, was in Eden Cemetery.

Active pallbearers were:

George Hudson, Lonnie C. Wall Clarence L. Smith, Persifor Young Harry Wells and Theodore Anderson.

Honorary pallbearers included:

Charles V. Shellenberger, general secretary of the YMCA of Philadelphia; H. Ross Bunce, associate general secretary; William M. Cline, former co-chairman of the board of the Parkside YMCA; Harold White McCoo, executive secretary;

Harold L. Pilgrim Sr., board president; E. L. Powell, Dr. James H. Duckrey Owen Wister and Josepn A. Faison, board members, Bureau for Colored Children;

Judge Herbert E. Millen, Harry H. Willard, J. R. Johnson, Samuel J. Brown, William F. Epps, Wilton Friday, William, F. Epps, Wilton Friday, Lewis Mott, Berley E. Williams, William Bancy, William Fearance.

WILLIAM D. NEELY

Louis Wollman;

The Rev. John Logan, the Rev Thomas Logan, Leroy Brown, Eugene M. Burns Julian P. Harris, W. C. Wingate, Dr. Ashley Hines, Wendell Cornish; John Cleaver, Charles M. Thomas, Baxter D. Flowe and Richard Ricks.

* * *

OUT-OF-TOWN attendants at the funeral included:

Mr. and Mrs. George Roye, Mrs. Leland Simmons, Huber H. Neely, all of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Lomar Bomar, Plainfield, NJ.; William D. Neely, Mrs. Precious Medley, both of Brooklyn, N.Y.;

Dr. and Mrs. Clinton E. Knox, Washington, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Murphy 3rd and family; John H. Murphy Jr., Mr. and Mrs. D. Arnett Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. John Oliver, Mrs. George Taliaferro, all of Baltimore;

Dr. Harold Quiders, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Thomas and son Lexington, N.C.; Mrs. Susie Washington Woods, British Columbia; and the Rev. James A. Clement, Harrisburg, Pa.

* * *

A NATIVE OF Mocksville, N.C Mr. Neely had been a resident of Philadelphia for 54 years.

Survivors, in addition to his wife, the former Sara Murphy of Baltimore, include four daughters, Mesdames Margaret Pettiford, Bradie O. Hooper, Clinton E. Knox of Washington, and Jeanne Murphy; one son John H. Murphy 3rd of Baltimore; a niece, Mrs. Wilbur Thomas of Lexington, N.C.; nine grandchildren and seven great grandchildren.

Chemistry Professor Dies In West Chester Hospital

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa.—Norman E. Gaskins, Professor of Chemistry at Lincoln University, died in the Chester County Hospital at West Chester, Pa., on Thursday Feb. 17.

Mr. Gaskins had been on sick leave from the University since October. Born in Washington, D. C., in 1912, he was graduated from Lincoln University in 1934 with the degree of A. B. He earned an M. S. in Chemistry from the University of Pennsylvania and had pursued advanced studies at Pennsylvania and New York Universities.

He had been a research assistant in Chemistry at Howard University in 1936-1937 and had served on the Lincoln University faculty as instructor and assistant professor, since 1937. He received several grants from research organizations for special researches in Chemistry, and recently completed a study in the field of basic resins as a Frederick Gardner Cottrell Fellow Research Corporation of America. He had published a number of his research studies in the Journal of Organic Chemistry.

As an undergraduate at Lincoln University he won several academic distinctions, including the much prized Bradley Science Medal. Mr. Gaskins was a member of the football team, of the College choir, and active in other campus organizations. At his death he was a ruling elder and acting treasurer of the Ashmun Presbyterian Church at Lincoln University. Among his other memberships were the American Chemical Society and the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

He is survived by his widow, formerly E. Ermalene Hall, of Princeton, New Jersey; and two sons, Norman Edward, Jr., and Owen E. Funeral services will be held on Sunday, Feb. 20 at 1:00 p. m. in the Mary Dod Brown Chapel at Lincoln University, with interment in Princeton, New Jersey.

Bishop Alleyne Dies

Heart failure takes AMEZ prelate at 74

PHILADELPHIA

Bishop Cameron Chesterfield Alleyne, 74, prelate of the 3rd Episcopal, District, AME Zion Church, died Thursday, March 24, at his home 5861 Haverford Ave.

The Third District Embraces Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Tennessee and the Virgin Islands.

His widow, Mrs. Bettye Lee Alleyne said that the bishop had suffered a chronic heart ailment for about six years, and was ill periodically during that time, but had been confined to bed only for about a week before his death.

A denominational funeral under the direction of the Bishops' Council will be held at 12 noon Tuesday at Wesley AMEZ Church, 15th and Lombard Sts.

The body lay in state from 5 to 10 p.m. on Monday and on Tuesday from 9 a.m. to funeral time. Interment was in New Rochelle, N.Y. where his mother Mrs. Amelia Clark Alleyne and sister, Miss Clarine Alleyne are buried.

BISHOP ALLEYNE was elected to the bishopric at Indianapolis, Ind. on May 17, 1924; he was consecrated May 20, 1924.

He was the first resident bishop of the denomination in Gold Coast, West Africa, 1924-1928; and since then presided over the 3rd District which includes besides the Philadelphia headquarters, Baltimore, Tennessee, New Jersey, South America and the Virgin Islands.

Having begun his pastorate in 1904, Bishop Allegne celebrated his golden jubilee on September 28, 1954 at a testimonial at John Wesley AMEZ Church in Washington, sporsored by the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conference Home Missions Department

BISHOP ALLEYNE was born Sept 3, 1880 at Bridgetown, Barbados, BWI, the son of Robert Henry and Amelia Anne (Clark) Alleyne.

He was educated at Tuskegee Institute; Naparima College, Trinidad; and was an honor student at the Union Biblical and Homiletic Study in London.

HE HAD RECEIVED the following honorary degrees: M.A. from Livingstone College; D.D., Howard University; L.D., Shorter College; LL.D., Morris Brown College and L.H.D., Wilberforce University.

He was a trustee at Livingstone College, Shorter College and Payne Seminary at Wilberforce University.

The bishop also served as denominational chairman of the General Commission of Army and Navy Chaplains; member of the executive board and chairman of Foreign Missions Board, and chairman of the Commission on Combined Hymnal.

HE WAS the author of "Gold Coast At A Glance," published in 1931; "Highways That Lead To God," 1941; "The Negro Faces Christianity," "Our Pilgrim Vanguard" and "Religion and Its Requirements."

Bishop Alleyne began his pastorate at Anniston, Ala. in 1904-05. Then he served the following churches:

Patten Memorial, St. Elmo, Tenn., 1905-08; John Wesley, Washington, 1908-12; Peoples Church, Providence, R.I., 1912-16

Grace Church, Charlotte, N.C., 1916-17, the church in which he was ordained to the deaconate by the late Bishop George Wylie Clinton; and St. Catherine, New Rochelle, N.Y., 1917-1924.

* * *

AT THE TIME he was elected bishop in 1924, he was also serving as editor of the AME Zion Quarterly Review, a position he had held since 1916.

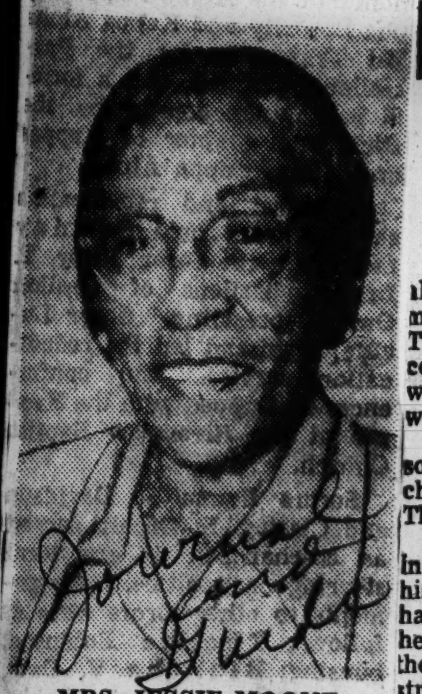
Bishop Alleyne had been married twice. His first wife, Mrs. Annie Lucille Washington Alleyne whom he married on June 29, 1905, died on May 16, 1944.

In October of the following year he married Miss Bettye Lee Roberts, daughter of an AMEZ minister in Washington.

Besides his widow, the bishop is survivied by a daughter, Mrs. Mae C. Latten of New York; a niece, Miss Lillian Alleyne; and two nephews, Frank and Robert Alleyne, all of Brooklyn, N.Y.

BISHOP C. C. ALLEYNE

Mrs. Jessie Moone Passes In Aiken, S. C.



MRS. JESSIE MOONE
Succumb

Mrs. Jessie Moone, widow of Dr. S. L. Moone, who practiced medicine in Norfolk for over 30 years until his death several years ago, died at her home in Aiken, S. C., Friday night, April 22nd.

Mrs. Moone was living in Aiken, her original home, in retirement. For 25 years she was head librarian for Norfolk's Blyden Branch Library.

* * *

SHE TOOK UP residence in Aiken after the death of her husband.

Mrs. Moone was a graduate of Claflin College, Columbia, S. C., and taught there until her marriage to Dr. Moone.

* * *

DURING HER long residence in Norfolk she was active in social and civic affairs work.

Funeral services for the deceased were held Sunday afternoon in Aiken.

DEATHS AND OBITUARIES:

Damon Thomas, 84, buried in Charleston

Pioneer theatre operator among wealthiest in S.C.

CHARLESTON, S.C. — Funeral services were held Saturday morning here for Damon Ireland Thomas, one of the wealthiest colored men in South Carolina, who died here Thursday of last week at the age of 85.

Mr. Thomas was the pioneer of some 50 theatres of the Bijou chain and operator of the Lincoln Theatre here.

For the 35 years he had lived in Charleston, moving here from his native Louisiana, Mr. Thomas had managed the Lincoln, which he advertised as the only colored theatre on a city's principal street of business anywhere.

He is credited with having sold Milton Starr on the idea of a chain of theatres some 40 years ago at Nashville, Tenn., which gave rise to the Bijou chain.

For a long time only he and Mr. Starr were associated in the Bijou company.

* * *

MR. THOMAS, a firm advocate of racial rights and advancement, purchased the first $1,000 war bond sold here during World War II.

He also donated to the City of Charleston the site now used by the city's all colored fire fighting company, in Coming St., stipulating the lot, for which he was once offered more than $10,000 reverts to his heirs if the city ever decides to use it for any other purpose.

* * *

HIS ANNUAL income was in five figures; and he was considered among the wealthiest colored residents of South Carolina, if not the wealthiest.

Within his profession, Mr. Thomas was also credited with pioneering in the showing of all-colored films about the South, having personally traveled around selling theater managers on the idea. He was a bitter foe of films portraying the race in silly and nonsensical roles.

He is survived by a son, Damon G. Thomas, who succeeded his father as manager of the Lincoln several months ago, and an adopted daughter, the former Miss Mary Thomas. His wife preceded him in death four months ago.

Peter Simmons, 98

Oldest Blacksmith Buried in So. Car.

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

MOUNT PLEASANT, S. C.—Peter Simmons, who was acknowledged as the oldest active blacksmith in the State of South Carolina, died here last Thursday at the age of 98. Sat. 4-10-55

He had been failing in health for the past two months.

Born in Charleston in 1857, Mr. Simmons moved to this city twenty-four years ago, where he continued his lucrative blacksmith operations.

A former United States employe, he did blacksmith work for the Government over sixty-two years ago.

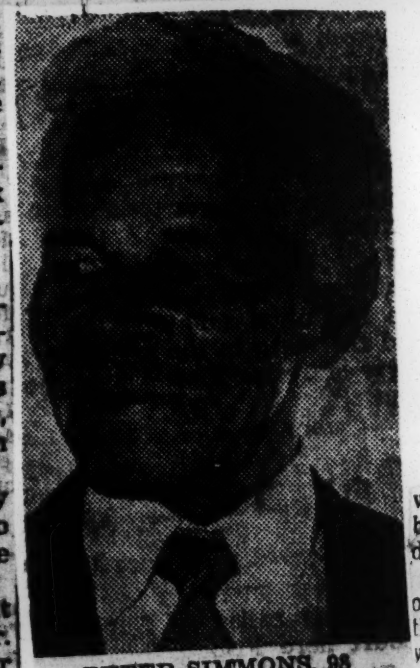
* * *

MR. SIMMONS had the distinction of being the blacksmith chosen to build the dray on which the Liberty bell was conveyed into Charleston, S. C., in 1901 during the West Indian Exposition.

He was commissioned by city officials here, years ago, to build bars and grills for the local jail.

A member of the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church, Mr. Simmons was commended for his great knowledge of the Holy Bible. His grandfather lived to be 110 and his father died at the age of 96. He was married to Mrs. Emily Simmons for many years.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Emily Simmons; a son, Lonnie of Chicago, and two sisters, Mrs. Lauretta Johnson and Mrs. Lillian Bland of New York City. Burial was made at Mount Pleasant.



PETER SIMMONS, 98
... for the Liberty bell, a dray

Oldtime Entertainer Dies in Charleston

Call Fri. 9-16-55 Pittsburgh Courier Kansas City

CHARLESTON, S. C.— (ANP)— D. Ireland Thomas, 85, veteran of more than half a century in show business, and a leader in the Charleston Negro community for many years, was buried here last week.

Born near Houma, La., the theatrical manager first entered professional show business at the turn of the century with the Lucky Rabbit Foot show which traveled throughout the nation from Tampa Fla.

Near the end of World War I he became interested in the exhibition of motion pictures and he toured the country with the first successful all-Negro film, starring who were fighting and dying on battlefields through out the world during World War 11.

Thomas, whose wife died in May, often said his success was due to the ability to "work hard, mind your own business, and work hard."

Clarence Brooks, in 1919.

In 1920, he settled in Nashville, Tenn., and helped form the Bijou Amusement Co., largest operators of Negro movie houses in the South. In 1922, he went to Charleston and became manager of the Lincoln theater.

In 1942, having bought a lot on Coming street as an investment for his son, Damon G. Thomas, he and his son decided to give the site to the city for use as a fire station.

The offer was made at a time, he said, when it would be a tribute to American men of all races

Osceola E. McKaine, native of S. Carolina, dies in Belgium

Afro-American Sat. 12-3-55 Balt. Md.

By JOHN H. McCRAY

ORANGEBURG, S.C.— Osceola E. McKaine, who 15 years ago conceived and led off the fight to desegregate S.C. public education and first of the race to seek a seat in the U.S. Senate as a Democrat, died in Brussels, Belgium Nov. 17.

Ferdinand P. Abraham, a half brother, S.C. State College Department of Music, said the American Consulate in Belgium informed him that Mr. McKaine was dead.

MR. McKAINE

He had been in ill health for several months. But a week before his death he had written that he wanted home to Sumter, S.C.

Mr. McKaine had been living in Ghent. Belgium, since 194. He fled there as a refugee when Hitler invaded Poland in 1939.

Mr. Abraham said the body would be flown back to Sumter for burial. Mr. McKaine, the son of Mrs. Selene McKaine of Sumter, was about 65 years of age.

He attended Lincoln High school at Sumter and Sumner high school in Boston, Mass. He was a student at Boston University when drafted for service in World War I.

Mr. McKaine served in France and attained the rank of first lieutenant. He also served in the Expedition against Mexico and suffered a wound in that campaign.

After World War 1, Mr. McKaine was editor of the magazine, Commoner, published in New York City. He was the first editor of The Oracle, official publication of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Mr. McKaine went to Europe in 1920 and traveled over the continent before finally settling in Ghent.

* * *

WHEN HE returned to South Carolina in 1940, Mr. McKaine became associate editor of the Lighthouse and Informer, now defunct. He bore the brunt of the newspaper's campaign to arouse and organize citizens to seek equality of educational facilities.

The State NAACP took over the campaign three years later.

Mr. McKaine helped organize the first integrated labor union in the state, the CIO local at the Williams Furniture Co. at Sumter.

* * *

IN 1944, when the S.C. Progressive Democrats were organized, Mr. McKaine delivered the keynote address and was elected executive secretary of the organization, a position he held until returning to Belgium in 1946.

He polled more than 4,000 votes against present senior S.C. Senator Olin D. Johnston in the 1944 general election.

It was the first major political effort by colored South Carolinians since reconstruction. Mr. M Kaine distinguished himself by aspiring for office as a Democrat.

* * *

HE DIRECTED a CIO-PAC campaign in North and South Carolina in the summer and early fall of 1946.

Mr. McKaine held membership in the AME Church, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and the Elks.

He had planned to return to America in 1946 upon liquidating his business. But governmental regulations against exporting Belgium wealth led to postponement of his plan.

IN ADDITION to Mr. Abraham, other survivors include: George C. Abraham, Wilmington, N.C.; Ansley A. Abraham, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mrs. A. T. Kirkland, Camden, S.C.; Mrs. Ada Prince, Sumter, S.C., and Charles W. Abraham, Schenectady, N.Y.

29 1955

Bury Bishop A. H. Williams In Memphis

MEMPHIS — Solemn rites for Bishop A. H. Williams, 61, founder and senior prelate of the Christian Spiritual Association, USA, were held here last week at St. Paul Temple Christian Spiritual church headquarters of the religious denomination.

Officiating at the funeral service was Bishop T. B. Watson of New Orleans, one of five area prelates who served on the six-member bishops' council which had been headed by Bishop Williams.

Bishop Williams, one of the state's most recognized religious pillars, died Dec. 13 at John Gaston hospital after an illness of four weeks.

The Christian Spiritual denomination was founded by Bishop Williams late in 1939, in Memphis. Four years later — 1943 — he founded the first Spiritual Science school, which he operated until his death.

Bishop Williams, born in Anguilla, Miss., came from an AME church family and himself joined the AME church, at 19. His father, the late Rev. Henry Williams was an AME minister.

Surviving, besides his widow, Mrs. A. H. Williams, are a son, Roscoe of Memphis; a daugther Mrs. Beatrice Young, of Kansas City, Mo.; a brother, Rev. John Williams, an AME cleric, of Chicago and two sisters, Mrs. Clara Shanklin and Mrs. Lorenza Thomas, both of Chicago.

Three Brothers of Calvin L. McKissack And One Sister Die In Period Of 2 Years

Words of sincere sympathy were being expressd here in Nashville, and are sure to come from many other parts of the nation, to Mr. Calvin L. McKissack not only over the death of his brother, Thomas E. McKissack in Cleveland, Ohio last week but also because of other recent deaths in the notable McKissack family of seven boys and seven girls.

Recent deaths of McKissack include the following:

Moses McKissack, Sr., builder and architect who died on December 15 two years ago.

Abraham McKissack who died last May.

Mrs. Annie Maxwell who died on November 23 of 1954 — less than two months ago.

Mr. Thomas E. McKissack whose death occured in Cleveland on Thursday of last week. His remains were brought to Tennessee, to the hometown of the McKissack clan in Pulaski, where funeral services were held on Tuesday of this week.

The deceased was well known in Nashville, having visited his two well known brothes, Moses and Calvin L. McKissack on numerous occasions. He was a worker in the building trade but had recently retired. His last visit to Tennessee was to attend the funeral of his brother Andrew who was an undertaker in Pulaski. His health did not permit him to come home to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Annie Maxwell, which was held in Pulaski.

Of the seven McKissack brothes, Mr. Calvin is the lone survivor and of the seven sisters, only Mrs. Mary Utley survives. Mrs. Utley, the widow of the late Dr. S. M. Utley a physician, formerly lived in Nashville but now makes her home in Pulaski.

Nashville and the nation have best known the two McKissack brothers who early in life decided to make Nashville their home. Moses Sr. made an outstanding record both as an architect and builder and also as a churchman. He was one of the best known laymen of the CME Church, and was a close personal friend of bishops and other CME leaders. In Nashville, his membership was with Capers Memorial Church on 15th Avenue, North.

Calvin L. McKissack, also a churchman and member of Capers, has been content to be a regular and liberal contributor to the financial obligations of his church while his older brother found joy in being a devout church worker.

A number of years ago, Calvin L. distinguished himself as a high school and college teacher, following his graduation from Fisk University of which institution he is now a trustee.

Both "Nashville McKissacks" always took a lively interest in the civic and social betterment of Nashville. Each served acceptably as president of the Negro Board of Trade and were at different times chosen to head fund-raising drives.

Surviving Mr. Thomas E. McKissack who was buried Tuesday in Pulaski are other relatives in addition to his brother, Calvin L. and sister Mrs. Mary Utley. They are as follows:

His six Nashville nephews, all sons of the late Moses Mckissack Winter, Moses, Lemuel, Calvin, Samuel, and DeBerry McKissack also nieces, Mrs. Ann Johnson Flint, Mich; Mrs. Charlotte Tracy Charlotte, S. C., and Ann McKissack; Pulaski; step-dauhter, Mrs Vivian Green, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. E. W. D. Isaacs Jr., Baptist leader, dies

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (ANP) — Dr. E. W. D. Isaacs Jr., for many years secretary of the National Baptist Training Union Board and prominent in the National Baptist Convention died at his home here Wednesday. Dr. Isaacs who retired three years ago had been ill for two years.

A graduate of Bishop College, Arkansas Baptist College and Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Isaacs was active in the National Baptist Convention and related religious organizations.

Dr. Isaacs, BTU Leader, Dies At 72

NASHVILLE — Funeral services were held here Monday at Fifteenth Ave. Baptist church for Dr. E. W. D. Issacs, jr., retired secretary of the board of the Baptist Training union, National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.

Dr. Isaacs, 72, died at noon Feb. 4 in Riverside sanitarium here. He had been taken there that morning.

Dr. Isaacs had been in poor health for sometime, relatives said. Long active in Baptist circles, Dr. Isaacs had succeeded his father as secretary of the BTU board. His father had founded the organization as the Baptist Young Peoples union in 1899.

Dr. Isaacs established the Isaacs Foundation Fund to provide educational assistance to Baptist youth.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Minnie Isaacs.

Railway mail clerk buried

Claude J. Brandon dies in Nashville

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Funeral services for Claude J. (Jack) Brandon, a Railway Mail Clerk on the Nashville - Montgomery A.a., run, were held last Monday (March 21) in Nashville.

Mr. Brandon

Mr. Brandon who died of a heart attack was a mail clerk for more than a quarter of century and owner of the Saratoga Restaurant since 1932. He was also one of the organizers of The Solid Block, an organization designed to encourage race participation in job-getting and non-partisan voting.

He was born in Huntsville, Ala., and educated in the public schools of that city. During his career as mail clerk he ran from Selma, Ala. to Akron, Ala.; Birmingham to Decatur, Ala.; Birmingham to Nashville, and finally from Nashville to Montgomery.

Mr. Brandon was a member of the local Postal Alliance and once headed the Brown Belle Bottling Company as president.

* * *

SERVICES FOR Mr. Brandon were held at the Patton Brothers Funeral Home with the Rev. J. T. Patton officiating. Representatives of the Postal Transportation Service participated in the services.

He married Miss Lillian McCray of Newbern, Ala., in 1919. Other survivors include two daughters, Mesdames Willie B. Taylor and Juanita B. Carter; a son, Lonnie Brandon; father, Claude S. Brandon, Huntsville; two sisters, Mesdames John L. Cashin, Huntsville and Margaret Fletcher of Houston, Tex. Burial was in Huntsville.

Dr. R. T. Burt, Noted Physician Of Clarksville, Prominent Leader, Dies

Clarksville, Tenn.— (Special)—A large crowd of persons from this city, c ounty and surrounding territory gathered here Thursday afternoon for the funeral services of Dr. R. T. Burt, 83, a nationally known physician, who died at his home here on Tuesday night of this week at 11 o'clock.

The funeral services were held at St. Peter AME church, of which Dr. Burt had been a faithful member for many years. The services were conducted by Dr. A. M. Townsend of Nashville, minister and physician, and long-time friend of Dr. Burt.

Assisting Dr. Townsend were Rev. W. N. Daniel, Pastor of St. John Baptist church and Dr. Burt's Pastor, Rev. M. Peace.

As a physician, Dr. Burt maintained an infirmary here for many years, and this institution extensively served patients for a wide area around Clarksville, Hopkinsville, Ky., and other cities. Dr. Burt, himself was rated a high class physician and surgeon.

He had been a practitioner of medicine in this city for aapproximately 40 years, but he also found time to be of service in church and civic matters. He, for many years, had b een a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Clarksville. He enjoyed the highest respect from citizens of every rank in Clarksville.

Some 30 years ago when Clarksville decided to establish a high school for colored students, it was generally agreed it should bear the name of Dr. Burt. It is one of the best high schools in the State, and is under the principalship of Prof. George W. Brooks and a large faculty. Members of the faculty served as Pallbearers at Dr. Burt's funeral.

The deceased was a graduate of Meharry Medical College, in addition to other schools. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Emmar Burt and daughter, Mrs. Em B. Thompson, of Lynchburg, Va., who is Secretary at the Virginia Seminary and College of which the noted Dr. M. C. Allen is President.

It is stated that while Dr. Burt has been in failing health for several years his death came unexpectedly and caused great grief to his family and a great host of citizens, far and near, who knew him.

spite the fact she made as much preparation for her teaching job as did the white teacher.

point to figures showing colored pupils are not as apt as white pupils, and ascribe that to other factors than the deficit in colored teachers.

But colored teachers of the South regularly are lampooned by the smart proponents of integration, who admit that some colored teachers, but no whites, at all, must expect to lose their jobs under integration. These experts from "Up North" deplore the fact that any colored teachers Down South are taking thought of their own jobs as teachers while the integration battle is going on. They are told colored teachers should be ashamed to be excusing the existence of Negro schools, solely because colored teachers have a "vested interest" in the preservation of separate schools.

Up to now, there is no proof at all that in the foreseeable future we shall have anything but mere "token" integration — just a few colored pupils accepted as pupils in white schools and in most instances no colored teachers at all will be sent to teach in white schools that admiit a few colored pupils.

We shall continue to have just about as many c oloreed schools as in the past and possibly there will be some white teachers with a "Missionary" spirit, willing to teach in these colored schools. But the number of white teachers who are assigned to colored schools ought to be matched by the number of colored teachers who are assigned to white schools.

But apparently that is not to be the plan. Such a plan is not now in operation Up North, as is well known. But t he natives of that area are used to seeing a Negro teacher, "occasiionally" as the teaching forces enter and leave school buildings in the "Negro" districts. They take pride in believing that ANY white teacher is bound to be better than any Negro teacher, and that of course all principals of public schools must be white.

The colored undertaker, barber and hotel owner Up North does not mind showing by ways and actions that he loves his "vested interest" in such segregation as brings grist to his own mill. But he is a bitter foe of Negro school teachers Down South who do not wax eloquent in favor of a bogue form of integration which is planned to accept a few Negro pupils in whiite schools but eliminates the Negro teacher, who down through the years, has carried a heavier teaching load than white teachers, de-

Baptists Die
Hearts Fail 2 Ministers

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
(National News Editor)

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Two ministers attending the National Baptist Convention here last week suffered heart attacks and died.

The Rev. J. Mimms of Savannah, Ga., died early Thursday morning at 53 West Olive Avenue where he was a guest, and his hostess, Mrs. Calley Jenkins, died of the same causes almost immediately following the minister's death.

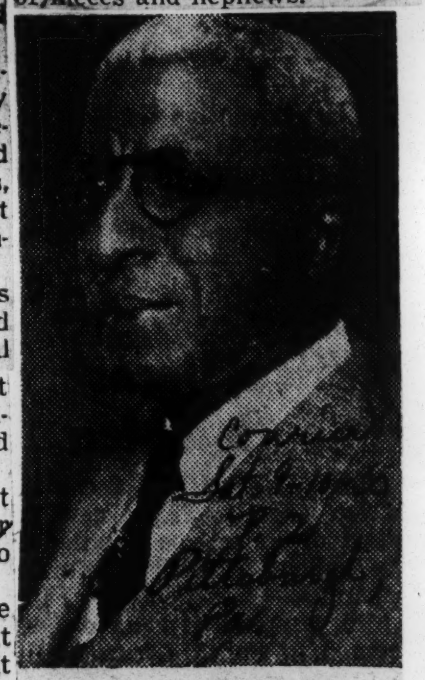
The Rev. Thomas F. Owens of Far Rockaway, N. Y., died Wednesday afternoon at a local hospital after suffering a heart attack during one of the convention sessions. He collapsed on the convention floor.

The Rev. Mr. Owens had just completed a new church in Far Rockaway before coming to Memphis as a delegate.

Several other delegates were floored by the excessive heat which hit as high as ninety-eight degrees. Ellis Auditorium, where convention sessions were held, has no air-condition.

DR. BURT was a member of the local, state and national Medical Societies, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, a trustee of Meharry Medical College, also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Clarksville, Tenn.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Emma E. Burt; one daughter, Mrs. Em Burt Thompson of Lynchburg, Va.; one sister, Mrs. Daisy Lynch of Kosciusko, Miss.; a grandson and a host of nieces and nephews.



DR. R. T. BURT, 85
Meharry trustee dies

Robert Tecumseh Burt of Tennessee
Retired Physician Buried in 85th Yr.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. Robert Tecumseh Burt, 85, retired physician and surgeon, died at his home here after a lingering illness.

Dr. Burt, a native of Kosciusko, Miss., the son of the late Robert and Sylvia Saunders Burt, was educated at Jackson College, Mississippi, and Walden College of Nashville, Tenn.

He was graduated in the first four-year class from Meharry Medical College, in 1897.

HE TOOK post-graduate courses in surgery at Harvard University, E. A. Printy Clinic, Boston City Hospital, Michael Reese Hospital and Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City.

Dr. Burt founded and operated the Home Infirmary for more than forty years. It was closed shortly after his retirement in 1947.

The Burt High School, a new $500,000 school, is named in his honor, as was the old high school.

Mrs. M. W. McKissack Architect's Widow Is Taken By Death

Church Leader, Club Worker And Mother Of Six Sons, Suffers Fatal Heart Attack, Succumbs After 3-weeks Illness; Was Wife Of Moses McKissack For 43 Years; Prominent Member Of Capers Memorial CME Church

As the **Globe** was going to press this week news came of the death of Mrs. Miranda W. McKissack, at a local hospital

The news came as a great shock to her friends here and will be to hundreds elsewhere in the nation.

Mrs. McKissack, the widow of the late Moses McKissack, Sr., architect and builder, with a nation-wide reputation, it was stated, had been ill just about three weeks and the cause of her death was stated by her son, Lewis Winter McKissack as a heart attack.

Although the wife of a distinguished leader, Mrs. McKissack was distinguished in her own right, and like her husband was a faithful member of Capers Memorial CME Church here. She also was prominent in the club life of the city, being a member of the Fleur-de-Lis and Congenial Clubs.

For many years Mrs. McKissack was one of the most lovely soloists of the city. Many of her friends recall that some twenty-five years ago she was the soloist on a nation-wide radio program beamed from Nashville. It was the occasion when the Harmon Award was presented to Dr. W. J. Hale, who at the time was president of Tennessee A&I State College.

Mrs. McKissack was a graduate of Fisk University, and shortly after her graduation was appointed to a position the faculty of Tuskegee Inst. te, where she taught music and directed the Tuskegee choir.

Her love for and interest in music lasted throughout her life, but many of her activities were of a necessity curtailed, following her marriage to the prominent architect and builder, a native of Pulaski, Tenn., but who moved to Nashville and became one of its most distinguished citizens.

The McKissack couple was blessed with a fine group of children, all six of them boys. Mr. McKissack passed away in 1952. At the time married life had lasted for 43 years.

Survivors of Mrs. McKissack include her six sons: Lewis Winter, Moses IV., Lemuel, Calvin Arthur, Samuel and William DeBerry McKissack. There are also eleven grandchildren, six daughers-in-law and distinguished Calvin L. McKissack, brother-in-law and surviving member of the McKissack & McKissack firm of architects.

Funeral services will be held at Capers Memorial CME Church Saturday, Oct. 1, at 2:00 p.m. Dr. Joseph A. Johnson, Jr., pastor will deliver the eulogy At the time of her death, Mrs. McKissack was president of the Gleaners Club of her church.

A heart attack suffered Sunday proved fatal to the 61-year-old retired Tennessee State University athletic department great on Monday, Dec. 12.

* * *

MR. KEAN, WHO suffered an attack in November, 1954, had been thought improving then he suffered the fatal attack this week.

Hundreds of mourners passed the spot where the remains lay in state in the University's Health, Physical Education and Recreation building on Wednesday. Funeral services were slated for 2 p.m. Thursday, at Fiftieth Street Baptist church, Louisville, with the Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, pastor, of First Baptist church, Nashville, officiating.

* * *

KNOWN AS "The Fox" by competitors on football fields, Mr. Kean was one of the most highly regarded and successful in the business. During 24 years of college coaching his football teams won 162 games, lost 30, and tied 5 to be tops in the country for active coaches with comparable service.

He produced 5 Negro National championship teams, three at A. and I. (1946-47-54) and two at Kentucky State (1934-37). Sports writers rated him so highly they never made one of his teams underdogs.

* * *

HE BECAME A and I. coach and he preferred to be known as a teacher of football instead of coach.

Born at Louisville, Ky., the son of William T. and Mrs. Alice Garrett Kean, "The Fox" was a graduate of Central High (Louisville), Fisk, and Indiana Universities. He was a World War I veteran with 325th Signal Corp in Europe, and a second lieutenant when discharged.

Immediate survivors are Mrs. Bessie Folge Kean, wife; Carroll, a daughter; Henry, Jr., son, now with the Harlem Globe Trotters basketball team; two brothers, William L., Louisville, and Daniel Gardner, Pittsburgh, Penn.; and a sister. Mrs. Olive Kean Boone of Louisville.

He held memberships in First Baptist Church, Nashville; Century Club, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Agora Assembly, American Football and Basketball Coaches associations, National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, and the NAIA Football Coaches association.

walks of life who knew and loved him. For 24 years, prior to his retirement in 1954. Kean was known as one of the best coaches in collegiate circles. His teams won several championships and boasted a record of 162 wins against 30 lost and 5 ties.

Kean won his greatest fame as coach of Kentucky State where he won titles in 1933-37. In 1944 he transferred to A and I in Nashville where he won titles in 1946-7 and 54, his last active season.

The deceased, a native of Louisville, son of William T. and Alice Garrett Kean, was graduated from Central High school, Fisk and Indiana universities.

Although inactive in football during the past season, Kean was often found offering his aid to the gridders and the coaches who replaced him. They all respected his judgement on football matters.

Immediate survivors are Mrs. Bessie Folge, Kean's widow; Carroll, daughter; Henry, jr., son, now with Harlem Globe Trotters Basketball team; two brothers, William L., Louisville and Daniel Gardner, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sister, Mrs. Olive Kean Boone, Louisville.

Henry Kean, Ex-Football Coach, Buried

By WILLIAM L. CRUMP

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Funeral services for Henry Arthur Kean, sr, veteran retired football coach, were held Thursday from Fifth

Astute Tenn. State Mentor Victim Of Heart Attack

Henry A. Kean, One Of Nation's Top Football Coaches, Succumbs

Special to Journal and Guide

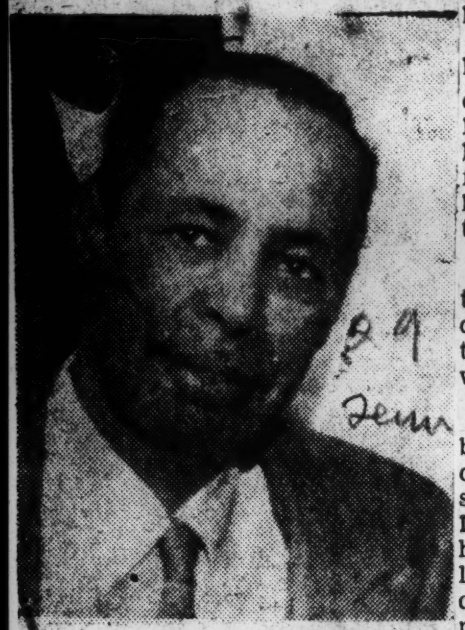
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Henry Arthur Kean, the man who became known as "The Fox" and the producer of some of the nation's top collegiate football teams, is dead.

and athletic director in 1944, and retired from active coaching after the 1954 season because of health. He had coached 34 years including 10 in high schools. His theory of successful teams was morale, material, and fundamentals.

Street Baptist church with Rev. Kelly Miller Smith officiating. Kean, 61, died of a heart attack in Hubbard hospital, Nashville, Tenn., Monday.

The death of Kean came as a shock to his many admirers, coworkers and sports figures of all

U. S. Pays Solemn Tribute To A. & I. Coach Henry A. Kean



COACH H. A. KEAN

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — U. S. sports, college and university presidents, professional, educational and religious leaders paid final tribute to veteran football coach Henry A. Kean, Sr., in messages and tributes Thursday when funeral rites were held here at Fifty Street Baptist Church.

The fallen leader of Midwestern Athletic Association sports succumbed last Monday Dec. 12 at Meharry's Hubbard hospital after a year's illness. Interment was in the family plot at Eastern Cemetery.

Nashville Mayor Ben West led the city in solemn tribute to the famed coach. He was joined by A and I president, Dr. W. S. Davis, a lifetime friend of the deceased.

" The noble life and career of Coach Kean" said Rev. Kelley Miller Smith, of Nashville, Tenn., in the eulogy, "should inspire young men . . . to give supreme emphasis to fair play and diligence in the pursuit of a chosen goal."

Rev. Smith is pastor of Nashville's First Baptist Church to which Mr. Kean belonged.

The body lay in state at the university and hundreds of his students, professional associates, and friends followed the remains from the Tennessee capital for the final rites and interment.

"The principle to which he devoted himself and which he sought to instill into those who came within his sphere of influence, the minister said, "are derived from the heart of the Christian faith."

"Coach," as he was affectionately known to thousands throughout the country, suffered his first attack December 5, 1954, and because of his condition was forced to retire from active coaching and to limit his other duties and activities at the university.

Hundreds of floral tributes; letters, telegrams, calls, and cards of condolence continue to pour into the family both here and at Nashville.

Known as "The Fox," by his football competitors, Mr. Kean was one of the most highly regarded and successful coaches in the business. During 24 years of college coaching his football teams won 162 games, lost 30, and tied five-tops in the country for active coaches with comparable service.

He produced five National championship teams-two at Kentucky State College (1934 and 1937) and three at Tennessee State (1946, 1947, and 1954). Sportwriters rated him so highly that they never made a Kean coaching genius took him to

His coaching career began at Lincoln High School, Paducah, Ky., and in the thirty-four years it ran, the Kean coaching genius toow him to Simmons University, Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute, (Frankfort), Simmons High School, Montgomery, W. Va.; Central High, Louisville; Kentucky State College at Frankfort; and Tennessee State.

The NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN did a Sunday Magazine feature on Mr. Kean entitled "The A and I Fox" November 21, 1954. Fourteen days later (December '54 he was stricken with the attack which was the forerunner of last week's fatal seige.

Mr. Kean was a native of Louisville, the eldest of four children born to the late William T. and Mrs. Alice Garrett Kean. He was graduated from Central High School here, Fisk University, and Indiana University.

During World War I, Mr. Kean served with the 325th Signal Corps in Europe and was discharged with the rank of second lieutenant.

His numerous affiliations included: Nashville's First Baptist Church, Eighth Avenue North, the Century Club; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; Agora (Assembly, American Football and Basketball Coaches Associations; National Education Association; Tennessee Education Congress; National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics; NAIA Football Coaches Association.

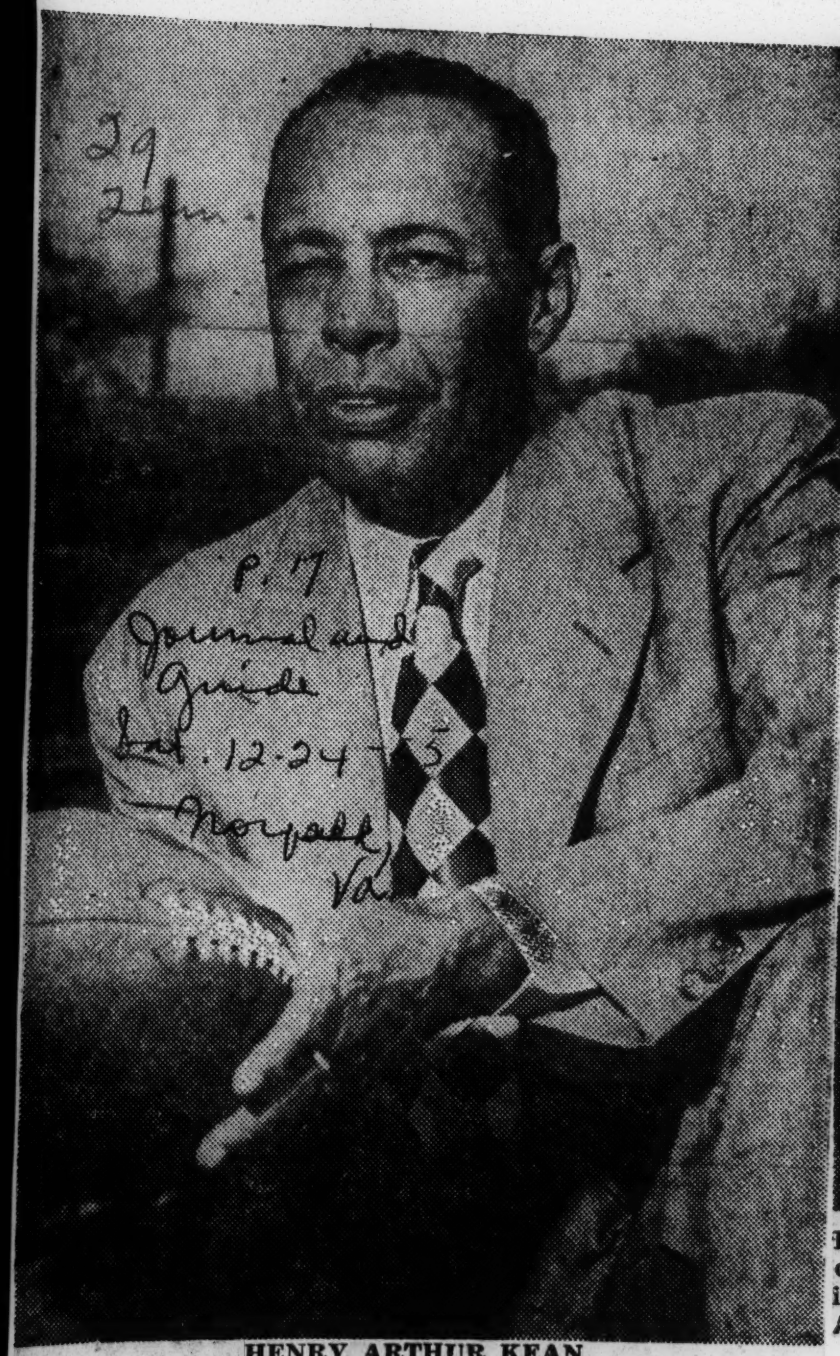
At the funeral services held here at Fifth Street Baptist Church, Rev. W. Augustus Jones, pastor, Revs. B. L. Davis and D. E. King of Louisville; Rev. L. A. Offutt of Anchorage, and Mrs. Whitney Young of Lincoln Ridge; Dr. William J. Simmons and President W. S. Davis of Tennessee State University spoke. Mr. Kean's Nashville pastor, the Rev. Kelly Miller Smith of Nashville's First Baptist Church did the eulogy. William R. King, Louisville, was organist; and the Calvary Baptist Church chair sang. (Mr. Kean joined Calvary at the age of 11.

Interment: Eastern Cemetery, Jesse H. Lawrence Funeral Director, Louisville in charge. At Nashville, William Gunter and Sons were the funeral directors in charge.

Survivors include: Mrs. Bessie Fogle Kean, Nashville, wife; Henry Arthur, Jr., son; Carroll Elizabeth, daughter, both of Nashville; William L. Kean, Louisville, and Daniel Gardner Kean, Pittsburgh, Pa., brothers; Mrs. Olive Kean Boone, Louisville, sister; William Anthony and Alice Carolyn Kean, Louisville, nephew and niece; and Mrs. Helen Anthony Kean, Louisville, sister-in-law.

29
Jan.

P. 17
Journal and
Guide
Sat. 12-24-55
Norfolk
Va.



HENRY ARTHUR KEAN
'Mr. Football' Succumbs

LEAVING Fifth Street Baptist church, Louisville, Ky., following funeral services for Henry Arthur Kean, sr., veteran retired football coach are (front) the widow, Henry R. Kean, and son and daughter, Henry, jr., and Carroll.

Educators, clergymen, others eulogize Kean

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Jan. 12-24-55

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — A city's mayor, students, college and university presidents, professional, educational and religious leaders passed the bier of Henry Arthur Kean Sr., at final rites in Nashville and Louisville last week.

"The noble life and career of Coach Kean," said the Rev. Kelly Miller Smith of Nashville, Tenn., in the eulogy, "should inspire young men . . . to give supreme emphasis to fair play and diligence in the pursuit of a chosen goal." The Rev. Mr. Smith is pastor of Nashville's First Baptist Church to which Mr. Kean belonged.

* * *

THE DIRECTOR of Tennessee State University's division of health, physical education and recreation, athletic director, and former football coach, succumbed to a heart attack at Hubbard Hospital of Meharry Medical College in Nashville last week.

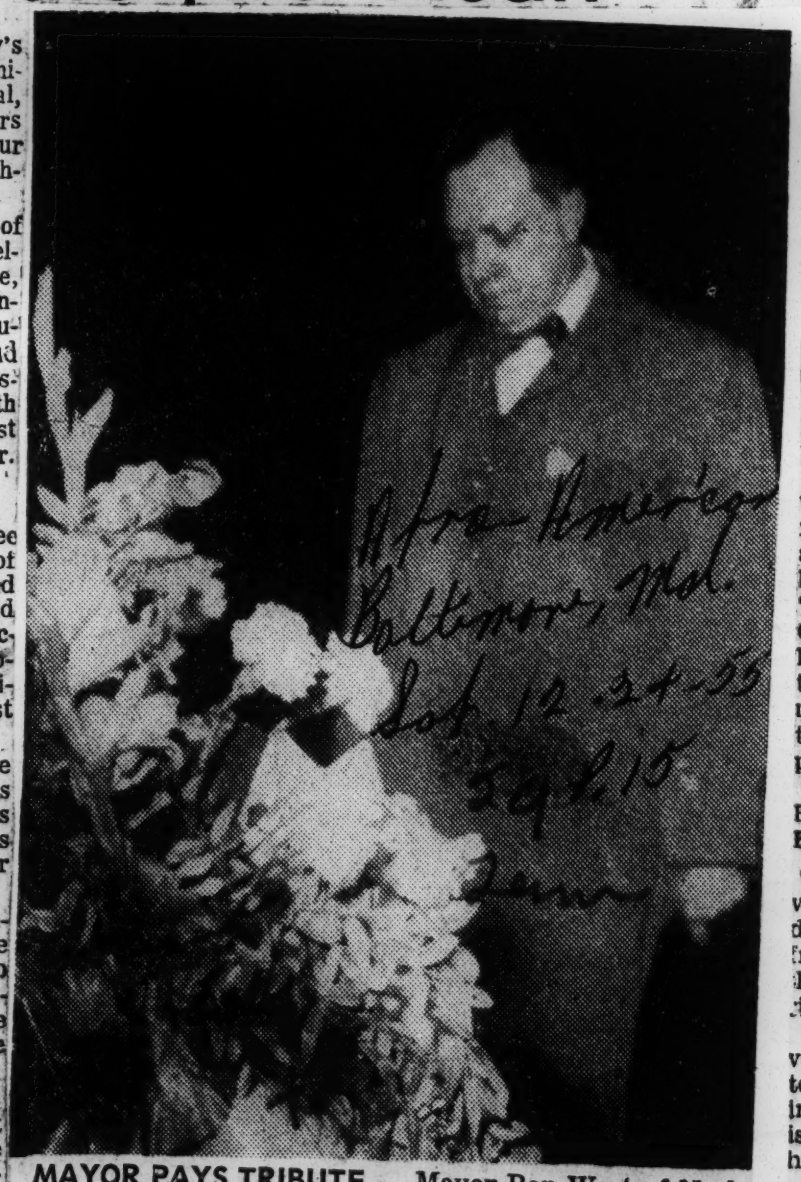
The body lay in state at the university and hundreds of his students, professional associates and friends followed the remains from the Tennessee capital for the final rites and interment.

"The principle to which he devoted himself and which he sought to instill into those who came within his sphere of influence," the minister said, "are derived from the heart of the Christian faith."

* * *

MR. KEAN suffered his first attack Dec. 5, 1954, and because of his condition was forced to retire from active coaching and to limit his other duties and activities at the university. When he called his physician to report a slight pain in the chest the day before the fatal attack, he was concerned about the university's basketball team then on tour—having tried all day to get the scores.

He reported to the hospital the next day and following an examination and treatment, his condition was thought improving. But at 11 o'clock that night he suffered the second attack which brought the end at 1:45 p.m. the following Monday, Dec. 12 (his daughter's birthday).



Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Dec. 12-24-55 $2 & 15 Jean

MAYOR PAYS TRIBUTE — Mayor Ben West of Nashville was among thousands who paid tribute to Henry A. Kean, Tennessee State athletic director, last week.

Hundreds of floral tributes, letters, telegrams, calls, and cards of condolence continue to pour in to the family both here and at Nashville.

* * *

KNOWN AS "The Fox" by his football competitors, Mr. Kean was one of the most highly regarded and successful coaches in the business. During 24 years of college coaching, his football teams won 162 games, lost 30, and tied five—tops in the country for active coaches with comparable service.

He produced five national championship teams — two at Kentucky State College at Frankfort (1934 and 1937) and three at Tennessee State (1946, 1947, and 1954). Sportswriters rated him so highly that they never made a Kean-coached team an underdog.

HIS COACHING career began at Lincoln High School, Paducah, Ky., and in the 34 years it ran, the Kean coaching genius took him to Simmons University, Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute (Frankfort)). Simmons

U. S. Pays Solemn Tribute To A. & I. Coach Henry A. Kean

World Dec. 12-16-55

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — U. S. sports, college and university presidents, professional, educational and religious leaders paid final tribute to veteran football coach Henry A. Kean, Sr., in messages and tributes Thursday when funeral rites were held here at Fifty Street Baptist Church.

The fallen leader of Midwestern Athletic Association sports succumbed last Monday Dec. 12 at Meharry's Hubbard hospital after a year's illness. Interment was in the family plot at Eastern Cemetery.

Nashville Mayor Ben West led the city in solemn tribute to the famed coach. He was joined by A and I president, Dr. W. S. Davis, a lifetime friend of the deceased.

" The noble life and career of Coach Kean" said Rev. Kelley Miller Smith, of Nashville, Tenn., in the eulogy, "should inspire young men . . . to give supreme emphasis to fair play and diligence in the pursuit of a chosen goal."

Rev. Smith is pastor of Nashville's First Baptist Church to which Mr Kean belonged. 29 Jean

The body lay in state at the university and hundreds of his students, professional associates, and friends followed the remains from the Tennessee capital for the final rites and interment.

"The principle to which he devoted himself and which he sought to instill into those who came within his sphere of influence, the minister said, "are derived from the heart of the Christian faith."

"Coach," as he was affectionately known to thousands throughout the country, suffered his first attack December 5, 1954, and because of his condition was forced to retire from active coaching and to limit his other duties and activities at the university.

Hundreds of floral tributes; letters, telegrams, calls, and cards of condolence continue to pour into the family both here and at Nashville.

Known as "The Fox," by his football competitors, Mr. Kean was one of the most highly regarded and successful coaches in the business. During 24 years of college coaching his football teams won 162 games, lost 30, and tied five-tops in the country for active coaches with comparable service.

He produced five National championship teams-two at Kentucky State College (1934 and 1937) and three at Tennessee State (1946, 1947, and 1954). Sportswriters rated him so highly that they never made a Kean coaching genius took him to

His coaching career began at Lincoln High School, Paducah, Ky., and in the thirty-four years it ran, the Kean coaching genius toow him to Simmons University, Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute, (Frankfort), Simmons High School, Montgomery, W. Va.; Central High, Louisville; Kentucky State College at Frankfort; and Tennessee State.

The NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN did a Sunday Magazine feature on Mr. Kean entitled "The A and I Fox" November 21, 1954. Fourteen days later (December '54 he was stricken with the attack which was the forerunner of last week's fatal seige.

Mr. Kean was a native of Louisville, the eldest of four children born to the late William T. and Mrs. Alice Garrett Kean. He was graduated from Central High School here, Fisk University, and Indiana University.

During World War I, Mr. Kean served with the 325th Signal Corps in Europe and was discharged with the rank of second lieutenant.

His numerous affiliations included: Nashville's First Baptist Church, Eighth Avenue North; the Century Club; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; Agora Assembly; American Football and Basketball Coaches Associations; National Education Association; Tennessee Education Congress; National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics; NAIA Football Coaches Association.

At the funeral services held here at Fifth Street Baptist Church, Rev. W. Augustus Jones, pastor, Revs. B. L. Davis and D. E. King of Louisville; Rev. L. A. Offutt of Anchorage, and Mrs. Whitney Young of Lincoln Ridge; Dr. William J. Simmons and President W. S. Davis of Tennessee State University spoke. Mr. Kean's Nashville pastor, the Rev. Kelly Miller Smith of Nashville's First Baptist Church did the eulogy. William R. King, Louisville, was organist; and the Calvary Baptist Church chair sang. (Mr. Kean joined Calvary at the age of 11.

Interment: Eastern Cemetery, Jesse H. Lawrence Funeral Director, Louisville in charge. At Nashville, William Gunter and Sons were the funeral directors in charge.

Survivors include: Mrs. Bessie Fogle Kean, Nashville, wife; Henry Arthur, Jr., son; Carroll Elizabeth, daughter, both of Nashville; William L. Kean, Louisville, and Daniel Gardner Kean, Pittsburgh, Pa., brothers; Mrs. Olive Kean Boone, Louisville, sister; William Anthony

and Alice Carolyn Kean, Louisville, nephew and niece; and Mrs. Helen Anthony Kean, Louisville, sister-in-law.

Earthly Career Of Football Teacher Ends On Monday

Funeral Services Held In Louisville On Thursday Of This Week With Rev. Kelly Miller Smith Delivering Eulogy; Popular Member of A&ISU Faculty Came To Tennessee In 1944, After Brilliant Record At Kentucky State College

By L. D. Williams

HENRY ARTHUR KEAN IS DEAD!

That was a sentence flashed over the city early Monday afternoon of this week.

It was a sentence sure to bring grief to thousands of persons throughout the United States

While the noted "football teacher" as he desired to be called, was in bad health, it was not believed, when he retired from his teaching duties at Tennessee A & I University at the end of the 1954 fooball season that the earthly career of the veteran genius of football would so soon end.

But it came on Monday afternoon at a local hospital where he had gone for a checkup the day before.

There were very few of the thousands of followers of football in the nation who had not seen Coach Kean. For more than thirty years he had been a trainer and director of football activities at two of the best known colleges in the United States — Kentucky State College and Tennessee A&I University.

He had also coached at Simmons University in Louisville. He began his long and eventful coaching career at Lincoln High School in Paducah, Kentucky.

He had won national championship—five in all—two at KSC and three at A&ISU

Displayed Prowess in Kentucky

It was largely because of his prowess as a football genius, displayed in Kentucky that he was induced to come to a larger field of opportunity — to Nashville, to become head coach and director of the Physical Education Department of A&ISU.

Fortunately for Mr. Kean, it was no great difficulty for him to come to the great and growing university here in Nashville. Here he was able to get material for football teams in greater abundance than at Kentucky, although at Kentucky where the student enrollment is not more than one fourh that at A&ISU. Kean's genius had turned out teams that so merited the respect of experts that they never made a Kean-coached team the "underdog" in a contest on the gridiron.

"We found out we couldn't defeat Kean at football, and that is why we induced him to come to Tennessee."

Those words were uttered by President Walter S. Davis a few years ago in a heartfelt tribute to a native of Kentucky. President Davis, himself, was a brilliant football coach. He retains a love for the gridiron game, second only to his love for scientific Agriculture in which field President Davis is a genius.

"When shall we see his likes again?" was heard from the lips of persons in Nashville in every walk of life, as they repeated the sad news: "Henry Arthur Kean is dead!"

Mr. Kean was a scholar and a gentleman, who specialized in training football players to be just that. A few years ago, a brilliant coach expressed regret that he had not succeeded in training other players who could and would carry on in the way he had succeeded as a football coach. He was probably wrong in this. There are quite a number of young men who have gone forth as graduates both at Kentucky State and at TENNESSEE A&ISU who in smaller fields of labor may emerge as great generals on football fields.

Had Pride in Edwards

One of these is George (Big Bertha) Edwards, now head coach at Kentucky State. Mr. Kean always took great pride in the increasing success Edwards has shown since graduating from a coaching position at a Chicago high school to the position at Kenucky State.

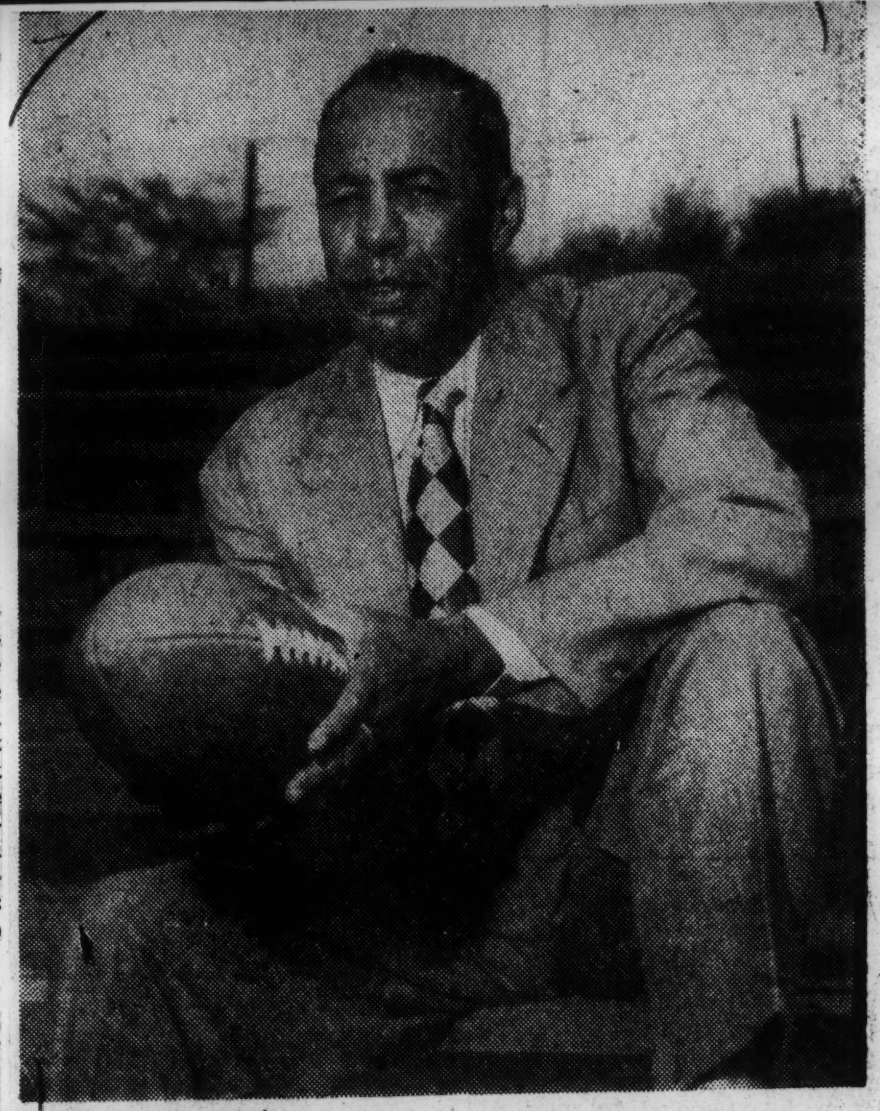
It was back in Kentucky in the 930's when Coach Kean won his first national championship among colored colleges. The citiens of Frankfort gave him a remendous reception when he eturned home with his team, the eception committee being led by Gov. Ruby Lafoon of the Blue Grass State.

In 1953 thousands of Tennessens turned out for the most notble homecoming game A&I State Jniversity has ever had. To a arge extent, this was in tribute o Mr. Kean, who was presented a new automobile, the cost of which was borne by many individuals, both within and without he university's faculty and student body.

Mr. Kean was a graduate of Central High School in Louisville, a 1920 graduate of Fisk University and rceived his master degree at the University of Indiana. A leader, with commanding ability as an administrator, he was considered capable of achieving success in any field of labor.

First Baptist Member

He was a member of First Baptist Church in this city of which brilliant young Rev Kelley Miller Smith is pastor, Rev Smith was scheduled to deliver the eulogy at funeral services to be held on Tuesday afternoon in Fifth Street Baptist Church in Louisville. Historic Fifth Street Church now pastored by the Rev. W. August Jones, was far more than a half century pastored by the late Rev. John H. Frank. The place of worship is now on Jefferson Street in Louville.



NOTED SPORTS FIGURE PASSES — Henry A. Kean, long time coach of the Tennessee A and I State Tigers football team, who died in Nashville, Tenn. Monday of a heart attack. He was 61.

Kean retired as head coach of the Tennessee Tigers last season because of ill health. He remained as athletic and physical education director.

He possessed one of the best records in college athletics when he retired. He had won five national championships during his years as head coach at Tennessee.

A member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, and of the Agora Assembly here, Mr. Kean was a popular citizen here and likewise quite popular as an A & ISU faculty member. He lived on the A&ISU campus with his family, including his wife, Mrs. Bessie F. Kean, and daughter Miss Carrol Kean. His son, Henry Arthur, Jr., a graduate both of Pearl High and A&ISU, is a professional basketball player, on the famous Globetrotters team. Other survivors of the famed coach are two brothers — William J. who does summer school teaching at A&ISU in the summer and coaches in Louisville; and Daniel G. of Pittsburg; a sister, Mrs Olive Boone of Louisville.

The remains of Mr. Kean were to be carried to Louisville for the funeral. They were to lie in the health and Physical Building from 9 o'clock to 12 on Wednesday of this week.

Mr. Kean and his family came to A&ISU from Kentucky in 1944. Their Kentucky family residence is at 2235 West Walnut Street in Louisville. Gunter & Sons, local morticians had charge of the remains in Nashville while the J. H. Lawrence firms was in charge of funeral arrangements in Louisville.

HENRY A. KEAN

29 1955 TENNESSEE

Henry A. Kean, Sr., Veteran Football Coach, Dies At 61

Daily World 9/1 Atlanta, Ga.

Dated Tennessee A&I Mentor Produced Six Nat'l Football Champs

Wed 12-14-55

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Henry Arthur Kean, Sr., one of the all-time winning coaches of U. S. collegiate football and athletic director and head coach at Tennessee A&I University succumbed from a heart attack Monday, Dec. 12 at 1:45 P. M. at Hubbard Hospital here.

29

The nationally-famous football mentor had entered the hospital Sunday December 11 for observation and was thought improving when he suffered another attack Monday. He was 61 at the time of his death.

The A & I athletic director had suffered a previous attack in December, 1954 following the CIAA-MWAA sponsored bowl at Greensboro, N. C.

Last January 28, Coach Kean was honored by the Atlanta Daily World 100 Per Cent Wrong Club as the "coach of the year". He was one of the four team national championship honored mentors.

TO LIE IN STATE

The body of Coach Kean will lie in state from 9 A. M. noon Wednesday December 14 in the University's Health, Physical Education and Recreation Building. The facility was a dream that came true for Coach Kean who traveled throughout the U. S. studying similar plants for ideas for the million and a half dollar facility.

Funeral services will be held Thursday, December 15 2 P. M. at the Fifty Street Baptist Church, Louisville, Ky Kelly Miller Smith, pastor, First Baptist Church of Nashville, officiating.

Interment will be at Louisville, Ky.'s Eastern Cemetery. The remains will lie in state at the family residense, 2235 West Walnut, Louisville, Ky., after Wednesday, 6 p. m.

KNOWN AS THE FOX

Known as "The Fox" by competitors on football field, Kean was one of the most highly regarded and successful coaches in the game. During 24 years college coaching his football teams won 162 games, lost 30 and tied 5, tops in the U. S. for active coaches with comparable service.

Produced 5 Negro National championship teams, 3 at Andhi (1946-47-54) and 2 at Kentucky State (1934-37. Sports writers rated him so highly they never made one of his teams under dog.

Became A ANDI'S coach and athletic director 1944 retired from active coaching after 1954 season because of health, had coached 34 years, 10 in high schools. His theory of successful teams was morale, material, and fundamentals, preferred to be known as a teacher of football instead of coach.

Born Louisville, Ky., son of William T. and Mrs. Alice Garrett Kean Graduate Central High (Louisville-, Fisk and Indiana.

World War I veteran with 325th signal Corp., in Europe. 2nd Lt. when discharged.

Member First Baptist Church, Nashville; Century Club, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Agora Assembly, American football and basketball coaches Associations. National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, NAIA Football coaches Association.

Immediate survivors Mrs. Bessie Folge Kean, wife; Carroll, daughter; Henry, Jr. Son, now with Harlem Globe Trotters Basketball Team; two brothers, William L. Louisville and Daniel Gardner, Pittsburgh, Penn.;; sister Mrs. Olive Kean Boone Louisville.

29 1955 TEXAS

Johnny Ace Killed In Game Of 'Russian Roulette' In Tex.

Musical lovers throughout the nation were saddened over the news of the death of romantic blues singing Johnny Ace, who died following a game of "Russian roulette" with five members of his band in Houston, Texas, Sunday, according to Frank Painia, noted night club owner who gave the rising star his start.

Painia said that he was notified via telephone Monday that the Tennessee-born night club crooner and band leader had died following the game of "chance."

A juke box favorite throughout the country, Ace had recorded many top sellers. It was learned that his girl friend was sitting on his lap while he played the game with several of his band members.

Funeral arrangements were incomplete. Orleanians will long remember Ace on his many appearances here before sellout crowds.

Death Comes At Home After A Long Illness

FT. WORTH — The aging and ailing Rev. Samuel Prince of Fort Worth, nationally prominent Baptist minister, and stalwart leader of thousands of Texas Baptists for nearly a half century, is dead.

Rev. Prince, who was the twin brother of Rev. Green Prince, of Galveston, president of the National Baptist Convention of America, died in his home at 1072 E. Terrel here around 3:00 a.m. Saturday. He was said to be about 83 years of age.

Feeble and ailing for a long number of years, Rev. Prince was

See PRINCE — P. 10 Col. 4

REV. S. R. PRINCE

the retired pastor of Mount Pisgah Baptist Church in Fort Worth.

He was a long-time president of the General Baptist Convention of Texas, and at the time of his death, was moderator of the North Texas District Missionary Association, an organization which he headed for well over 40 years.

The veteran Baptist leader's death came just about three months after he won out over his twin brother in a tear-jerking court battle, in which the Galveston minister allegedly tried to gain possession of and evict Rev. Sam Prince from his Fort Worth home. There are some observers who have held that the dramatic ordeal which the lamented minister experienced in court helped to hasten his death.

At the time of Rev. Prince's death, his wife, Mrs. Fannie M. Prince, was in California at the bedside of her mother, who reportedly is critically ill. Upon being notified of her husband's demise, Mrs. Prince left immediately by plane for Fort Worth.

Although the one-time forceful Rev. Prince had been ill for an extensive period of time, his death comes as a great shock to many persons over the nation who knew him through his achievements in religious work.

He is survived by his wife; three sons, Sam Prince of Fort Worth, Tom Prince of Cleburne, Texas and Earnest Prince, who had not been located at this writing; four daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Conley and Mrs. Lillian Thompson of San Antonio, Texas, Mrs. Edna Mills and Miss Norma Prince of New York City; and four brothers, Rev. Green Prince, Rev. Garrett Prince of Houston, Rev. Adolphus Prince of San Antonio and Dallis Prince of Gonzales, Texas.

Funeral Service was scheduled for 1:00 p.m. Tuesday at Mount Pisgah, where he pastored for over 40 years. Rev. A. A. Lucas, pastor of Good Hope Baptist Church in Houston and president of the General Baptist Convention of Texas, will deliver the Eulogy.

Rev. Lucas, who said he and the deceased Rev. Prince had worked together for a long time, left Houston for Fort Worth at 5:00 p. m. Monday.

Henry S Willis, Prominent Galvestonian, Succumbs Sun

GALVESTON—Henry Short Willis, 64, veteran newspaper man and manager of the Galveston Informer, died Sunday in the John Sealy hospital. Funeral services will be held Thursday.

Mr. Willis, who had offices at his home suffered a heart attack between 4:00 and 5:00 p.m., was rushed to the hospital and placed in an oxygen tent. Doctors were in constant attendance upon him. He died at 12:15 p.m.

H. S. WILLIS

This is silent at last the famous column known as "X-Raying Galveston." Neither man nor beast nor circumstances had been able to silence it or to control that column. He had written about anybody and had said anything he wanted with impunity.

A kindly man, Mr. Willis was a holy terror when he sat down to write "X-Raying Galveston." He criticized presidents, governors, mayors, publishers, preachers and anyone else that he wanted to bring under the hammer of the column.

During his career he had worked for the (Okla.) Black Dispatch, the Pittsburg Courier, and The Informer, but always his column served whatever was in his mind, regardless of what the publishers of the papers might want or think.

His avocation was working at a bank, but his bent was newspapering as exemplified by X-Raying Galveston." He traveled from Galveston to New York and through Mexico and Cuba, but Galveston seemed to have been his permanent love.

Mourning his death are a host of people throughout the nation, including every rank in Galveston.

Funeral Thursday

Funeral services will be Thursday, 1:30 p.m., from the Wesley Tabernacle church at 28th and I.

Survivors are his wife Mrs Virginia Macbeth Willis, his sister, widow of the late Rev A. W. Carr of Houston; three nieces, Mmes Alvora C. McKinney, daughter of the Carrs; Bessye Baker of Galveston; and Annie Mae Thomas of Houston; and nephew, B. L. Fair of Brooklyn, New York, and a host of other relatives.

Mrs Pollard, 1st Home Ec Teacher, Dies In Her Home

BEAUMONT—The death of Mrs Frances V Pollard Monday, Sept. 12, was a shock to many of her friends. Mrs Pollard had been confined to her home for the past two years or more from sickness and injuries, her condition was not thought to have been serious. She was the first public school Home Economic teacher, the first two years as a teacher Mrs Pollard received no salary from the board of education of the Beaumont Independent school district. Before spending two summers in Tuskegee Institute, Mrs Pollard took corresponding courses. When the Boord of education was approached about the employment of such a teacher, they said that they did not have any money to pay such an instructor nor did they have the money to equip a room. The board gave permission to use a vacant room, seeing the need of such a service to Negro boys and girls, the room was accepted then the job of getting some equipment was the business at hand this was achieved without too much difficulty. A range, a refrigerator and a sewing machine were the two first gifts. The utensils were donated by the patrons with some other small items to get the classes started. After the first two years of free service, the board of education offered Mrs Pollard a salary of $30 per month and she accepted. She retired a number of years ago at a salary of $100 per month. From that humble beginning Charlton-Pollard High school has one of the best equipped Home Making Departments found anywhere.

Mrs Pollard is a native Beaumonter, the elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Charlie Charlton, pioneer Beaumont citizens. She married Prof. T. T. Pollard 55 years ago. He was teaching in the public school of Beaumont at the time of their marriage.

Mrs Pollard died in her home, 1406 Forrest, Mosday Sept. 12, at 7:00 a m. She is survived by her husband, Prof T. T. Pollard; two brothers, Prof George C. Charlton, Doucette, Texas and Dr C. B. Charlton, Beaumont; one sister, Mrs Lula Spikes, Beaumont; one half sister, Mrs Mollie Spears, Woodville, Texas and a number of nieces and nephews. Funeral services were held Thursday, Sept. 15, from Antioch Baptist Church of which Mrs Pollard had been a member from early childhood. The Rev U. S. Keeling, pastor of Mt Zion Baptist church, officiated because of the absence of the pastor, Rev R. E. McKeen. Fleming Funeral Home was in charge of arrangements and interment was in Anthony Cemetery.

The auditorium of the church was crowded as persons were seen going to the church hours before time for the services were to start. The large crowd and the number of beautiful florals were evidence of the esteem in which Mrs Pollard was held, not only locally but throughout the nation.

Dr O W Phillips, Prominent Texas Dentist, Succumbs

MARSHALL, Texas — Dr O. W. Phillips, 59, prominent local dentist and life long resident of Marshall, died here Friday at the Kahn Memorial Hospital. He has been ill for more than a year. Funeral services have been arranged for Wednesday, September 21, at 2 p m.

Dr Phillips, a graduate of Bishop college, served on the Board of Trustees of that institution since 1929 and has been for 20 years chairman of the Executive Committee of that board. He served as president of the National Alumni Association of that institution from 1929 to 1949.

He was a member and deacon of the Bethesda Baptist church. Dr Phillips is survived by two children, Oliver W. Phillips, Jr. and Mrs Wenefrett Phillips Watson, both residents of Los Angeles, California, six grand children, and five brothers and sisters, Madames A. B. Madison and D. Emory of Marshall, Mrs H. L. Davis of Phoenix, Arizona. Dr R. B. Phillips of Phoenix, Arizona, and H. D. Phillips of Los Angeles, California.

29 1955

Johnny Ace

Gun Game Fatal to 'Wax' Star

'Russian Roulette' Spells Death to Singer; He Was 5th Man

HOUSTON, Tex. — Johnny Ace, popular Duke recording star, was killed in a game of "Russian Roulette," after four other participants had been lucky enough to escape the fatal bullet.

Ace, 26, whose real name is Johnny Alexander, had just ended his rendition of "Yes Baby," and returned to his dressing room. Four witnesses say he then whipped out a .22 caliber, seven-shot revolver which contained one live cartridge and spun the cylinder. He is said to have placed the barrel against the heads of each of the others in the dressing room and pulled the trigger.

THEN, WHILE his 22-year-old girl friend, Olivia Gibbs sat on his lap, he duplicated the feat on himself and slumped to the floor with a bullet hole through his eye.

Every record the singer released won him the Cashbox award of the week. He had ten hits out of seven records (fourteen songs) and his, "My Song," sold 53,000 copies before it was released. Ace and Big Joe Turner were cited as the most programmed Rhythm and Blues male vocalists in the nation.

Juke Star Johnny Ace Kills Self

HOUSTON, Texas — Sitting on the lap of his pretty girlfriend, singer Johnny Ace shot himself in the head in his dressing room at City Auditorium here Christmas night. He tumbled from his girl's lap, mumbling, "I told you I'd do it," and died.

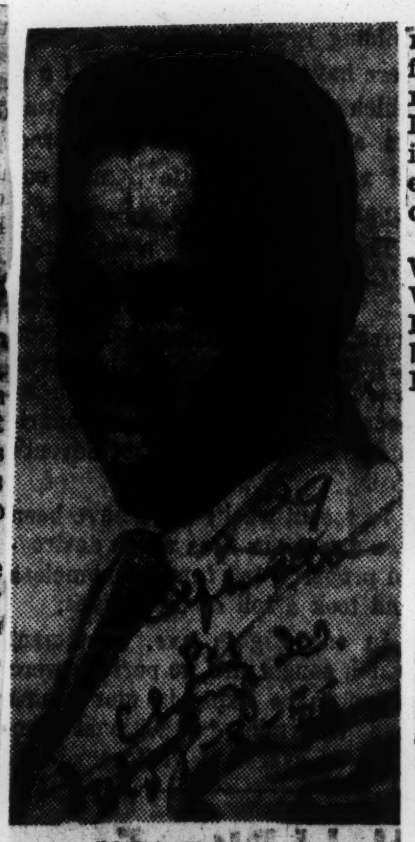
According to witnesses Ace, one of the country's most popular blues singers, was playing Russian Roulette with a 22 caliber pistol, when the tragedy occurred.

One of the witnesses to the shooting was Big Willa Mae Thornton, the songstress, who gained fame singing the hit recording of "Hound Dog." Other witnesses included Joe Hammond, a local ballad singer; Mrs. Mary Carter, and Olivia Gibbs, allegedly Ace's girlfriend.

Police said after finishing his act at the City Auditorium, Ace went to his dressing room. He picked up the gun, police stated, and started pulling the trigger while pointing it at the temple of other artists in his room.

It was while he was sitting on the lap of Miss Gibbs, police said, that he fatally shot himself, then slumped to the floor gasping for breath, mumbling, "I told you I'd do it. You wouldn't believe me." Seconds later he was dead.

Johnny Ace, born in Memphis, skyrocketed to fame in Chicago two years ago on his hit recording of "My Song," which had sold 53,000 advance copies in Chicago before even the first pressing. He had had at least a dozen additional hits and this year was voted along with Joe Turner, as the most "programmed" rhythm and blues vocalist in the country.



JOHNNY ACE

Eddie Funches Dies, Brother Of Primrose

Funeral services for Eddie Funches of Orange, Texas were held in Chicago this week at Olivet Baptist church.

Mr. Funches, a brother of Miss Primrose Funches, noted Baptist leader, died last Wednesday in Chicago's Provident hospital. He had been ill for some time and was brought to Chicago about two months ago.

Eddie Funches

He was born in Crystal Springs, Miss., the son of the late Jeff and Elizabeth Funches, and had been a businessman in Texas for the past 42 years. Mr. Funches was a master barber and operated his own business. He was a deputy police officer, a 33rd degree mason and a member and trustee of Salem Methodist church.

He was visited in Orange by the mayor and other city officials before leaving for Chicago two months ago. The Rev. C. R. McKinney, pastor of Salem church in Orange, Rev. William McDowell and Dr. J. H. Jackson, pastor of Olivet, officiated at final rites.

Besides Miss Funches he leaves Williams Green and Elizabeth Woodward; two nieces, Gloria Faye Bryant and Phyliss Elizabeth Brown; two aunts, Mrs. Ida Lansing and Mrs. Lula Belle.

J.R. Reynolds, Tex. Educator, Is Dead At 85

HOUSTON — Dr. J. R. Reynolds, beloved 85-year-old Texas educator, died in Memorial Hospital Saturday. He was once dean at Rusk, Prairie View and Wiley colleges. Funeral rites were set for 2 p.m. Tuesday at Trinity East Methodist Church with Dr. J. S. Scott, Wiley College president, officiating.

Dean Reynolds was a native of Winston-Salem, N. C., and had lived in Houston since 1922. He suffered a heart attack 4:30 p.m. Thursday at his home, 2109 Webster. He was a trustee at Trinity East, and members of the trustee and stewards boards will be honorary pallbearers. Active pall bearers will be members of a club at the church, sponsored by the educator. Rev. L. B. Felder, pastor if the church, will assist Dr. Scott, who is a former pastor at the church.

The retired educator's survivors include his widow, Mrs. J. R. Reynolds, Sr., two sons, J. R. Jr., a teacher at E. O. Smith Junior High School and Harry G., a teacher at Jack Yates High School; three daughters, Mrs. J. A. Hardeman of Chicago, Miss Theresa Reynolds and Mrs. Marion Scott; three grandchildren, Mrs. Delores Rhodes, Margarete Reynolds and Harry Reynolds III.

Interment will be in Paradise Cemetery under directions, Fairchild-Purnell Mortuary.

inger Was 'Like a Little Boy'

Ace Died Because He Loved To Play Pranks, Says Girl

(Special to the Courier)

HOUSTON, Tex.—He trumped his own ace . . . and drew a bigger crowd to his funeral than he ever did to his dances.

Johnny Ace, whose blues-shouting was bringing him fame and fortune, snuffed out his own life in a game of Russian roulette.

The bullet really had "Johnny Ace" written all over it because the slug fell out of the gun and was replaced. Ace snapped the gun at several other persons who are alive to talk about it.

Then he placed the gun to his temple—and they carried his body back to the Cradle of the Blues, Memphis.

The Rev. Dwight (Gatemouth) Moore, a former top blues singer, preached the funeral sermon over the 26-year-old blues shouter whose ace in the hole was his love of the blues.

Ace, whose real name was John M. Alexander, with a touch of grim irony took his own life during the holidays when the world rejoices at the birth of Christ.

Hard on the heels of Ace's death came rumors. Some people said that Johnny Ace was a user of dope. Others said that he hit the bottle pretty hard. Still others said that he was despondent and did not want to live.

* * *

OLIVIA GIBBS, fiancee of Ace (who at the time of his death was still married), told the Courier in an exclusive interview that none of these rumors had any basis of fact, except that he did drink pretty hard. She said that Johnny was "just like a little boy." He loved to play pranks.

Baser Winston, a member of the Ace organization, agreed with Miss Gibbs as did Evelyn Johnson, head of the Buffalo Booking Agency, which handled dates. And he was hitting the heights as a recording star and as an "in-person" attraction.

Miss Gibbs, 22, who attended Wisconsin University, gives the eye-witness story of Johnny Ace's "winner take all" bout with Russian roulette. Johnny lost.

Miss Gibbs stated that on the morning of the shooting Johnny had been drinking and playing with a .22 caliber revolver. She made him stop. Then he displayed the diamond ring Miss Gibbs had given him for Christmas. Later he carved the turkey and was in good spirits.

AT THE DANCE in City Auditorium Ace complained of a toothache and expressed doubt that he could go on with the dance after intermission, although 2,000 of his fans were in the hall.

Then he started playing with the pistol again.

He went around snapping it at people—and time was growing short.

Willie Mae Thornton, a blues singer, said she prevailed upon Ace to give her the gun after he had snapped it at herself, Miss Gibbs and Joe Hammond, another singer. Miss Thornton said she turned a chamber and a bullet fell out. Ace insisted that she replace the bullet so that it would not fall out.

Johnny Ace continued to snap the gun at others in the dressing room. Finally, Joe Hammond said, "You have snapped it at everyone else, try it on yourself."

"Now watch me," said Johnny, "show you it won't shoot."

* * *

WITH HIS ARM around Olivia Gibbs, Johnny placed the gun to his temple. **Crack!** went the gun. Ace fell to the floor mortally wounded.

"I thought he was just up to his usual playing until I raised his head and saw blood," said Olivia. "I loved Johnny and he loved me. He had been separated from his wife since 1952 and hoped for a divorce clearance by June of this year. Then we would have been married."

She stated that she was not involved in the separation of Ace and his wife.

"I'll miss those nightly phone calls. He called me every night when he was on the road, as if he wanted to hear me for inspiration before he went on the stage."

* * *

OLIVIA GIBBS is lucky to be alive because her head was against that of Johnny Ace when he pulled the trigger—but the fact that the revolver was of small caliber saved her life. The slug stayed in Ace's brain.

Ace's latest hit recording, "Pledging My Love for You," was dedicated to Miss Gibbs. The last photo taken of Ace was with Miss Gibbs. His inscription was:

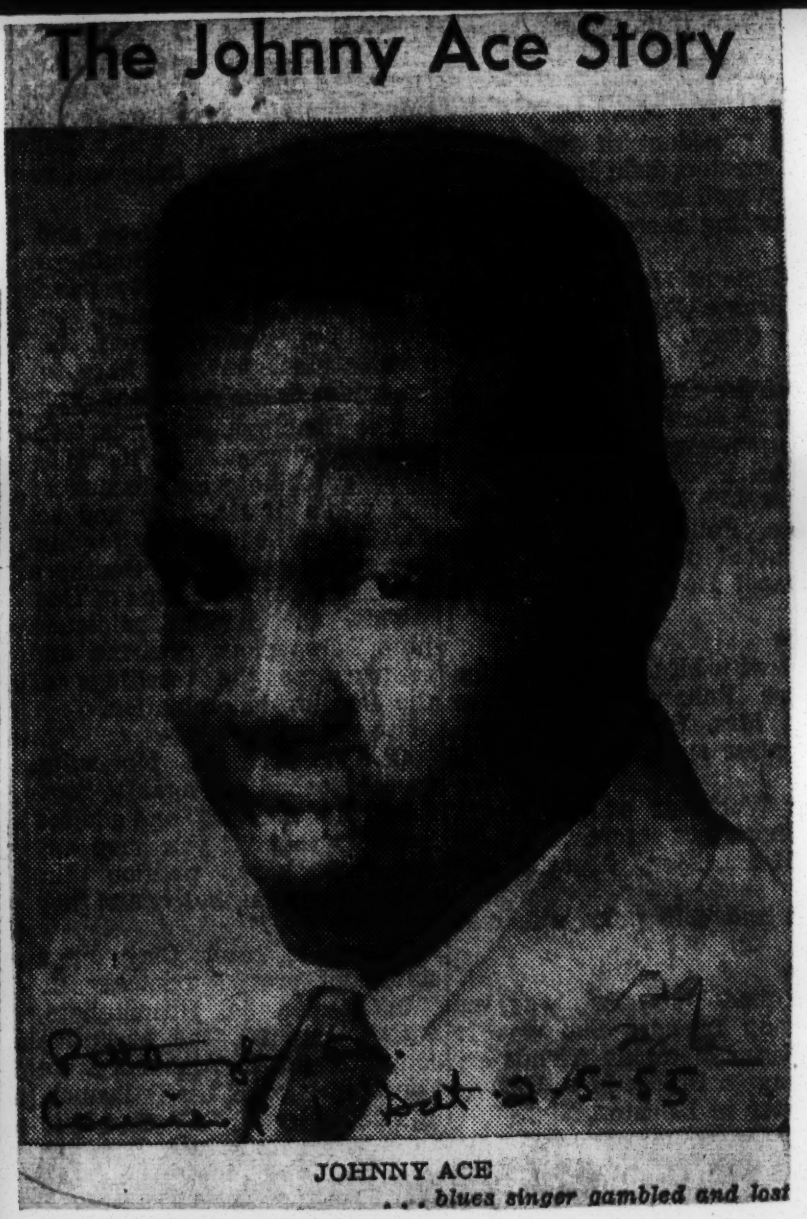
"Love you always."

But always is not forever.

Johnny Ace trumped his own ace in a dangerous game—and they carried his body back to the Cradle of the Blues from whence it sprang. He played well but not wisely. That's when the blues walked in and they carried Johnny out.

OLIVIA GIBBS
. . . Johnny's girl friend

The Johnny Ace Story



JOHNNY ACE
. . . blues singer gambled and lost

Both Races Pay Tribute To Miss Tokes At Rites

WINCHESTER, Va. — Mem bers of both races paid glowing tributes to the late Miss Susan Josephine Tokes at funeral serv ices held here recently at Shiloh Baptist Church. The pastor, the Rev. Ralph Laws, officiated. He was assisted by the Rev. I. C Lockman, pastor of John Mann Methodist Church.

Surviving are a brother, George Tokes, two sisters, Mrs. Mary Pope and Mrs. Louise T. Davis and several neices and nephews.

* * *

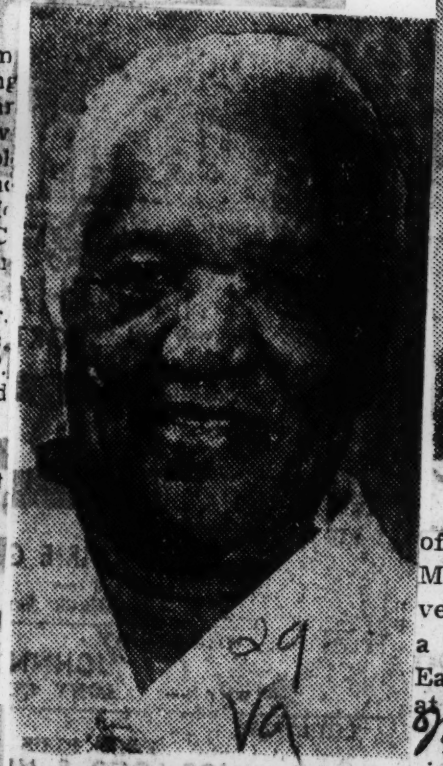
MISS TOKES was born at Opequon on April 24, 187?, the daughter of the late John and Hester Tokes, and spent most of her life in that vicinity where she was active in the operation of Tokes' Inn. She was widely known as a caterer.

For over 30 years "Miss Su" as she was fondly called, catered for the annual Byrd Picnic and for 25 years she served the Queen's luncheon for the Shanendoah Valley Apple Blossom Festival.

* * *

IN 1944 IN behalf of the War Finance Program Miss Tokes went to Winchester, Mass. to prepare Virginia famous foods and for this activity she received a citation from the U. S. Treasury Department.

A 38-car motorcade led by the Shawnee Fire Department Fire Chief Earnest L. Nestler od made the trip to the family lot in the Stephens City cemetery at Stephens City, Va. Funeral arrangements were made by the Cartwright funeral home. Serving as pall bearers were Harry Greene, Archibald Burns, George Monroe, Hunter Nelson, James Wells and Julian Baltimore.



MISS SUSAN J. TOKES
Eulogized

DR. F. W. JAMES SR.

Practiced 29 Years In Norfolk

Dr. F. W. James, Veteran Norfolk Physician, Dies

Dr. Fred Weiss James Sr., who has practiced in Norfolk for 29 years, passed at his residence at 886 Washington avenue, Wednesday, May 25, at 9:30 p.m. He had been retired from active practice about five years, and had not been in good health during the past year or more.

Funeral services were held Saturday at 2:30 at First Baptist Church, Bute street, with the pastor, the Rev. E. Paul Simms, officiating.

A NATIVE OF Brunswick county, (Va.) Dr. James was the son of Alfred and Mrs. Eliza James. He was a graduate of Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, now Virginia State College at Petersburg. He received his doctor of medicine degree at Leonard Medical School, Shaw University. Afterwards he took a special course at the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College at Chicago, Ill.

Dr. James practiced medicine in Danville from 1907 until 1921. He came to Norfolk that year and continued his practice until 1950, specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat when he retired for reasons of health.

HE WAS A member of First Baptist Church, Bute street, and for a number of years was the physician for the guests in the Home for the Aged of the church. He was cited for this service by the church.

Dr. James was a member of the Norfolk Medical Society, the Aeolian Social Club and the Eureka Lodge.

HE IS SURVIVED by his widow, Mrs. Olive C. James; two daughters, Misses Julia E. and Sarelda I. James; two sons, Dr. Fred W. James Jr. and Dr. Sidney C. James, and three grandchildren, all of Norfolk; two brothers, Dr. Sidney T. James, Durham, N. C., and George C. James, Washington, D. C.; three sisters, Mrs. Della J. Moore, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Lelia Madison and Miss Madge James, Washington, D. C., and other relatives.

Burial was held in Calvary cemetery with Hale's funeral home in charge of funeral arrangements.

Former missionary to Africa, 90, dies

Mrs. Lucy A. Coles of Richmond mother of Afro 'Mother of 1950'

RICHMOND

More than 200 persons attended funeral services, here last week for Mrs. Lucy A Coles, mother of the "AFRO Mother" of 1950.

The services, which lasted for an hour, were held at the 90-year-old matron's home at 1821 Malewood Ave. The Rev. C. W. T. Barnes officiated. Miss Lillie Epps sang.

Mrs. Coles and her husband, the late Rev. John J. Coles, were well known for their missionary work in Africa, where they spent many years.

ONE OF HER two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bouey, "AFRO Mother of the Year" in 1950, wife of the Rev. Edward H. Bouey Sr. of Richmond, is on a sacred pilgrimmage to the Holy Land.

Relatives said that Mrs. Bouey, who went to Israel to be baptized in the River Jordan, was not told of her mother's death.

"She (Mrs. Bouey) wanted so very much to make the pilgrimmage that we didn't want to spoil it for her," a relative said.

* * *

MRS. COLES, who was graduated from Hartshon Memorial College, was a native Richmonder. She lived in the city's West End section for nearly 60 years and contributed to the development of the area.

For many years, Mrs. Coles taught night school at Armstrong High. She worked with many Sunday school and church organizations throughout the country and was editor of the Sunday School Journal of the National Baptist Convention.

Mrs. Coles was one of the founders of the Fanny Lewis Chapter, Order of Eastern Star. She was an active member of Ebenezer Baptist Church nearly all of her life.

* * *

HER OTHER DAUGHTER, Mrs. Blanche C. Case, is a teacher at Armstrong and president of the Delver Women's Club.

Other survivors include three grandchildren, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Yates and Edward Bouey Jr. of NYC, and Miss Melicient Bouey of Los Angeles.

Active pallbearers were Benjamin Jackson, Ralph V. Dorsey, John Sweat, Leonard McDaniel, John Woolfolk, and Christopher Foster Sr.

* * *

HONORARY PALLBEARERS were representatives from various organizations, with whom Mrs. Coles had been associated.

They were Mrs. Carolyn Kent, National Association of Ministers' Wives; Mrs. Constance Conley, Delver Women's Club; Mrs. S. M. Thompson, state officer NAMW; Mrs. Irene Stokes, school principal; Mrs. Katie Watkins, Junior Delver Women's Club; Mrs. Hugh Fountain, committee woman of Ebenezer Girl Scout troop;

Mrs. Lillian McDaniel, National Association of College Women, Mrs. Lavinia Banks, AKA Sorority;; Mrs. Edwina Sharpe, Armstrong High School; Mrs. A. N. Johnson, Council of Ministers Wives; Mrs. Florine Saunders, Carver School;

Mrs. Addie Johnson and Mrs. Eva Cosby, Order of Eastern Star; Miss Ross Meade, committee woman of Girl Scout troop of Ebenezer Church; Mrs. Margaret Whitfield, Calvary Baptist Church;

Mrs. Nell Brazille, Richmond Ministers' Wives; and Mrs. Talitha M. Charity and Miss Joane Toney, Girl Scout troops of Ebenezer Baptist Church.

David H. Terry, 75, buried at Hampton

HAMPTON, Va.—Funeral services for David Henry Terry, 75, were held at First Baptist Church, Aug. 31, the Rev. J. Dett Marshburn, pastor of Zion Baptist Church of Phoebus, officiation.

Active pallbearers were Edward Brooks, Mathew Gardner, H. Fauntelory, Isaac Johnson, Franklin Pressey and James Richards.

Honorary pallbearers were M. T. Anderson, Lawrence Barbour, William D. Butts, George Clarke, Don A. Davis Sr., Don A. Davis Jr., Z. H. Milburn, John Riddick, M. R. Smith, Charles H. Williams, A. D. Winston, and Walter Wray, all directors of the Peoples Building and Loan Associatino of Hampton, of which Mr. Terry was a member.

Burial was in the Hampton Institute cemetery and last rites were performed by members of the Hampton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

* * *

MR. TERRY took suddenly ill Aug. 9 and was carried to Dixie Hospital. His condition did not improve and death occurred Aug. 18.

His wife, Mrs. Janie Terry, who was vacationing in Europe at the time, was reached by cablegram in Germany. She left immediately and arrived here Aug. 28. This explained the delay of funeral services.

The Terr home is at 263½ W Queen St., Hampton.

Born in Danville, Mr. Terry attended public school in that city and graduated from Hampton in 1902. In 1905, he joined the staff at Hampton and taught masonry until his retirement in 1946.

* * *

MR. TERRY was a member of First Baptist Church, the John Kirby Consistory, Royal Arch Masons, the Elizabeth Lodge of Odd Fellows, Phoebus; board of directors of Peoples Building and Loan Association and the Armstrong League and Quarter Century Club of Hampton Institute.

As a teacher of masonry and supervisor of construction of brick building at Hampton Institute. Mr. Terry laid cornerstones of the:

Christian Association building, Clarke Hall, the science building, Dupont Hall, the creamery and dairy, two women's domitories, Kennedy and Kelsey Halls, and two men's dormitorie, James and Harkness Halls.

All of these buildings and numerous family homes on the campus, andannexes toolderbuildings stand as monuments to David Henry Terry.

Survivors, in addition to his wife, are a brother, William Terry of Pittsburg, and numerous other relatives, including Drs. Clyde and Jerry Luck of Danville and a niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Purcell of Hampton.

Dr. Arthur Howe, Former Pres. Of Hampton, Dies

HAMPTON, Va.—Dr. Arthur Howe, president of Hampton Institute from 1930 to 1940, died at a Plymouth, New Hampshire, hospital Sunday night, March 27, following a stroke on the previous Wednesday. He was born in South Orange, New Jersey, on March 3, 1890.

YALE GRADUATE

Dr. Howe was a graduate of Yale University, Class of 1912 Union Theological Seminary in 1912, Union Theological Seminary in 1916 and received the honorary degrees of doctor of law from Tuskegee Institute in 1932 and master of arts from Yale in 1940.

He was a member of the Yale hockey and football teams three years, an dwas captain of the varsity football team in 1911, the same year that he was selected as All-American quarterback. He belonged to Psi Upsilon Fraternity, the Senior Society—Skull and Bones and was active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. After his graduation he joinde the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and held conferences in ninety boys' schools and colleges throughout the east and as far west as Kansas.

TWO NEW YORK CHURCHES

During his three years at Union Theological Seminary Dr. Howe continued his work with the Young Men's Christian Association and served as pastor in two New Yo churches.

Previous to coming to Hamp he served on the faculties of Loc is Institute, Windsor and T School, Watertown, Connect and Dartmouth College, Hanc New Hampshire.

During Dr. Howe's administra Hampton Institute received rating of "Class A" from the S Secondary Schools; the T School curricula were raised to college level; nursing courses first offered; and the George Phenix High School was b Hampton received $815,000 in quests which enabled it to n additions and improvements to buildings and plant. The Stu Council and Women's Senate w organized and alumni chapters creased from 19 to 50.

Early Hampton graduate dies

Mrs. Violet Howard was in 1874 class

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 5, for one of the oldest surviving members of the Hampton Institute graduating class of 1874, Mrs. Violet Howard, 95, of 1230 28th St., who died after a short illness in Whittaker Memorial Hospital last Sunday.

Mrs. Howard was a native of York County, but had lived a number of years in Hampton. She was a teacher in Mathews County for six years, later being employed in the printing office at Hampton Institute from which she was retired after 35 years service.

SHE WAS A charter member of Wine Baptist Church in Hampton and served actively in the Sunday school and the church auxiliary for many years.

She was a member of the Hampton Institute Alumni Association, the Armstrong League of Hampton Institute and the Quarter Country Club of the Institute. She made her home with her daughter Mrs. Zelma Goodman in Newport News, who is a retired teacher.

* * *

OTHER SURVIVORS are four sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Snaw of Cape Charles, Va.; Mrs. Mallie McGhee and Mrs. Mellora Fumer, both of New York and Mrs. Fannie Savage of Orange, N.J., two granddaughters, Miss Samarie Goodman of Newport News and Mrs. Helene Campfield of Philadelphia, and a grandson, Cary L. Goodman of Newport News.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. I. G. Gladden at Wine Street Baptist Church. Burial was in Hampton Institute Cemetery.

Friends Leave To Attend Rites For Dr. Denny In Lexington

A contingent of friends and former associates of Dr. George Hutcheson Denny, one-time president of the University of Alabama for 25 years, left the University of Alabama yesterday afternoon on their way to attend funeral services for the famed educator at Lexington, Va., today.

Dr. Denny died Saturday in Lexington following amputation of a leg. Death was attributed to heart failure. He was 84.

Long Career Ends

Thus came to a close the long and illustrious career of a man who generally is credited with building the University of Alabama from an institution og 400 students to 5000.

Those who departed from the campus yesterday were Dr. John Gallalee, president emeritus of the university; Dean James H. Newman, Dean A. B. Moore, Dr. Brooks Forehand, Coach Hank Crisp, Dr. Charles Bernier and Dr. Walter B. Jones.

Dr. O. C. Carmichael, present president of the university who was a student there during the administration of Dr. Denny, will go to Lexington from New York to attend the services.

"In the passing of Dr. Denny we have lost one of the great leaders in American education," said Dr. Carmichael. "This loss will be keenly felt throughout the nation by all who knew him, but especially by the more than 40,000 alumni of the University of Alabama."

Similar expressions were voiced by several long-time friends and associates in Birmingham.

Praise Is Given

Said Hill Ferguson, a member of the university's board of trustees:

"I think Dr. Denny was the greatest man this state has had in the past half centry. His whole career at the university was constructive. He built it into one of the great institutions of the nation.

"He left a great monument we ought to ve very happy about."

Said Hugh Morrow, who also served on the board of trustees during Dr. Denny's administration said:

"He probably was the greatest executive I ever came in contact with. I was very, very fond of him.

"He made a great president for the University. It grew during his administration as it never did before or since."

Dr. Denny first began to win recognition in 1905 when he was elected president of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools—seven years before he came to the University of Alabama as president from Washington and Lee, where he hald a similar position.

Had 400 Students

When Dr. Denny began his 25-year term at the university, the longest of any Alabama president, the school had 400 students, including 55 women. There were four classroom buildings, three dormitories and one fraternity house.

When he relinquished the presidency in 1937 to become the school's first chancellor — a post he held at the time of his death— the enrollment was approximately 5000 and physical equipment had grown to include 16 major buildings, 22 fraternity houses, 13 sorority houses, a football stadium seating 18,000 and numerous other buildings.

FUNERAL TODAY—
Dr. George H. Denny.

The Schools of Commerce and Business Administration, Fine Arts, Music and Home Economics were founded during his administration.

The extension program also was placed in operation to carry the university's influence beyond the campus.

Dr. Denny helped build up the Law School, where hundreds of Alabama's leading attorneys of today were prepared for their legal careers. The endowment fund was greatly strengthened while he was president.

Denny Chimes, an imposing brick tower erected with funds raised by students and alumni, stands on the campus as an expression of the affection in which "Dr. Mike" was held.

Dr. Denny was an ardent supporter of Alabama's athletic teams, and while he was president the Crimson Tide football squad went to the Rose Bowl four times. He accompanied the team on all but its last trip when he stayed home because of illness.

He was recalled to the university as president in 1942 following the sudden death of Dr. Richard C. Foster, and served a year until Dr. Raymond Paty was named head of the university.

He is survived by his widow, Jane Strickler Denny, and two daughters, all of Lexington. Two sisters and a brother also survive.

A graveside funeral will be held at 11 a.m. Monday at Stonewall Jackson Cemetery here. The service will be conducted by the Rev J. J. Murray, pastor of Lexington Presbyterian Church.

In 1925 he was named by popular vote "the most distinguished professional leader of Alabama" and in 1946 was acclaimed "First Citizen of Alabama" in Birmingham.

He also was elected to the Alabama Hall of Fame.

Ex-Hampton president dies

NEWARK, N.J. — Dr. Arthur Howe, former president of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., died at the Soeva Speare Memorial Hospital in Plymouth, N.H. last Monday (March 28) at the age of 65 after a brief illness.

Dr. Howe served as head of Hampton Institute from 1931 to 1939 until he came to South Orange to become managing director of the Community Chest of the Oranges and Maplewood. He held this position until 1949 when he became president of the Rockywood - Deep Haven Camps, Inc. at Squam Lake, N.H.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Margaret Armstrong Howe; four sons, Harold of Cincinnati, O., Arthur Jr., of New Haven, Conn.; Richard A., of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Sydney of Arvida, Quebec. Also a daughter, Mrs. Briggs M. Austin of Sherman Oaks, Calif.

Funeral services were held in Plymouth Tuesday (March 29) where he has lived since leaving the Community Chest position.

FROM 1921 to 1929 he was superintendent of buildings and grounds at the State Hospital and Industrial School at Lakin, W. Va. His last educational assignment was in the extension division of West Virginia State College from 1939 until he retired in 1947.

Surviving are his two daughters, Mrs. Clara S. Evans, a teacher at A and T College, Greensboro, N.C. and Miss Remitha Mae Spurlock, instructor at West Virginia State College; two sisters, Ellen Barnes, Charleston, and Emma Hall, St. Albans; and one brother, Arnold Spurlock, Eagle, W.VA.

Funeral services were held at the St. James Episcopal Church with the Rev. Oscar Holder officiating. Interment was in the Spring Hill Cemetery with arrangements in charge of Preston Mortuary.

Veteran W. Va. teacher dies

A. C. Spurlock, 77, was Tuskegee grad

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — Albert Claibourne Spurlock, 77, a retired teacher and pioneer citizen of Kanawha Valley, died at his home at 1:16 a.m. Sunday after several months' illness.

Mr. Spurlock, the son of Cornelius and Maria Spurlock, was a native of St. Albans. He graduated from West Virginia Institute (now State College) in 1898, and in 1904 completed the electrical engineering course at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

The deceased began teaching electricity at St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute, Lawrenceville, Va. in 1910. He came to West Virginia Institute in 1914 as a teacher of Physics and electrical engineering.

Dr. Arthur Howe, Former Pres. Of Hampton Dies

HAMPTON, Va. —Dr. Arthur Howe, president of Hampton Institute from 1929 to 1940, died at a Plymouth, New Hampshire, hospital Sunday night, March 27, following a stroke on the previous Wednesday. He was born in South Orange, New Jersey, on March 3, 1890.

YALE GRADUATE

Dr. Howe was a graduate of Yale University, Class of 1912, Union Theological Seminary in 1912, Union Theological Seminary in 1916 and received the honorary degrees of doctor of law from Tuskegee Institute in 1932 and master of arts from Yale in 1940.

He was a member of the Yale hockey and football teams three years, an dwas captain of the varsity football team in 1911, the same year that he was selected as All-American quarterback. He belonged to Psi Upsilon Fraternity, the Senior Society—Skull and Bones and was active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. After his graduation he joinde the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and held conferences in ninety boys' schools and colleges throughout the east and as far west as Kansas.

TWO NEW YORK CHURCHES

During his three years at Union Theological Seminary Dr. Howe continued his work with the Young Men's Christian Association and served as pastor in two New York churches.

Previous to coming to Hampton he served on the faculties of Loomis Institute, Windsor and Taft School, Watertown, Connecticut and Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

During Dr. Howe's administration Hampton Institute received the rating of "Class A" from the South Secondary Schools; the Trade School curricula were raised to the college level; nursing courses were first offered; and the George P. Phenix High School was built. Hampton received $815,000 in bequests which enabled it to make additions and improvements to its buildings and plant. The Student Council and Women's Senate were organized and alumni chapters increased from 10 to 50.

"Red" Dabney, Hampton Grid Great Succumbs

HAMPTON, Va. — Edward Leonard (Red) Dabney, one of the immortals of Hampton Institute football history, died suddenly at his Buckroe Beach home last Wednesday morning.

Mr. Dabney, son of the late Cornelius and Emaline Dabney, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. in 1894. The following year the family moved to Buckroe Beach. He entered the Navy at an early age and served until 1911. In 1915 he enrolled at Hampton Institute where he played center on the football team.

JUST AFTER the U. S. entered World War I in 1917, Mr. Dabney was among 1200 Negro college men who enrolled in the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. He was commissioned a first lieutenant. Following the war, Mr. Dabney returned to Hampton and majored in business. He graduated in 1923.

The following statement was given by Charles H. Williams, a former director of physical education and football coach at Hampton:

* * *

"EDWARD L. Dabney played center on Hampton's football team for four years: 1915-1916-1921-1922. In three of the four years in which he played center, Hampton won the CIAA championship.

"Dabney is the only man in CIAA history to have won the center position on the All-CIAA football team for four consecutive years.

* * *

"MANY STORIES are told of Dabney's exploits on the gridiron. In his last game with Howard in Washington, Hampton carried the ball to Howard's five yard line. In three downs they were unable to carry the ball over for a touchdown. On the fourth down, Dabney, who was also captain of the team, placed the fullback at center and he went into the backfield. Dabney called for the ball and carried it over for the touchdown along with four Howard players.

"This feat enabled Hampton to win the game and electrified the thousands of spectators.

* * *

"BECAUSE OF his great ability on both offensive and defensive play, one diagnosing his opponents play, of his fighting spirit, his will to win and his fine sportsmanship he became one of the best known football players in CIAA history."—Charles H. Williams

After graduation from Hampton, Mr. Dabney served as assistant commandant of cadets at Tuskegee Institute, and spent considerable time as personal companion of the late Dr. R. R. Moton, Tuskegee president. He subsequently served as commandant of cadets at the Calhoun School in Alabama and dean of men at Prairie View State College in Texas from 1933 through 1938. He returned to his home at Buckroe Beach in 1938 and was employed at Hampton in various capacities, the last as captain of guards.

* * *

HE IS SURVIVED by his wife, Mrs. Blanche Dabney; a son, Edward Jr.; a daughter, Mrs. Julia Hayes; two granddaughters, Patricia Ruth and Blanche Geneva Hayes, and one sister, Mrs. Julia Dabney Smith.

Burial will be in the National Cemetery, Hampton, Va.

Dr. Dickerson dies in D.C.

Veteran physician to be buried in Va.

HARRISONBURG, Va. — Dr. E. Dickerson Sr., 75, a Washington physician, died at Freedmen's Hospital Saturday, April 23, at 4 a.m.

Knight Templar services will be held at Frazier's Funeral Home in Washington Tuesday at 8 p.m.

Funeral services will be held Thursday, April 28 at the John Wesley Methodist Church, here, at 2 p.m.

Born in Charlottesville, Va., he was the only child of Wilson and Frances Dickerson.

He attended elementary school in Charlottesville and took his prep-school and college education at Virginia State, Petersburg, Va. He was a graduate of Shaw Medical College at Raleigh, N.C. and took post graduate courses at Howard University. He served his interneship at Freedmen's Hospital.

* * *

IN 1902, he married Leona M. Anderson and started practicing medicine in Gloucester, Va., later moving to Bluefield, West Virginia, where he served on the staff of Mercer Hospital.

He moved to Harrisonburg, Va., in 1910, and established his residence and built a practice which he served until 1946 when he moved to Washington, D.C. and opened an office at 1600 15th St., NW. Then he became a member of the visiting staff of Freedmen's Hospital.

* * *

DR. DICKERSON was active in the Masonic order and held several past and present offices such as past master of Omar Lodge No. 220, and past high priest of St. Joseph chapter, H.R.A.M. both in Harrisonburg, Va. He was also District deputy grand master of Virginia and District deputy grand high priest of King Cyrus Grand Chapter.

He held membership in Simon Commandery. Knight Templars; Johnathan Davis Consistory, and Mecca Temple No. 10 Shriners, all of Washington, D.C.

* * *

DR. DICKERSON, a widower since 1924, is survived by a son, Eugene Jr. of Washington; a daughter, Mrs. Eva F. Barnes of Baltimore, Md.; two daughters-in-law, Mrs. Anna Dickerson of Washington, and Mrs. Rosa Dickerson of Harrisonburg, Va.; son-in-law, James Barnes of Baltimore Md.

Five grandchildren, Leona Dickerson, Yvonne and Yvette Barnes, Austin and Carl Dickerson, and a sister-in-law, Mrs. Beba Ware of Staunton, Va., also survive.

West Va. educator dies in snowstorm.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—James W. Robinson, 44, assistant supervisor of instruction in the State Department of Education, was found dead in his automobile during a routine visit of schools in Greenbrier and Pocahontas Counties.

Mr. Robinson, accompanied by Alexander (Sonny) Brown of Roncerverte, was caught in a snowdrift on Route 219 and was found dead of monoxide gas at 7 a.m., Friday as snow plows attempted to clear the roads.

Mr. Brown who had left the car for help, was unable to reach Mr. Robinson's car again. The car was almost completely covered with snow.

MR. ROBINSON'S title was changed from state supervisor of colored schools to assistant supervisor of instruction following the Supreme Court's May 17 decision.

He had held his job for approximately two years, having come to the department from the principalship of Dunbar-Holden Elementary School in Logan County, a position he had held for 15 years.

He taught in a one-room school at Dehue, W. Va., for one year and for four years was principal of the Douglass-Omar Elementary School at Logan. He received his bachelor's degree from West Virginia State College, his master's from the University of Michigan.

MR. ROBINSON was a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Business and Professional Men's Club of Logan, Guyan Valley Masonic Lodge, board of directors West Virginia Teachers Association and the Benedict Club of Charleston.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Verna Henderson Robinson; twin sons Eddie and Freddie Robinson; a daughter, Miss Barbara J. Robinson, Cleveland; two sisters, Mesdames Catherine Hamilton of Dallas, Texas, and Alice Clark of this city, and a brother, Isaac Robinson of St. Albans.

JAMES W. ROBINSON